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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 85-69--85th Congress

H. R. 6070

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Index and Summary of History on H. R. 6070

March 15, 1957	House Committee on Appropriations reported without amendment H. R. 6070. Print of bill and House Report 197.
March 19, 1957	House began debate.
March 20, 1957	House passed with amendments.
March 21, 1957	H. R. 6070 referred to Senate Committee on Appropriations. Print of bill as passed House.
June 7, 1957	Senate Committee reported with amendments. Print of bill and Senate Report 4114.
June 11, 1957	Senate made H. R. 6070 the unfinished business.
June 12, 1957	Senate passed H. R. 6070 with amendments. Senate appointed conferees. Print of bill as passed Senate.
June 17, 1957	House appointed conferees.
June 26, 1957	House received conference report (House Report 648).
June 27, 1957	Both Houses agreed to the conference report.
June 29, 1957	Approved. Public Law 85-69.

HEARINGS: House Appropriations Committee.
Senate Appropriations Committee.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 85-69

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION ACT, 1958. INCLUDES funds for the Civil Service Commission, Federal Civil Defense Administration, President's disaster relief funds, Federal Power Commission, Federal Trade Commission, General Accounting Office, General Services Administration, Interstate Commerce Commission, National Science Foundation, Selective Service System, and Veterans' Administration.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued March 19, 1957

For actions of March 18, 1957

85th-1st, No. 46

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: (See Page 7).

HOUSE

1. WHEAT. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment S. 323, to continue increased acreage allotments for durum wheat (H. Rept. 198). Rep. Albert announced that this bill will be debated today under suspension of the rules. pp. 3400, 3434
2. AGRICULTURE INVESTIGATIONS. Agreed to as reported H. Res. 163, providing \$50,000 for investigations by the Agriculture Committee. pp. 3405, 3434
3. THE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE ORDERED THE FOLLOWING BILLS REPORTED:
 - H.R. 3988, to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, ss amended, to provide more flexibility in refinancing loans; p. D210
 - H.R. 1045, with amendment, to make permanent the Federal administration of the ACP program; p. D210
 - H.R. 3753, with amendment, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to extend financial assistance to desert-land entrymen: to the same extent as such assistance is available to homestead entrymen: p. D211
4. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported (Mar. 15, pursuant to a special order) without amendment H.R. 6070, the independent offices appropriation bill for 1958 (H. Rept. 197). p. 3434

5. FARM INCOME. Rep. Patman discussed the effects of increased interest rates on the income of farmers. pp. 3409-10
6. FISHERIES. Agreed to as reported H. Res. 179, providing \$50,000 for investigations by the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. p. 3405
7. FEDERAL FINANCES. Received from the Treasury Department a report on the finances of the Federal Government for the 1955 fiscal year (H. Doc. 3). p. 3433
8. PERSONNEL. Received from the Labor Department a proposed bill to provide for the reimbursement of expenditures from the Employees' Compensation Fund by Federal employing agencies; to Education and Labor Committee. p. 3433
Received from the Labor Department a proposed bill to establish standards for hours of work and overtime pay of laborers and mechanics employed on work done under contract for, or with the financial aid of, the U. S.; to Education and Labor Committee. p. 3433
9. FEDERAL OFFICE SPACE. Received from the GSA a proposed bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to authorize the Administrator of GSA to lease space for Federal agencies for periods not exceeding 30 years; to Government Operations Committee. p. 3433

SENATE

10. LOANS. Received from the Mont. Legislature a resolution urging legislation to forestall any increase in Veterans' Administration guaranteed loan interest rates, to authorize an increase in loan funds, to prohibit discounting of such mortgages, and to raise the maximum allowable loans. p. 3339
11. PERSONNEL. Both Houses received from the President the annual report of the Civil Service Commission for fiscal year 1956. pp. 3333, 3406
12. TERRITORIES. Received from the Department of Commerce a proposed bill to amend 63 Stat. 907, authorizing the Department of Commerce to provide medical and other facilities for itself and Federal agencies in Alaska and other places. p. 3338
Sen. Neuberger criticized the President for neglecting to appoint a Governor of Alaska to officiate during the biennial session of the territorial legislature. p. 3364
13. ROADS. Both Houses received from the Department of Commerce a proposed bill to amend the Federal-Aid Road Act to promote the control of advertising along the National System of Interstate Highways. pp. 3338, 3433
14. COLUMBIA RIVER. Received a resolution of the Ore. Legislature urging a widened ship channel from Portland to the Pacific. p. 3338
Passed without amendment S. 1482, to amend the Columbia Basin Project Act to increase the limitation on the acreage one family might have of irrigated land. p. 3365
15. TAXATION. Received a resolution from the Mont. Legislature urging the Federal Government to deny Wyo. the right to collect sales or use taxes in Yellowstone National Park. p. 3339
Sen. Williams submitted his third annual report on tax delinquencies as of Dec. 31, 1955, showing the employment and income taxes withheld and unpaid. pp. 3366-73

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958

MARCH 15, 1957.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6070]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

SCOPE OF THE BILL

The bill is based on estimates included in the 1958 budget document (H. Doc. No. 16). The items are found in the sections on Independent Offices, pages 96 through 240; General Services Administration, pages 242 through 277; Housing and Home Finance Agency, pages 278 through 322; and Funds Appropriated to the President, pages 72 and 73.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The total amount recommended in the bill is \$5,406,201,700, which is \$584,640,126 below the appropriations for 1957 and is \$516,993,300 less than the budget estimates for 1958. The overall amount recommended in the bill for appropriation is \$5,406,201,700, or a reduction of over 8.7 percent in the total budget estimates. Veterans Administration items are 82 percent of the total amount considered by the Committee and are reduced in the overall by \$206,657,700, or approximately 4.2 percent. Items for agencies other than the Veterans

Administration compose the other 18 percent of the budget considered and are reduced in the bill \$310,335,600, or over 30 percent.

The Committee has made every effort to differentiate between those functions which are necessary and those which are desirable and has reduced to a minimum the amounts provided for each program. The Committee has denied all requests for additional automobiles and it urges each agency of the Government to use the GSA motor pools located throughout the United States for meeting necessary automotive needs.

In its examination of the budget estimates the Committee notes that there are substantial increases for travel. The per diem rates were increased from \$9 to \$12 in last year's budgets. It appears that the higher the per diem, the more travel, so the Committee is denying all increases in travel over last year.

PAYMENT TO THE CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

The present deficit in the civil service retirement fund, due to the failure of the Government to make its contributions, is \$17.9 billion. In the last four years, from June 30, 1953, to June 30, 1957, the deficit has increased from \$9.9 billion to \$17.9 billion, an increase of over \$8.0 billion. The total assets in the fund on June 30, 1957, are estimated at less than \$7.5 billion.

In order to make the fund self-sustaining in 1958 the Congress would have to appropriate \$564,210,000, and the bill is short by that amount. Last year as a step toward making the fund self-sustaining the Congress did appropriate \$525,000,000. This was \$230,000,000 over the budget estimate and the second year in a row that the Committee recommended amounts for payment to the fund substantially in excess of the Budget.

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS FOR AGENCIES IN THE BILL

The amount for each agency in the bill is set forth in the following table, and a more detailed tabulation giving each item of appropriation is included at the back of the report.

Agency	Budget estimates, 1958	Recommended in bill for 1958	Bill compared with estimates
Civil Service Commission.....	\$22,924,000	\$21,091,800	—\$1,832,200
Federal Civil Defense Administration.....	130,000,000	39,300,000	—90,700,000
Disaster relief.....	10,000,000	10,000,000	-----
Federal Communications Commission.....	8,950,000	8,300,000	—650,000
Federal Home Loan Bank Board.....	(1)	(1)	-----
Federal Power Commission.....	5,900,000	5,530,000	—370,000
Federal Trade Commission.....	6,250,000	5,950,000	—300,000
General Accounting Office.....	37,800,000	36,050,000	—1,750,000
General Services Administration.....	442,629,000	277,389,600	—165,239,400
Housing and Home Finance Agency.....	127,900,000	119,645,000	—8,255,000
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	17,500,000	16,500,000	—1,000,000
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	118,284,000	107,000,000	—11,284,000
National Capital Housing Authority.....	42,000	40,000	—2,000
National Science Foundation.....	65,000,000	40,000,000	—25,000,000
National Security Training Commission.....	75,000	0	—75,000
Renegotiation Board.....	3,400,000	3,000,000	—400,000
Securities and Exchange Commission.....	7,178,000	6,700,000	—478,000
Selective Service System.....	30,000,000	27,000,000	—3,000,000
Veterans Administration.....	4,889,363,000	4,682,705,300	—206,657,700
Total.....	5,923,195,000	5,406,201,700	—516,993,300

¹ Limitations on the use of corporate funds only.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$18,300,000 for salaries and expenses of this Commission, which is \$1,700,000 less than the budget estimate and an increase of \$892,500 over the amount appropriated in 1957. The increase is due entirely to retirement fund contribution costs not previously included in this appropriation. The amount provided permits the Commission to staff the same number of employees as in 1957. It was testified that Government employment was at 2,398,470 on June 30, 1956, and is expected to stabilize at 2,390,000 in 1957 and 1958. While the Budget provides for larger numbers in 1958, the Committee knows the agency personnel budgets can and will be reduced. In view of this fact, and that Government employee turnover rate is level or on a downward trend, there seems to be no vital need for additional personnel.

Investigations of United States citizens for employment by international organizations.—The bill includes \$491,800 to finance the same number of investigations of United States citizens who have applied for employment by international organizations as in the current year. The amount recommended includes an increase of \$4,300 for retirement costs, but is a decrease of \$15,200 in the budget estimate.

Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and Lighthouse Service widows.—The Committee recommends \$2,300,000 to pay annuities to persons who were employed on the construction of the Panama Canal or to their widows, and to widows of former employees of the Lighthouse Service. This is an increase of \$276,000 over 1957 and is \$117,000 less than the budget estimate. The amount for 1958 is to finance the increased annuities of Panama Canal construction employees authorized in recent legislation.

Administrative expenses, employees life insurance fund.—The Committee recommends \$123,800 for reimbursement to the Civil Service Commission for expenses incurred in the administration of the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954. This amount provides a slight increase of \$6,300 over 1957 to cover retirement costs, and is a reduction of \$99,200 in the budget estimate.

FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

The Committee has considered budget estimates for civil defense of \$130,000,000. The Committee is recommending \$39,300,000 for appropriation in 1958, a reduction of \$54,260,000 under 1957 appropriations and \$90,700,000 less than the budget estimates.

In a weekly news conference the President is quoted in The Washington Post, February 7, 1957, as saying:

"The likelihood of any nation possessing these great weapons of massive destruction (using them in an attack) grows less, I think, every year. . . . I believe as their understanding of them grows, then the less chance that they would go on an adventure that brought these things into play, because as I see it, any such operation today is just another way of committing suicide."

The Committee recommends that funding of additional stockpile material which adds to supplies already on hand can be safely deferred, as we have on hand and on order \$219.5 million in supplies, some of which are six years old. These supplies are poorly located from the standpoint of availability and should be made more readily accessible.

The saving from this reduction is \$71,700,000 and accounts for the major part of the reduction made in the estimates for this agency.

The Committee has increased the operations program by \$4,700,000 over this year, which includes 200 new jobs, and the Federal contributions program is continued at its current \$17,000,000 level.

The Committee wishes to express its commendation of Governor Val Peterson for his fine character and his outstanding efforts on behalf of civil defense. His efforts have advanced civil defense in the United States a long way in the time he has been Administrator and the country is indebted to him for his excellent service.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Disaster relief.—The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$10,000,000 for this purpose. The administration of this program is delegated by the President to the Federal Civil Defense Administration.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses.—The Committee recommends \$8,300,000 for Commission activities in 1958. This amount is a reduction of \$650,000 in the budget estimate, but is an increase of \$472,000 over the 1957 appropriation. The Commission is dealing with an industry that is growing rapidly and it should exercise all due diligence to use the funds provided efficiently to the end that prompt and efficient service is given to the public.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

The bill provides for the use of \$1,200,000 of corporate funds for administrative expenses of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board in 1958, a reduction of \$100,000 in the budget estimate and an increase of \$163,300 over authorizations for 1957. The increase includes \$65,200 for retirement fund expenses and \$98,100 additional for increased workload associated with the rapid growth of the Federal home loan bank system. At the present time the savings and loan business is growing at the rate of approximately \$5 billion per year.

The bill also makes available the budget estimate for \$5,665,000 of corporate funds to finance examinations of Federal and State chartered institutions, an increase of \$1,376,000 over the amount provided in 1957 for such examinations. The Committee has been urging the Board to get its examination schedule on a 12-month basis for the last two years. At the close of fiscal year 1956 the average period between examinations was down to 13 months, and it will be reduced to 12 months in the current fiscal year and maintained on that basis.

Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.—The bill provides \$650,000 for administrative expenses of the Corporation, an increase of \$54,000 over 1957 and a reduction of \$50,000 in the budget estimate. The increased limitation provides \$33,750 for retirement costs and an additional \$20,250 for other items of expense for 1958.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses.—The bill provides \$5,530,000 for this Commission, an increase of \$305,000 over the appropriation in 1957 and a reduction of \$370,000 in the budget estimate. The amount provided over 1957 is for retirement costs, and the bill in effect continues in 1958 the present level of employment. The Commission regulates important segments of the electric and gas industries in the United States with respect to their facilities, services and rates, and the Commission is urged to continue to concentrate its efforts on giving efficient service to the public.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses.—The Committee recommends a \$5,950,000 appropriation for the Federal Trade Commission, an increase of \$400,000 over 1957 and a decrease of \$300,000 in the budget estimate. The increase provides \$325,000 for payment to the Civil Service Commission for retirement benefits for Federal Trade Commission civil service employees, and the remaining \$75,000 increase is to be devoted entirely to antimonopoly work. The \$100,000 requested to expand the Quarterly Summary of financial reports to include whole-sale trade, retail trade, and mining corporations is specifically denied, and the Committee directs that the present financial statistics program and the reporting requirements the FTC makes of the public not be expanded.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Salaries and expenses.—The Committee recommends \$36,050,000 for this Office in 1958, the same amount as in 1957 plus \$2,050,000 for retirement costs, and a reduction of \$1,750,000 in the budget estimate. The Committee is impressed with the outstanding ability of Comptroller General Campbell and intends to give him every support.

In providing for the same employment as in 1957 the Committee has taken into consideration the fact that considerable difficulty is being experienced by the GAO in obtaining qualified accountants in spite of the vigorous recruiting program now being pursued. It was testified, however, that the prospect of filling vacant positions in 1958 now looks good and the Committee hopes they will be filled as is expected. There are now 322 positions vacant that are already financed by the 1957 appropriations, and the bill continues in 1958 the financing of such positions, which in effect will permit an increase of 312 over the current level of employment.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service.—This appropriation finances real property activities under the jurisdiction of the General Services Administration, including operating expenses for Government-owned and leased buildings. For such purposes the Committee recommends \$127,464,000 for appropriation in 1958, an increase of \$9,082,500 over comparable appropriations in 1957, and a decrease of \$14,536,000 in the budget estimate.

The contingent amount in the estimates for wage board pay increases is not allowed, as the Committee does not approve of contingent appropriations, but it will recommend appropriations as are necessary when the actual need for such appropriations arrives. The request for additional leased space is allowed only in part inasmuch as it is doubtful that the total amount of space requested by agencies will be needed.

Repair and improvement, federally owned buildings.—This appropriation provides \$65,000,000 for repairs, renovations, and improvements for over 4,500 Federal buildings under the jurisdiction of the General Services Administration, and is a net increase of \$9,644,450 over appropriations available in 1957 and a decrease of \$20,500,000 in the estimates. The Committee directs that within the overall appropriation priority be given to maintenance and repair items and that projects outside the District of Columbia should receive priority over those within the District of Columbia. The Committee is of the opinion that the air-conditioning program can be extended over a longer period of time than was proposed in the Budget.

Sites and expenses, purchase contract and public buildings projects.—The bill includes the \$20,000,000 budget estimate for site acquisition, design, and program expenses in connection with the acquisition of public buildings under the lease purchase program. The bill also provides that \$500,000 of such amount may be used for construction of approved small public buildings projects outside the District of Columbia.

The Committee believes the public buildings construction program will be resumed at some future date. Therefore, the bill provides funds that will permit the acquisition of sites and preparation of drawings and specifications to continue at an increased rate. Next year the Committee will consider financing for a \$350 million to \$500 million public buildings program by direct appropriation if the present lease-purchase program is not operating satisfactorily. The GSA asked the Bureau of the Budget for \$335 million this year to finance a construction program by direct appropriation but this request was denied.

Payments, public buildings purchase contracts.—The bill provides an appropriation of \$1,331,100 for payments of principal, interest and taxes under contracts entered into pursuant to the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954. The amount provided includes purchase contract payments for buildings at Rock Island, Ill.; Franconia, Va.; and Portland, Oreg. The latter two buildings are already constructed and occupied by the Government under rental arrangements which have lease-purchase clauses in the present contracts. By purchasing the buildings now it is estimated that the Government will spend \$217,000 less in 1958 as compared with rental costs that would otherwise be required.

The bill also provides for a \$9,000,000 increase in limitation on the aggregate annual payments for amortization of principal and interest

which the Administrator is authorized to enter into for public buildings purchase contracts as proposed in the budget estimate. The Committee has added a proviso requiring that before contracts are entered into they shall first have been authorized by the appropriate legislative committees and by the Committees on Appropriations as to amount.

Construction, public buildings.—The bill contains \$2,125,000 for construction of 5 border stations for the Bureau of Customs and the Immigration and Naturalization Service where present border station facilities are totally inadequate. In reducing the estimate by \$375,000 the Committee believes all five buildings can be constructed within the amount provided.

Acquisition of land, District of Columbia.—The Committee has denied the \$1,675,000 budget estimate for acquiring by condemnation several parcels of land in private ownership in the District of Columbia opposite the site of the proposed new State Department and Civil Service Commission buildings. The Committee does not believe it is necessary to acquire such properties at this time.

Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service.—The Committee recommends that the Federal Supply Service activities be financed in 1958 with \$3,360,000 of appropriated funds and \$1,600,000 from the proceeds of sales of surplus personal property. The total amount provided is a net increase of \$644,900 over 1957 and a reduction of \$1,390,000 in the budget estimate.

The committee has allowed no increase over 1957 in the supply standards program where \$1,041,900 additional was requested primarily for cataloging items in the supply system, but such activities are continued at the current rate. The Committee has approved the request for retirement costs for the entire program, and approximately one-half of the increases proposed in the estimates for each of the other activities except supply standards.

Expenses, supply distribution.—The Committee has allowed \$17,765,000 for operating the GSA stores located in each of its 10 regions. This is an increase of \$2,695,000 over the 1957 appropriations and is a reduction of \$2,235,000 in the budget estimate.

The amount approved by the Committee is based on sales of \$237,000,000. The contingent amount of appropriation requested based on sales of \$252,000,000 has not been allowed since the Committee does not approve of contingent appropriations but will consider the actual need for additional funds when more definite information is available.

General supply fund.—Continued expansion of the sales and motor pool programs require an increase in capitalization of the supply fund. The Committee has allowed \$12,500,000, a reduction of \$12,500,000 in the estimate, which will bring the capital investment of the United States Government in the fund to \$77,400,000.

Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service.—The bill provides \$7,254,500 for the National Archives and Records Service, including 10 regional records centers and 5 annexes, the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, and the new Harry S. Truman Library. The increase over 1957 provides for retirement costs and \$55,000 for staffing the Truman Library which will open shortly. The Committee directs that the \$55,000 requested in this item for operating and maintenance

costs of the new library shall be financed from the appropriation for operating expenses, Public Buildings Service.

Operating expenses, Transportation and Public Utilities Service.—The bill contains \$1,330,000 for this program in 1958, a reduction of \$370,000 in the budget estimate and an increase of \$78,900 over 1957. The amount approved is equal to the sum provided in 1957 plus the payment for retirement costs. The Committee is of the opinion that this is a good program and eventually it will result in savings to the Government as the Service acquires more experienced personnel.

Strategic and critical materials.—The Budget program for this item in 1958 is \$359,627,000, which includes a \$130,000,000 appropriation, a carryover of \$145,680,000 from 1957, and lesser funds from other sources. The Committee recommends for appropriation \$19,000,000.

The value of all strategic materials of stockpile grade in United States Government inventories on June 30, 1957, is estimated at \$7.2 billion. An additional \$265 million of non-stockpile grade materials is in the strategic and critical material stockpile and Defense Production Act program inventories, and materials valued at \$970 million are on order, or a total of over \$8.4 billion at the beginning of fiscal year 1958. On June 30, 1958, it was estimated that the minimum objective will be obtained on 51 commodities out of 72 stockpile materials. These 51 materials are the basic items. Eighty-one percent of the minimum stockpile requirement is in the warehouse or on order.

Abaca fiber program.—The bill limits administrative expenses for this program to \$47,000 in 1958, a reduction of \$53,000 in the 1957 authorization and \$47,500 less than the budget estimate. The Budget program contemplates having 15,000 acres of abaca under cultivation which will produce 9,800,000 pounds of abaca fiber. The cumulative loss in this program from 1954 through 1958 is estimated at \$8,939,000. The Committee questions whether it is necessary to continue to subsidize this program indefinitely, and directs that alternative possibilities be reviewed to provide for stockpile needs so this program can be liquidated.

Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator.—The bill provides \$260,000 for the Office of the Administrator, which is \$135,000 less than the appropriation for 1957 and \$4,000 under the budget estimate. The Committee believes the Government has an outstanding Administrator in Mr. Floete and has seldom had an Administrator appear before it who works so hard at his job, or knows the programs under his administration so well.

Administrative operations fund.—The Committee has allowed \$10,230,000 for the financial, administrative, legal, and planning services required to support all programs of the General Services Administration in 1958. This is the same amount as in 1957, plus retirement costs, and is a reduction of \$1,370,000 in the budget estimate.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Salaries and expenses, Office of the Administrator.—The Committee recommends \$6,930,000 for the Office of the Administrator, a reduction of \$995,000 in the budget estimate and an increase of \$705,000 over 1957. The amount recommended provides for continuing the current level of operation in 1958 in all programs except urban renewal, where the net increase over retirement costs is \$417,000. The Voluntary

Home Mortgage Credit Program is not included in the 1958 budget estimate as it must have legislative authorization to be continued.

The appropriation language also contains a limitation on non-administrative expenses for inspections and financial audits of college housing, public facility and defense community facility, and slum clearance and urban renewal projects. The amount provided is an increase of \$400,000 over 1957 and is \$500,000 less than the limitation proposed in the budget estimate.

Defense mobilization functions.—The Committee has denied a new item in the estimates for \$175,000 for financing the cost of performing functions delegated to the Housing and Home Finance Agency by the Office of Defense Mobilization.

Urban planning grants.—The bill contains \$1,275,000 for matching grants to State, metropolitan, or regional planning agencies to help finance surveys and urban renewal planning in small cities and metropolitan and regional areas. The amount provided is a reduction of \$225,000 in the budget estimate and also from the amount provided in 1957. Total appropriations of \$10,000,000 are authorized for the program, and \$4,500,000 has been provided in previous years.

Reserve of planned public works (payment to revolving fund).—The Housing Act of 1954 authorizes a program of interest-free advances to State and local public agencies for planning of local public works. It establishes a revolving fund to which appropriations are made until a total of \$48,000,000 is in the fund. Appropriations of \$12,000,000 have been made to the fund to date.

The Committee recommends a \$5,000,000 appropriation for 1958, or \$2,500,000 less than the appropriation in 1957 and a reduction of \$1,000,000 in the budget estimate. Such amount when added to a carryover of \$3,000,000 of 1957 funds makes a total of \$8,000,000 available in 1958 for making new advances.

Administrative expenses, college housing loans.—The bill provides \$1,327,000 for administrative expenses related to the college housing loan program, a reduction of \$373,000 in the budget estimate and an increase of \$227,000 over 1957. The program is financed by a Treasury borrowing authorization of \$750,000,000, and the program presently provides loans at a 2½ percent interest rate to finance housing and related facilities at educational institutions. The limitation in the bill on administrative expenses will provide \$172,500 over 1957 plus retirement costs.

Office of the Administrator, public facility loans.—The Committee authorizes \$400,000 for administrative expenses in connection with the program for making loans to States and municipalities for essential public works or facilities. The amount provided is an increase of \$32,000 over 1957, and is \$90,000 less than the budget estimate. The public facility loan program is used primarily for financing water and sewer projects in small communities who are not able to obtain funds from other sources, and funds are provided by a Treasury-borrowing authorization of \$100,000,000.

Office of the Administrator, revolving fund (liquidating programs).—The bill provides \$970,000 for administrative expenses for programs in liquidation, of which \$865,000 will be used by the Public Housing Administration for liquidating the emergency housing program, and \$105,000 will be used by the Administrator for liquidating other programs. This is a reduction of \$1,195,000 from the amount of

limitation in 1957 and is \$970,000 less than the budget estimate. The budget program assumes the disposition by the end of 1958 of virtually all property in the defense and emergency housing programs.

Federal National Mortgage Association.—The bill includes a \$4,750,000 limitation on administrative expenses for this corporation in 1958, which is an increase of \$725,000 over 1957 and a reduction of \$500,000 in the budget estimate. The amount authorized by the Committee includes \$255,000 for retirement costs and \$470,000 over 1957 for administrative expenses associated with increased activity in Secondary Market Operations and in the Special Assistance Functions.

Federal Housing Administration.—The bill provides \$7,260,000 for administrative expenses of the Federal Housing Administration, an increase of \$360,000 over the amount authorized in 1957 and a reduction of \$140,000 in the budget estimate. The amount provided allows for the same level of employment as in 1957 plus retirement costs of \$358,000. In the opinion of the Committee, Commissioner Mason is one of the finer administrators in Government in every regard.

The bill also provides \$36,000,000 for nonadministrative expenses to process mortgage insurance applications in the field.

Public Housing Administration, administrative expenses.—The Committee recommends an \$11,440,000 appropriation for administrative expenses of the public housing program in 1958, a reduction of \$1,860,000 in the estimate and an increase of \$740,000 over the appropriation for 1957. The amount appropriated for 1958 is the same amount as is available for 1957, plus retirement costs.

Annual contributions.—The bill includes \$95,000,000 for payments to local public housing authorities under annual contributions contracts, an increase of \$2,000,000 over 1957 and a reduction of \$4,000,000 in the budget estimate. If the Public Housing Administration can make economies in local housing authority budgets through its approval authority savings will result and annual contributions payments can be reduced, otherwise the Government will have to pay the full subsidized cost. Abuses have come to the attention of the Committee by certain local authorities where families with excessive incomes are permitted to enjoy subsidized housing, and steps should be taken by PHA immediately to stop such abuses and to prevent them in the future.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses.—The Committee recommends \$16,500,000 for the Commission in 1958, an increase of \$1,620,304 over 1957 and a reduction of \$1,000,000 in the budget estimate. The amount earmarked for expenses for railroad safety activities is increased from \$1,230,178 in 1957 to \$1,350,000, and the amount for locomotive inspection is increased from \$849,500 to \$950,000 in 1958.

The Committee has denied funds requested for defense mobilization functions in accord with a statement in its report last year that the Committee expected such activities to come to a conclusion during fiscal year 1957 since tax amortization work had been about completed. The Commission has experienced employees engaged in defense mobilization functions who can be of great value in other programs and the

Committee has allowed funds for their salaries provided they are assigned to other work.

The amount of increase the Committee has approved includes \$880,000 for the agency contribution for retirement costs, plus an additional \$740,000 for the overall program, and the amount provided in the bill together with the large increase received by the Commission in 1957 should enable the Commission to do an outstanding job.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

Salaries and expenses.—Since World War II appropriations for operating costs of the NACA have tripled and its rapid growth is indicated in the following tabulation:

1946-----	\$24, 014, 393	1952-----	\$50, 650, 000
1947-----	27, 615, 000	1953-----	48, 586, 100
1948-----	33, 570, 000	1954-----	50, 000, 000
1949-----	38, 652, 000	1955-----	52, 240, 000
1950-----	43, 000, 000	1956-----	58, 635, 000
1951-----	45, 750, 000	1957-----	64, 176, 500
		1958 (recommended)-----	71, 000, 000

The Committee recommends \$71,000,000 for 1958, an increase of \$6,823,500 over 1957 and a reduction of \$5,800,000 in the budget estimate. In 1957 the Congress appropriated for 8,235 employees and a further increase of 765 positions is requested for 1958. The Committee is of the opinion that sheer numbers do not add efficiency or necessarily result in research progress and believes the NACA should reappraise its program and devote its funds to vital research to reduce the annually rising costs.

Construction and equipment.—In 1950 the NACA submitted a seven-year construction program and the Committee was advised that a very substantial saving could be effected if funds were provided at one time to complete the program. The Committee did so and very substantial savings were realized. This year the NACA is submitting a \$44,700,000 program that will require several years to complete for which \$41,484,000 is requested in this year's budget. The Committee is providing \$36,000,000 to complete the entire program and again expects substantial savings to result from its action.

NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

Maintenance and operation of properties.—The Committee recommends \$40,000 for appropriation in 1958 to operate the 112 low-rent housing units and 30 non-residential properties under Title I of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Act. The increase provided over last year is for payment of the agency retirement fund contribution to the Civil Service Commission.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Salaries and expenses.—The Committee is pleased to have had five Members of the National Science Foundation Board appear with the Foundation at the hearings on the budget this year. It is hoped that eventually all the Board Members can appear before the Committee at one time.

Appropriations to the Foundation have grown steadily each year since the Foundation started in 1951 as indicated in the following table of appropriations by year and amount.

1951	-----	\$225, 000
1952	-----	3, 500, 000
1953	-----	4, 750, 000
1954	-----	8, 000, 000
1955	-----	12, 250, 000
1956	-----	16, 000, 000
1957	-----	40, 000, 000

The Committee recommends a \$40,000,000 appropriation in 1958 to maintain the same program level as is provided for 1957. This is a reduction of \$25,000,000 in the budget estimate. There is in addition to the National Science Foundation program itself the research effort of the International Geophysical Year which officially starts July 1, 1957, and which is supported by the Government at a cost of \$39,000,000, plus many millions of dollars in logistics support by the Navy and other Government Departments. It seems appropriate to the Committee to suggest that the present level of \$40,000,000 is entirely adequate for 1958.

The Foundation proposed an expansion of its program of grants for construction of research facilities and a new program of grants for the subsidizing of equipment. The Committee has not provided any funds for beginning new programs.

Last year the Committee became very much interested in the tremendous possibilities inherent in the programs of the Foundation for the supplementary education of high school mathematics and science teachers. The Committee considered the program so important that it earmarked \$9,500,000 in the bill for such supplementary training. The Committee is vitally interested in the continued progress of the program and has continued to earmark at least \$9,500,000 in the bill for grants under this program in 1958.

NATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses.—The bill contains no funds for this Commission inasmuch as the Commission has under consideration at the present time the probability of completing its activities before the end of the current fiscal year. It requested that the Committee not hold hearings on its 1958 budget estimate for \$75,000 pending final determination of its status.

RENEGOTIATION BOARD

Salaries and expenses.—The Committee recommends \$3,000,000 for necessary expenses of the Board in the coming year, a reduction of \$675,000 as compared with the 1957 appropriation and a reduction of \$400,000 in the budget estimate. Because the statutory floor on renegotiable business was raised from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 for fiscal years ending after June 30, 1956, the number of filings with the Renegotiation Board are expected to be reduced by 25 percent and result in a lesser workload in 1958.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses.—The Committee recommends a \$6,700,000 appropriation for expenses of the Securities and Exchange Commission. This is a reduction of \$478,000 in the budget estimate, but is an increase of \$951,000 over the amount provided for fiscal year 1957. The amount allowed includes \$370,000 for payment to the Civil Service retirement fund and the Committee directs that the additional increase of \$581,000 it has allowed be used for additional personnel in the field where the work of the Commission is assuming increasing importance as the security markets reach new highs.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Salaries and expenses.—The Committee recommends \$27,000,000 for the Selective Service System in 1958. This is a decrease of \$3,000,000 in the budget estimate and is \$2,050,000 less than the 1957 appropriation. It is estimated that Selective Service will be required to supply up to 175,000 men in 1958. While the amount provided in the bill is less than in 1957, during a relatively stable period the costs of Selective Service can certainly be reduced substantially as compared with periods when large numbers of men are required.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommends a total of \$4,682,705,300 for the Veterans Administration in fiscal year 1958 as compared with \$4,889,363,000 for fiscal year 1957. The amount recommended is \$44,379,630 less than 1957 appropriations and is \$206,657,700 under the budget estimates.

General operating expenses.—For expenses of general administration, the Department of Insurance, and the Department of Veterans Benefits the Committee recommends \$161,374,000, a reduction of \$4,068,000 in the budget estimate and \$1,653,130 less than the appropriation in 1957. Within the total amount \$10,074,000 is for general administration, a reduction of \$1,500,000 in the estimate, \$21,900,000 is for insurance activities, a reduction of \$2,568,000 in the budget, and \$129,400,000, the budget estimate, is for administering veterans' benefits. The bill earmarks at least \$18,500,000 for loan guaranty activities.

Medical administration and miscellaneous expenses.—The Committee recommends \$20,773,800 for medical administration and other miscellaneous expenses, the same amount as in 1957 and a reduction of \$1,293,200 in the budget estimate. The funds earmarked for medical research are continued at \$10,000,000 in view of the large increase provided in the current year for such purpose.

The Committee has included language in the bill that will permit the budget estimate of \$1 million for prosthetic testing and development to remain available without fiscal year limitation. The Committee is vitally interested in this program and has continually provided all the funds that could be used. The progress that has been made in this field is remarkable.

Inpatient Care.—The Committee has approved the budget estimate of \$702,000,000 for the VA hospital program in 1958. This is an increase of \$39,100,000 over 1957. The Veterans Administration presently operates 173 hospitals and it will provide care and treatment to an average of 140,800 beneficiaries in 1958. No new hospitals are coming into operation during the year.

The increased appropriation includes \$31,043,000 for the agency payment to the Civil Service retirement fund, \$1,939,500 for an extra days pay, and \$5,900,000 for wage board increases that will take effect in 1957. The Administration is urged to make continuous effort to analyze elements of hospital costs, and effect such economies in operations as will not decrease the present high quality of care provided at VA hospitals.

Outpatient care.—The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$79,000,000 for providing outpatient medical and dental care to veterans with service connected disabilities. Such care is rendered both in Veterans Administration clinics and by private physicians and dentists on a fee basis.

Maintenance and operation of supply depots.—For the three VA supply depots the bill provides \$1,790,000, a reduction of \$150,000 in the budget estimate and an increase of \$162,000 over 1957.

Compensation and pensions, Readjustment benefits, Military and naval insurance, National service life insurance, and Servicemen's indemnities.—The bill provides \$2,840,500,000 for compensation and pensions, \$787,987,000 for readjustment benefits, \$4,275,000 for military and naval insurance, \$7,600,000 for national service life insurance, and \$29,877,500 for servicemen's indemnities. The Committee has reduced the appropriation recommended for each one of these items of benefit and insurance by 5 percent from the estimates on the basis that the estimate of what may be required can easily vary by such amount. Each one of the appropriation items mentioned is available without a fiscal year limitation, and if at any time it becomes apparent that additional funds are needed a supplemental request can be submitted.

Grants to the Republic of the Philippines.—The Committee recommends \$1,500,000 for payment to the Philippine Government for the medical care and treatment of certain veterans in the Philippines. The amount recommended is \$500,000 less than the appropriation in 1957, and is a reduction of \$250,000 in the budget estimate.

Hospital and domiciliary facilities.—The bill provides \$42,500,000 for continuing the VA hospital construction and replacement program in 1958, a reduction of \$7,500,000 in the budget estimate. The funds in this appropriation cover the construction of new hospital and domiciliary facilities and replacement of existing hospitals, including acquisition of sites, major rehabilitation, conversion and modernization of existing facilities costing in excess of \$250,000 per project. The two largest projects provided for in the 1958 program are Nashville, Tenn., and Jackson, Miss., and a total of 18 projects are included.

The country wants good, usable and substantial buildings for veterans hospitals; it does not want the gingerbread and waste that often characterizes VA hospital construction. To the Committee's knowledge, many of the VA hospitals are too plush and some portions of the buildings have not been too utile. The Committee wants the Veterans Administration to evaluate its plans and specifications looking toward reduction in costs, and toward better and more usable buildings.

Major alterations, improvements and repairs.—The bill provides \$2,028,000 for non-bed-producing construction projects having an estimated construction cost of \$250,000 or less each, a reduction of \$226,000 in the budget estimate and \$2,505,000 less than the amount appropriated in 1957.

Service-disabled veterans insurance fund.—The Committee recommends the \$1,500,000 budget estimate for appropriation to the fund. The appropriation is necessary to make up for losses in the fund due to the insurance of medically substandard lives.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 9, line 17, in connection with the General Services Administration, Repair and improvement, federally owned buildings:

: Provided, That the unexpended balance of appropriations heretofore granted for "Repair, improvement, and equipment of federally owned buildings outside the District of Columbia" shall be merged with this appropriation.

On page 10, line 21, in connection with the General Services Administration, Payments, public buildings purchase contracts:

: Provided further, That the contracts about to be entered into shall have been authorized by the appropriate legislative committees and in amount by the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives.

On page 12, line 20, in connection with the General Services Administration, Strategic and critical materials:

, including the acquisition of one parcel of land located at Harahan, Louisiana, now under lease to the Government and used for the storage of strategic and critical materials

On page 18, line 17, in connection with the Interstate Commerce Commission:

Provided, That no part of the foregoing funds shall be available for expenses necessary to carry out such defense mobilization functions as may be delegated pursuant to law:

On page 19, line 14, in connection with the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics:

, including the acquisition of not to exceed one hundred and fifteen acres of land

On page 28, line 13, in connection with the Veterans Administration:

, and not to exceed \$500,000 of the appropriation "National service life insurance" for the current year may be transferred to "Service-disabled veterans insurance fund."

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

[Limitations on amounts of corporate funds to be expended]

Corporation or agency	Authorizations, 1957	Budget esti- mates, 1958	Recommended in the bill for 1958	Bill compared with—	
				1957 authorizations	1958 estimates
Federal Home Loan Bank Board.....	\$1,036,700	\$1,300,000	\$1,200,000	+\$163,300	-\$100,000
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.....	596,000	700,000	650,000	+\$54,000	-\$50,000
Housing and Home Finance Agency:					
College housing loans.....	1,100,000	1,700,000	1,327,000	+227,000	-373,000
Public facility loans.....	368,000	490,000	400,000	+32,000	-90,000
Revolving fund (liquidating programs).....	2,165,000	1,940,000	970,000	-1,195,000	-970,000
Federal National Mortgage Association.....	4,025,000	5,250,000	4,750,000	+725,000	-500,000
Federal Housing Administration.....	6,900,000	7,400,000	7,260,000	+360,000	-140,000
Public Housing Administration.....	12,675,000	15,030,000	12,305,000	-370,000	-2,725,000
Total, administrative expenses.....	16,190,700	18,780,000	16,557,000	+366,300	-2,223,000

¹ Includes funds available by appropriation in title I, and by transfer from the revolving fund (liquidating programs) and is not included in totals to avoid duplication.

PERMANENT AND INDEFINITE ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS

Object	Appropriations, 1957	Budget estimates, 1958	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Federal Power Commission: Payments to States under Federal Power Act-----	\$45, 274	\$55, 883	+\$10, 609
General Services Administration: Expenses, disposal of surplus real and related personal property-----	2, 000, 000	2, 000, 000	-----
Total, permanent and indefinite appropriations-----	2, 045, 274	2, 055, 883	+10, 609

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1957, AND ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED
IN THE BILL FOR 1958

Item	Appropriations, 1957	Budget estimates, 1958	Recommended in bill for 1958	Bill compared with—	
				1957 appropriation	1958 estimate
INDEPENDENT OFFICES					
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$17, 407, 500	\$20, 000, 000	\$18, 300, 000	+\$892, 500	-\$1, 700, 000
Investigations of United States citizens for employ- ment by international organizations-----	487, 500	507, 000	491, 800	+4, 300	-15, 200
Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and Lighthouse Service widows-----	2, 024, 000	2, 417, 000	2, 300, 000	+276, 000	-117, 000
Payment to the civil-service retirement and disability fund-----	525, 000, 000	-----	-----	-525, 000, 000	-----
Administrative expenses, Federal employees life insur- ance fund-----	(117, 500)	(223, 000)	(123, 800)	(+6, 300)	(-99, 200)
Total, Civil Service Commission-----	544, 919, 000	22, 924, 000	21, 091, 800	-523, 827, 200	-1, 832, 200
FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION					
Operations-----	15, 560, 000	25, 000, 000	17, 000, 000	+1, 440, 000	-8, 000, 000
Federal contributions-----	17, 000, 000	17, 000, 000	17, 000, 000	-----	-----
Emergency supplies and equipment-----	47, 000, 000	75, 000, 000	3, 300, 000	-43, 700, 000	-71, 700, 000
Surveys, plans, and research-----	10, 000, 000	6, 700, 000	2, 000, 000	-8, 000, 000	-4, 700, 000

Salaries and expenses, civil defense functions of Federal agencies-----	4, 000, 000	6, 300, 000	0	-4, 000, 000	-6, 300, 000
Total, Federal Civil Defense Administration-----	93, 560, 000	130, 000, 000	39, 300, 000	-54, 260, 000	-90, 700, 000
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
Disaster relief-----	6, 000, 000	10, 000, 000	10, 000, 000	+4, 000, 000	-----
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	7, 828, 000	8, 950, 000	8, 300, 000	+472, 000	-650, 000
FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	5, 225, 000	5, 900, 000	5, 530, 000	+305, 000	-370, 000
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	5, 550, 000	6, 250, 000	5, 950, 000	+400, 000	-300, 000
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE					
Salaries and expenses-----	34, 000, 000	37, 800, 000	36, 050, 000	+2, 050, 000	-1, 750, 000
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION					
Operating expenses, Public Building Service-----	131, 050, 000	142, 000, 000	127, 464, 000	-3, 536, 000	-14, 536, 000
Repair and improvement, federally owned buildings----	42, 600, 550	85, 500, 000	65, 000, 000	+22, 399, 450	-20, 500, 000
Sites and expenses, purchase contract and public buildings projects-----	5, 000, 000	20, 000, 000	20, 000, 000	+15, 000, 000	-----
Payments, public buildings purchase contracts-----	237, 000	2, 000, 000	1, 331, 100	+1, 094, 100	-668, 900
Construction, public buildings-----	-----	2, 500, 000	2, 125, 000	+2, 125, 000	-375, 000

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1957, and estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for 1958—Continued

Item	Appropriations, 1957	Budget estimates, 1958	Recommended in bill for 1958	Bill compared with—	
				1957 appropriation	1958 estimate
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION—continued					
Acquisition of land, District of Columbia.....	\$250, 000	\$1, 675, 000	0	—\$250, 000	—\$1, 675, 000
Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service.....	¹ 2, 884, 400	² 4, 390, 000	³ \$3, 360, 000	+ 475, 600	—1, 030, 000
Expenses, supply distribution.....	15, 070, 000	20, 000, 000	17, 765, 000	+ 2, 695, 000	—2, 235, 000
General supply fund.....	18, 000, 000	25, 000, 000	12, 500, 000	—5, 500, 000	—12, 500, 000
Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service.....	6, 893, 650	7, 600, 000	7, 254, 500	+ 360, 850	—345, 500
Operating expenses, Transportation and Public Util- ities Service.....	1, 251, 100	1, 700, 000	1, 330, 000	+ 78, 900	—370, 000
Strategic and critical materials.....	-----	130, 000, 000	19, 000, 000	+ 19, 000, 000	—111, 000, 000
Abaca fiber program (administrative expenses).....	(100, 000)	(94, 500)	(47, 000)	(—53, 000)	(—47, 500)
Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator.....	395, 000	264, 000	260, 000	—135, 000	—4, 000
Administrative operations fund (limitation).....	(9, 540, 375)	(11, 600, 000)	(10, 230, 000)	(+ 689, 625)	(—1, 370, 000)
Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia (liquida- tion of contract authorization).....	5, 300, 000	-----	-----	—5, 300, 000	-----
U. S. Post Office and Courthouse, Nome, Alaska.....	200, 000	-----	-----	—200, 000	-----
Acquisition of tin.....	8, 000, 000	-----	-----	—8, 000, 000	-----
Total, General Services Administration.....	237, 131, 700	442, 629, 000	277, 389, 600	+ 40, 257, 900	—165, 239, 400

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Office of the Administrator:

Salaries and expenses-----	6, 225, 000	7, 925, 000	6, 930, 000	+ 705, 000	- 995, 000
Defense mobilization functions-----		175, 000	0		- 175, 000
Urban planning grants-----	1, 500, 000	1, 500, 000	1, 275, 000	- 225, 000	- 225, 000
Reserve of planned public works (payment to revolving fund)-----	7, 500, 000	6, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	- 2, 500, 000	- 1, 000, 000
Capital grants for slum clearance and urban renewal-----	40, 000, 000			- 40, 000, 000	
Administrative expenses, Federal Flood Indemnity Administration-----	500, 000			- 500, 000	
Total, Office of the Administrator-----	55, 725, 000	15, 600, 000	13, 205, 000	- 42, 520, 000	- 2, 395, 000

Public Housing Administration:

Administrative expenses-----	10, 700, 000	13, 300, 000	11, 440, 000	+ 740, 000	- 1, 860, 000
Annual contributions-----	93, 000, 000	99, 000, 000	95, 000, 000	+ 2, 000, 000	- 4, 000, 000
Total, Public Housing Administration-----	103, 700, 000	112, 300, 000	106, 440, 000	+ 2, 740, 000	- 5, 860, 000
Total, Housing and Home Finance Agency-----	159, 425, 000	127, 900, 000	119, 645, 000	- 39, 780, 000	- 8, 255, 000

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses-----	14, 879, 696	17, 500, 000	16, 500, 000	+ 1, 620, 304	- 1, 000, 000
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¹ And \$1,935,600 from proceeds of surplus property disposal.² And \$1,960,000 from proceeds of surplus property disposal.³ And \$1,600,000 from proceeds of surplus property disposal.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1957, and estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for 1958—Continued

Item	Appropriations, 1957	Budget estimates, 1958	Recommended in bill for 1958	Bill compared with—	
				1957 appropriation	1958 estimate
NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS					
Salaries and expenses.....	4 \$62, 676, 500	\$76, 800, 000	\$71, 000, 000	+ \$8, 323, 500	— \$5, 800, 000
Construction and equipment.....	14, 000, 000	41, 484, 000	36, 000, 000	+ 22, 000, 000	— 5, 484, 000
Total, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	76, 676, 500	118, 284, 000	107, 000, 000	+ 30, 323, 500	— 11, 284, 000
NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY					
Maintenance and operation of properties.....	38, 000	42, 000	40, 000	+ 2, 000	— 2, 000
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION					
Salaries and expenses.....	40, 000, 000	65, 000, 000	40, 000, 000	-----	— 25, 000, 000
NATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	50, 000	75, 000	0	— 50, 000	— 75, 000
RENEGOTIATION BOARD					
Salaries and expenses.....	3, 675, 000	3, 400, 000	3, 000, 000	— 675, 000	— 400, 000
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	5, 749, 000	7, 178, 000	6, 700, 000	+ 951, 000	— 478, 000
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM					
Salaries and expenses.....	29, 050, 000	30, 000, 000	27, 000, 000	— 2, 050, 000	— 3, 000, 000

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

General operating expenses.....	163, 027, 130	165, 442, 000	161, 374, 000	-1, 653, 130	-4, 068, 000
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses.....	20, 773, 800	22, 067, 000	20, 773, 800	-----	-1, 293, 200
Inpatient care.....	⁵ 662, 900, 000	⁶ 702, 000, 000	⁶ 702, 000, 000	+39, 100, 000	-----
Outpatient care.....	82, 638, 000	79, 000, 000	79, 000, 000	-3, 638, 000	-----
Maintenance and operation of supply depots.....	1, 628, 000	1, 940, 000	1, 790, 000	+162, 000	-150, 000
Compensation and pensions.....	2, 907, 000, 000	2, 990, 000, 000	2, 840, 500, 000	-66, 500, 000	-149, 500, 000
Readjustment benefits.....	775, 000, 000	829, 460, 000	787, 987, 000	+12, 987, 000	-41, 473, 000
Military and naval insurance.....	5, 000, 000	4, 500, 000	4, 275, 000	-725, 000	-225, 000
National service life insurance.....	23, 200, 000	8, 000, 000	7, 600, 000	-15, 600, 000	-400, 000
Servicemen's indemnities.....	26, 750, 000	31, 450, 000	29, 877, 500	+3, 127, 500	-1, 572, 500
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines.....	2, 000, 000	1, 750, 000	1, 500, 000	-500, 000	-250, 000
Hospital and domiciliary facilities.....	51, 635, 000	50, 000, 000	42, 500, 000	-9, 135, 000	-7, 500, 000
Major alterations, improvements, and repairs.....	4, 533, 000	2, 254, 000	2, 028, 000	-2, 505, 000	-226, 000
Service-disabled veterans insurance fund.....	1, 000, 000	1, 500, 000	1, 500, 000	+500, 000	-----
Total, Veterans Administration.....	4, 727, 084, 930	4, 889, 363, 000	4, 682, 705, 300	-44, 379, 630	-206, 657, 700
Total, title I.....	5, 990, 841, 826	5, 923, 195, 000	5, 406, 201, 700	-584, 640, 126	-516, 993, 300

⁴ And not to exceed \$1,500,000 of unobligated funds continued available.⁵ And in addition \$7,216,900 from reimbursements.⁶ And in addition \$6,656,000 from reimbursements.

O

Date		Description		Amount	
1890	Jan 1	Balance		100.00	
	Feb 1	Interest		5.00	
	Mar 1	Interest		5.00	
	Apr 1	Interest		5.00	
	May 1	Interest		5.00	
	Jun 1	Interest		5.00	
	Jul 1	Interest		5.00	
	Aug 1	Interest		5.00	
	Sep 1	Interest		5.00	
	Oct 1	Interest		5.00	
	Nov 1	Interest		5.00	
	Dec 1	Interest		5.00	
	Total			100.00	

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6070

[Report No. 197]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 15, 1957

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for sundry
5 independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, cor-
6 porations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending
7 June 30, 1958, namely:

I

TITLE I—INDEPENDENT OFFICES

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$22,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; not to exceed \$10,000 for medical examinations performed for veterans by private physicians on a fee basis; not to exceed \$100 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals (excluding scientific, technical, trade or traffic periodicals, for official use) ; payment in advance for library membership in societies whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; not to exceed \$70,000 for performing the duties imposed upon the Commission by the Act of July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 767) ; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services for protection of confidential files; not to exceed \$508,000 for expenses of travel; and not to exceed \$5,000 for actuarial services by contract, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended; \$18,300,000.

No part of the appropriations herein made to the Civil Service Commission shall be available for the salaries and expenses of the Legal Examining Unit in the Examining and Personnel Utilization Division of the Commission, established pursuant to Executive Order 9358 of July 1, 1943.

1 Investigations of United States citizens for employment
2 by international organizations: For expenses necessary to
3 carry out the provisions of Executive Order No. 10422 of
4 January 9, 1953, as amended, prescribing procedures for
5 making available to the Secretary General of the United
6 Nations, and the executive heads of other international organ-
7 izations, certain information concerning United States citi-
8 zens employed, or being considered for employment by such
9 organizations, including services as authorized by section 15
10 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$491,800:
11 *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for
12 advances or reimbursements to the applicable appropria-
13 tions or funds of the Civil Service Commission and the
14 Federal Bureau of Investigation for expenses incurred by
15 such agencies under said Executive order: *Provided further*,
16 That members of the International Organizations Employees
17 Loyalty Board may be paid actual transportation expenses,
18 and per diem in lieu of subsistence authorized by the Travel
19 Expense Act of 1949, as amended, while traveling on official
20 business away from their homes or regular places of business,
21 including periods while en route to and from and at the place
22 where their services are to be performed: *Provided further*,
23 That nothing in sections 281 or 283 of title 18, United States
24 Code, or in section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C.
25 99) shall be deemed to apply to any person because of

1 appointment for part-time or intermittent service as a member
2 of the International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board
3 in the Civil Service Commission as established by Executive
4 Order 10422, dated January 9, 1953, as amended.

5 Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and
6 Lighthouse Service widows: For payment of annuities
7 authorized by the Act of May 29, 1944, as amended (48
8 U. S. C. 1373a), and the Act of August 19, 1950 (64
9 Stat. 465), \$2,300,000.

10 Administrative expenses, employees' life insurance
11 fund: Not to exceed \$123,800 of the funds in the
12 "Employees' Life Insurance Fund" shall be available for
13 reimbursement to the Civil Service Commission for admin-
14 istrative expenses incurred by the Commission during the
15 current fiscal year in the administration of the Federal Em-
16 ployees' Group Life Insurance Act.

17 FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

18 Operations: For necessary expenses, not otherwise pro-
19 vided for, in carrying out the provisions of the Federal Civil
20 Defense Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C., App. 2251-
21 2297), including services as authorized by section 15 of the
22 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); reimbursement of
23 the Civil Service Commission for full field investigations of
24 employees occupying positions of critical importance from the
25 standpoint of national security; expenses of attendance at

1 meetings concerned with civil defense functions; reimburse-
2 ment of the General Services Administration for security
3 guard services; not to exceed \$6,000 for the purchase of
4 newspapers, periodicals, and teletype news services; not to
5 exceed \$598,000 for expenses of travel; and not to exceed
6 \$6,000 for emergency and extraordinary expenses to be
7 expended under the direction of the Administrator for such
8 purposes as he deems proper, and his determination thereon
9 shall be final and conclusive; \$17,000,000.

10 Federal contributions: For financial contributions to the
11 States, not otherwise provided for, pursuant to subsection
12 (i) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950,
13 as amended, to be equally matched with State funds,
14 \$17,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1959.

15 Emergency supplies and equipment: For expenses
16 necessary for warehousing and maintenance of reserve stocks
17 of emergency civil defense materials as authorized by sub-
18 section (h) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act
19 of 1950, as amended, and for distribution of radiological
20 instruments and detection devices to the several States,
21 the District of Columbia, and the Territories and possessions
22 of the United States, by loan or grant, for training and edu-
23 cational purposes, under such terms and conditions as the
24 Administrator shall prescribe, \$3,300,000.

25 Surveys, plans, and research: For expenses, not other-

1 wise provided for, necessary for studies and research to
2 develop measures and plans for evacuation, shelter, and the
3 protection of life and property, as authorized by section 201
4 (d) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended,
5 including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
6 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$2,000,000, to remain
7 available until expended.

8 No part of any appropriation in this Act shall be avail-
9 able for the construction of warehouses or for the lease of
10 warehouse space in any building which is to be constructed
11 specifically for the use of the Federal Civil Defense Adminis-
12 tration.

13 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

14 DISASTER RELIEF

15 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
16 Act of September 30, 1950 (Public Law 875), as amended,
17 authorizing assistance to States and local governments in
18 major disasters, \$10,000,000, to remain available until
19 expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed 3 per centum of the
20 foregoing amount shall be available for administrative
21 expenses.

22 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

23 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in per-
24 forming the duties of the Commission as authorized by law,
25 including newspapers (not to exceed \$175), land and struc-

1 tures (not to exceed \$68,200), special counsel fees, im-
2 provement and care of grounds and repairs to buildings
3 (not to exceed \$18,500), services as authorized by section
4 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and
5 not to exceed \$112,900 for expenses of travel, \$8,300,000.

6 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

7 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
8 work of the Commission, as authorized by law, including
9 not to exceed \$300,000 for expenses of travel; hire of pas-
10 senger motor vehicles; and not to exceed \$500 for news-
11 papers; \$5,530,000, of which not to exceed \$10,000 shall
12 be available for special counsel and services as authorized
13 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
14 55a), but at rates not exceeding \$50 per diem for indi-
15 viduals: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$325,000 shall be
16 available for investigations relating to Federal river devel-
17 opment projects.

18 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

19 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
20 Federal Trade Commission, including uniforms or allow-
21 ances therefor, as authorized by law, not to exceed \$700 for
22 newspapers, services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
23 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and not to exceed
24 \$237,000 for expenses of travel, \$5,950,000: *Provided*,
25 That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be ex-

1 pended upon any investigation hereafter provided by con-
2 current resolution of the Congress until funds are appropri-
3 ated subsequently to the enactment of such resolution to
4 finance the cost of such investigation.

5 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

6 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
7 General Accounting Office, including newspapers and peri-
8 odicals (not exceeding \$500); uniforms or allowances there-
9 for, as authorized by law; not to exceed \$1,500,000 for
10 expenses of travel; and services as authorized by section
11 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a);
12 \$36,050,000.

13 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

14 Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service: For
15 necessary expenses of real property management and related
16 activities as provided by law; furnishings and equipment;
17 rental of buildings in the District of Columbia; restoration of
18 leased premises; moving Government agencies (including
19 space adjustments) in connection with the assignment, allo-
20 cation, and transfer of building space; acquisition by purchase
21 or otherwise and disposal by sale or otherwise of real estate
22 and interests therein; payments in lieu of taxes pursuant to
23 the Act of August 12, 1955 (40 U. S. C. 521); and not
24 to exceed \$205,300 for expenses of travel; \$127,464,000:
25 *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available, without

1 regard to section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as
2 amended (40 U. S. C. 278a), with respect to buildings or
3 parts thereof, heretofore leased under the appropriation for
4 "Emergency operating expenses".

5 Repair and improvement, federally owned buildings:
6 For expenses necessary for the repair, alteration, preserva-
7 tion, renovation, improvement, extension, equipment, and
8 demolition of federally owned buildings and buildings occu-
9 pied pursuant to the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act
10 of 1954 (40 U. S. C. 356), not otherwise provided for, in-
11 cluding grounds, approaches and appurtenances, wharves and
12 piers, together with the necessary dredging adjacent thereto;
13 acquisition of land as authorized by title III of the Act of
14 June 16, 1949 (40 U. S. C. 297); not to exceed \$250,000
15 for expenses of travel; and care and safeguarding of sites
16 acquired for Federal buildings; \$65,000,000, to remain
17 available until expended: *Provided*, That the unexpended
18 balance of appropriations heretofore granted for "Repair,
19 improvement, and equipment of federally owned buildings
20 outside the District of Columbia" shall be merged with this
21 appropriation.

22 Sites and expenses, purchase contract and public build-
23 ings projects: For expenses necessary in carrying out the
24 provisions of the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act

1 of 1954 (40 U. S. C. 356), not otherwise provided for,
2 including preparation of drawings and specifications, by con-
3 tract or otherwise; acquisition of sites, including soil investi-
4 gations and tests; not to exceed \$100,000 for expenses of
5 travel; and administrative expenses; \$20,000,000, to remain
6 available until expended, and not to exceed \$500,000 of
7 this amount shall be available for construction of approved
8 small public buildings projects outside the District of
9 Columbia pursuant to the Public Buildings Act of May 25,
10 1926, as amended (40 U. S. C. 341).

11 Payments, public buildings purchase contracts: For pay-
12 ments of principal, interest, taxes, and any other obligations
13 under contracts entered into pursuant to the Public Buildings
14 Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (40 U. S. C. 356),
15 \$1,331,100: *Provided*, That the Administrator of General
16 Services may enter into contracts during the fiscal year 1958
17 for which the aggregate of annual payments for amortization
18 of principal and interest thereon shall not exceed \$9,000,000,
19 in addition to the unused portion of the \$12,000,000 limi-
20 tation applicable prior to July 1, 1957, under the Independ-
21 ent Offices Appropriation Act, 1957 (70 Stat. 343): *Pro-*
22 *vided further*, That the contracts about to be entered into
23 shall have been authorized by the appropriate legislative

1 committees and in amount by the Committees on Appro-
2 priations of the Senate and House of Representatives.

3 Construction, public buildings: For construction of
4 public buildings pursuant to the Public Buildings Act of
5 May 25, 1926, as amended (40 U. S. C. 341), \$2,125,000,
6 to remain available until expended.

7 Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service: For nec-
8 essary expenses of personal property management and related
9 activities as provided by law; including not to exceed \$300
10 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and not to
11 exceed \$120,000 for expenses of travel; \$3,360,000: *Pro-*
12 *vided*, That not to exceed \$1,600,000 of any funds received
13 during the current or preceding fiscal year for deposit under
14 section 204 (a) of the Federal Property and Administrative
15 Services Act of 1949, as amended, and not otherwise dis-
16 posed of by law, shall be deposited to the credit of this
17 appropriation and shall be available for necessary expenses
18 in carrying out the functions of the General Services Admin-
19 istration under the said Act, with respect to the utilization
20 and disposal of excess and surplus personal property.

21 Expenses, supply distribution: For expenses, not other-
22 wise provided, necessary for operation of the stores depot
23 system and other procurement services, including contractual
24 services incident to receiving, handling, and shipping ware-

1 house items; not to exceed \$250 for purchase of newspapers
2 and periodicals; and not to exceed \$110,000 for expenses
3 of travel; \$17,765,000.

4 General supply fund: To increase the general supply
5 fund established by the Federal Property and Administrative
6 Services Act of 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C. 630g),
7 \$12,500,000.

8 Operating expenses, National Archives and Records
9 Service: For necessary expenses in connection with Federal
10 records management and related activities as provided by
11 law; and not to exceed \$44,750 for expenses of travel;
12 \$7,254,500.

13 Operating expenses, Transportation and Public Utilities
14 Service: For necessary expenses of transportation and
15 public utilities management and related activities, as pro-
16 vided by law, including not to exceed \$25,000 for expenses
17 of travel; \$1,330,000.

18 Strategic and critical materials: For necessary expenses
19 in carrying out the provisions of the Strategic and Critical
20 Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946, including the
21 acquisition of one parcel of land located at Harahan, Louisi-
22 ana, now under lease to the Government and used for the
23 storage of strategic and critical materials, services as author-
24 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
25 55a), not to exceed \$3,327,600 for operating expenses, not

1 to exceed \$86,000 for expenses of travel, and necessary
2 expenses for transportation and handling, within the United
3 States (including charges at United States ports), storage,
4 security, and maintenance of strategic and critical materials
5 acquired for or transferred to the supplemental stockpile
6 established pursuant to section 104 (b) of the Agricultural
7 Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U. S. C.
8 1704 (b)), \$19,000,000, to remain available until ex-
9 pended: *Provided*, That any funds received as proceeds from
10 sale or other disposition of materials on account of the rota-
11 tion of stocks under said Act shall be deposited to the credit,
12 and be available for expenditure for the purposes, of this
13 appropriation: *Provided further*, That during the current
14 fiscal year, there shall be no limitation on the value of surplus
15 strategic and critical materials which, in accordance with
16 subsection 6 (a) of the Act of July 23, 1946 (50 U. S. C.
17 98e (a)), may be transferred to stockpiles established in
18 accordance with said Act: *Provided further*, That no part of
19 funds available shall be used for construction of warehouses
20 or tank storage facilities.

21 Abaca fiber program: Not to exceed \$47,000 of funds
22 available to the General Services Administration for the
23 abaca fiber program shall be available for administrative
24 expenses incident to the abaca fiber program, to be computed
25 on an accrual basis, and to be exclusive of the interest paid,

1 depreciation, capitalized expenditures, expenses in connec-
2 tion with the acquisition, protection, operation, maintenance,
3 improvement, or disposition of real or personal property
4 relating to the abaca fiber program, and expenses of services
5 performed on a contract or fee basis in connection with the
6 performance of legal services.

7 Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator: For
8 expenses of executive direction for activities under the
9 control of the General Services Administration, including
10 not to exceed \$8,000 for expenses of travel, and not to
11 exceed \$250 for purchase of newspapers and periodicals;
12 \$260,000.

13 Administrative operations fund: Funds available to Gen-
14 eral Services Administration for administrative operations,
15 in support of program activities, shall be expended and ac-
16 counted for, as a whole, through a single fund, which is
17 hereby authorized: *Provided*, That costs and obligations for
18 such administrative operations for the respective program
19 activities shall be accounted for in accordance with systems
20 approved by the General Accounting Office: *Provided fur-*
21 *ther*, That the total amount deposited into said account for
22 the fiscal year 1958 from funds made available to General
23 Services Administration in this Act shall not exceed \$10,-
24 230,000, of which not to exceed \$137,700 may be used for
25 travel expenses: *Provided further*, That amounts deposited

1 into said account for administrative operations for each pro-
2 gram shall not exceed the amounts included in the respective
3 program appropriations for such purposes.

4 The appropriate appropriation or fund available to the
5 General Services Administration shall be credited with (1)
6 cost of operation, protection, maintenance, upkeep, repair,
7 and improvement, included as part of rentals received from
8 Government corporations pursuant to law (40 U. S. C.
9 129) ; (2) reimbursements for services performed in respect
10 to bonds and other obligations under the jurisdiction of the
11 General Services Administration, issued by public author-
12 ities, States, or other public bodies, and such services in
13 respect to such bonds or obligations as the Administrator
14 deems necessary and in the public interest may, upon the
15 request and at the expense of the issuing agencies, be pro-
16 vided from the appropriate foregoing appropriation; and
17 (3) appropriations or funds available to other agencies, and
18 transferred to the General Services Administration, in con-
19 nection with property transferred to the General Services
20 Administration pursuant to the Act of July 2, 1948 (50
21 U. S. C. 451ff), and such appropriations or funds may,
22 with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, be so trans-
23 ferred.

24 Funds available to the General Services Administration
25 shall be available for the hire of passenger motor vehicles.

1 No part of any money appropriated by this or any other
2 Act for any agency of the executive branch of the Govern-
3 ment shall be used during the current fiscal year for the
4 purchase within the continental limits of the United States
5 of any typewriting machines except in accordance with
6 regulations issued pursuant to the provisions of the Federal
7 Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as
8 amended.

9 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

10 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

11 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
12 Office of the Administrator, including rent in the District
13 of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the
14 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not to exceed
15 \$340,000 for expenses of travel; and expenses of attend-
16 ance at meetings of organizations concerned with the
17 work of the Agency; \$6,930,000: *Provided*, That
18 necessary expenses of inspections and of providing repre-
19 sentatives at the site of projects being planned or undertaken
20 by local public agencies pursuant to title I of the Housing
21 Act of 1949, as amended, projects financed through loans to
22 educational institutions authorized by title IV of the Housing
23 Act of 1950, as amended, and projects and facilities financed
24 by loans to public agencies pursuant to title II of the Hous-

1 ing Amendments of 1955, as amended, shall be compensated
2 by such agencies or institutions by the payment of fixed
3 fees which in the aggregate will cover the costs of rendering
4 such services, and expenses for such purpose shall be con-
5 sidered nonadministrative; and for the purpose of providing
6 such inspections, the Administrator may utilize any agency
7 and such agency may accept reimbursement or payment for
8 such services from such institutions, or the Administrator,
9 and shall credit such amounts to the appropriations or funds
10 against which such charges have been made, but such non-
11 administrative expenses shall not exceed \$1,500,000.

12 Urban planning grants: For grants to State, regional,
13 and metropolitan area planning bodies in accordance with
14 the provisions of section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954,
15 as amended, \$1,275,000.

16 Reserve of planned public works (payment to revolving
17 fund) : For payment to the revolving fund established pur-
18 suant to section 702 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended
19 (40 U. S. C. 462) , \$5,000,000.

20 PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

21 Administrative expenses: For administrative expenses
22 of the Public Housing Administration, \$11,440,000, to be
23 merged with and expended under the authorization for such
24 expenses contained in title II of this Act.

1 Annual contributions: For the payment of annual con-
2 tributions to public housing agencies in accordance with sec-
3 tion 10 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as
4 amended (42 U. S. C. 1410), \$95,000,000.

5 INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

6 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
7 Interstate Commerce Commission, including not to exceed
8 \$5,000 for the employment of special counsel; services as
9 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
10 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for
11 individuals; newspapers (not to exceed \$200); and not to
12 exceed \$1,085,000 for expenses of travel; \$16,500,000, of
13 which not less than \$1,350,000 shall be available for
14 expenses necessary to carry out railroad safety activities
15 and not less than \$950,000 shall be available for expenses
16 necessary to carry out locomotive inspection activities:
17 *Provided*, That no part of the foregoing funds shall be
18 available for expenses necessary to carry out such defense
19 mobilization functions as may be delegated pursuant to law:
20 *Provided further*, That Joint Board members and cooperat-
21 ing State commissioners may use Government transportation
22 requests when traveling in connection with their duties as
23 such.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR
AERONAUTICS

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Committee, including contracts for engineering, drafting and computing services; not to exceed \$380,000 for expenses of travel; maintenance and operation of aircraft; not to exceed \$100 for newspapers and periodicals; uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114), as amended; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; \$71,000,000.

Construction and equipment: For construction and equipment at laboratories and research stations of the Committee, including the acquisition of not to exceed one hundred and fifteen acres of land, \$36,000,000, to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

Maintenance and operation of properties: For the maintenance and operation of properties under title I of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority Act, \$40,000: *Provided*, That all receipts derived from sales, leases, or other sources shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States monthly: *Provided further*, That so long as funds

1 are available from appropriations for the foregoing purposes,
2 the provisions of section 507 of the Housing Act of 1950
3 (Public Law 475, Eighty-first Congress), shall not be
4 effective.

5 NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

6 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry
7 out the purposes of the National Science Foundation Act of
8 1950, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1861-1875), including
9 award of graduate fellowships; services as authorized by sec-
10 tion 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at
11 rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; hire of
12 passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed \$150,000 for
13 expenses of travel; not to exceed \$300 for the pur-
14 chase of newspapers and periodicals; and reimbursement
15 of the General Services Administration for security guard
16 services; \$40,000,000, to remain available until expended:
17 *Provided*, That of the foregoing amount not less than
18 \$9,500,000 shall be available for tuition, grants, and allow-
19 ances in connection with a program of supplementary train-
20 ing for high school science and mathematics teachers.

21 RENEGOTIATION BOARD

22 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
23 Renegotiation Board, including expenses of attendance at
24 meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation;
25 hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed \$50,000 for

1 expenses of travel; and services as authorized by section 15
2 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not
3 to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; \$3,000,000.

4 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

5 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
6 ing not to exceed \$1.125 for the purchase of newspapers;
7 not to exceed \$197,500 for expenses of travel; uniforms or
8 allowances therefor, as authorized by law; and services as
9 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
10 U. S. C. 55a) ; \$6,700,000.

11 SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

12 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
13 operation and maintenance of the Selective Service System,
14 as authorized by title I of the Universal Military Training
15 and Service Act (62 Stat. 604), as amended, including
16 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
17 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; travel expenses; not to exceed \$250
18 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and not to
19 exceed \$80,000 for the National Selective Service Appeal
20 Board; \$27,000,000: *Provided*, That of the foregoing
21 amount \$19,410,000 shall be available for registration,
22 classification, and induction activities of local boards: *Pro-*
23 *vided further*, That during the current fiscal year, the Presi-
24 dent may exempt this appropriation from the provisions of

1 subsection (c) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as
2 amended, whenever he deems such action to be necessary
3 in the interest of national defense.

4 Appropriations for the Selective Service System may
5 be used for the destruction of records accumulated under
6 the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended,
7 by the Director of Selective Service after compliance with
8 the procedures for the destruction of records prescribed
9 pursuant to the Records Disposal Act of 1943, as amended
10 (44 U. S. C. 366-380): *Provided*, That no records may
11 be transferred to any other agency without the approval
12 of the Director of Selective Service.

13 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

14 General operating expenses: For necessary operating
15 expenses of the Veterans Administration, not otherwise pro-
16 vided for, including expenses incidental to securing employ-
17 ment for war veterans; uniforms or allowances therefor, as
18 authorized by law; not to exceed \$3,500 for newspapers and
19 periodicals; and not to exceed \$3,020,000 for expenses of
20 travel of employees; \$161,374,000, of which \$18,500,000
21 shall be available for such expenses as are necessary for
22 the loan guaranty program: *Provided*, That no part of this
23 appropriation shall be used to pay in excess of twenty-two
24 persons engaged in public relations work: *Provided further*,
25 That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay

1 educational institutions for reports and certifications of at-
2 tendance at such institutions an allowance at a rate in excess
3 of \$1 per month for each eligible veteran enrolled in and
4 attending such institution.

5 Medical administration and miscellaneous operating ex-
6 penses: For expenses necessary for administration of the
7 medical, hospital, domiciliary, special service, construction
8 and supply, research, and employee education and training
9 activities; expenses necessary for carrying out programs of
10 medical research and of education and training of employees,
11 as authorized by law; not to exceed \$992,200 for ex-
12 penses of travel of employees paid from this appropria-
13 tion, and those engaged in training programs; not to exceed
14 \$2,700 for newspapers and periodicals; and not to exceed
15 \$45,000 for preparation, shipment, installation, and dis-
16 play of exhibits, photographic displays, moving pictures,
17 and other visual educational information and descriptive
18 material, including purchase or rental of equipment; \$20,-
19 773,800, of which \$10,000,000 shall be available for medi-
20 cal research: *Provided*, That \$1,000,000 of the foregoing
21 appropriation shall remain available until expended for
22 prosthetic testing and development.

23 Inpatient care: For expenses necessary for the main-
24 tenance and operation of hospitals and domiciliary facilities
25 and for the care and treatment of beneficiaries of the Vet-

1 erans Administration in facilities not under the jurisdiction
2 of the Veterans Administration as authorized by law, includ-
3 ing the furnishing of recreational articles and facilities; main-
4 tenance and operation of farms; repairing, altering, improv-
5 ing or providing facilities in the several hospitals and homes
6 under the jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration, not
7 otherwise provided for, either by contract, or by the hire
8 of temporary employees and purchase of materials; not to
9 exceed \$366,500 for expenses of travel of employees; uni-
10 forms or allowances therefor as authorized by the Act of
11 September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114), as amended; and aid
12 to State or Territorial homes in conformity with the Act
13 approved August 27, 1888, as amended (24 U. S. C. 134)
14 for the support of veterans eligible for admission to Vet-
15 erans Administration facilities for hospital or domiciliary
16 care; \$708,656,000, including the sum of \$6,656,000 for
17 reimbursable services performed for other Government
18 agencies and individuals: *Provided*, That allotments and
19 transfers may be made from this appropriation to the
20 Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (Public
21 Health Service), the Army, Navy, and Air Force Depart-
22 ments, for disbursement by them under the various headings
23 of their applicable appropriations, of such amounts as are
24 necessary for the care and treatment of beneficiaries of the
25 Veterans Administration: *Provided further*, That the fore-

1 going appropriation is predicated on furnishing inpatient
2 care and treatment to an average of 140,800 beneficiaries
3 during the fiscal year 1958 including members in State
4 or Territorial homes, and if a lesser number is experienced
5 such appropriation shall be expended only in proportion to
6 the average number of beneficiaries furnished such care and
7 treatment.

8 Outpatient care: For expenses necessary for furnishing
9 outpatient care to beneficiaries of the Veterans Administra-
10 tion, as authorized by law; uniforms or allowances therefor,
11 as authorized by law; and not to exceed \$206,400 for
12 expenses of travel of employees; \$79,000,000.

13 Maintenance and operation of supply depots: For ex-
14 penses necessary for maintenance and operation of supply
15 depots, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as author-
16 ized by law, and not to exceed \$5,400 for expenses of travel
17 of employees, \$1,790,000.

18 Compensation and pensions: For the payment of com-
19 pensation, pensions, gratuities, and allowances (including
20 burial awards authorized by Veterans Regulation Numbered
21 9 (a), as amended, and subsistence allowances authorized
22 by part VII of Veterans Regulation 1 (a) as amended),
23 authorized under any Act of Congress, or regulation of the
24 President based thereon, including emergency officers' re-
25 tirement pay and annuities, the administration of which is

1 now or may hereafter be placed in the Veterans Adminis-
2 tration, and for the payment of adjusted-service credits as
3 provided in sections 401 and 601 of the Act of May 19,
4 1924, as amended (38 U. S. C. 631 and 661), \$2,840,-
5 500,000, to remain available until expended.

6 Readjustment benefits: For the payment of benefits to
7 or on behalf of veterans as authorized by titles II, III, and
8 V, of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as
9 amended, and title II of the Veterans Readjustment Assist-
10 ance Act of 1952, as amended, and for supplies, equipment,
11 and tuition authorized by part VII and payments author-
12 ized by part IX of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as
13 amended, and for benefits authorized by the War Orphans'
14 Educational Assistance Act of 1956, \$787,987,000, to re-
15 main available until expended.

16 Military and naval insurance: For military and naval
17 insurance, \$4,275,000, to remain available until expended.

18 National service life insurance: For the payment of
19 benefits and for transfer to the national service life insurance
20 fund, in accordance with the National Service Life Insurance
21 Act of 1940, as amended, \$7,600,000, to remain available
22 until expended: *Provided*, That certain premiums shall be
23 credited to this appropriation as provided by the Act.

24 Servicemen's indemnities: For payment of liabilities

1 under the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951, \$29,877,500,
2 to remain available until expended.

3 Grants to the Republic of the Philippines: For payment
4 to the Republic of the Philippines of grants in accordance
5 with the Act of July 1, 1948, as amended (50 U. S. C.
6 App. 1991-1996), for expenses incident to medical care
7 and treatment of veterans, \$1,500,000.

8 Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For hospital and
9 domiciliary facilities, for planning and for extending any of
10 the facilities under the jurisdiction of the Veterans Admin-
11 istration or for any of the purposes set forth in sections 1 and
12 2 of the Act approved March 4, 1931 (38 U. S. C. 438j-k)
13 or in section 101 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of
14 1944 (38 U. S. C. 693a), to remain available until
15 expended, \$42,500,000.

16 Major alterations, improvements, and repairs: For all
17 necessary expenses of major alterations, improvements, and
18 repairs to regional offices, supply depots, and hospital and
19 domiciliary facilities, \$2,028,000, to remain available until
20 expended: *Provided*, That no part of the foregoing appro-
21 priation shall be used to commence any major alteration,
22 improvement, or repair unless funds are available for the
23 completion of such work; and no funds shall be used for
24 such work at any facility if the Veterans Administration is

1 reasonably certain that the installation will be abandoned in
2 the near future.

3 Service-disabled veterans insurance fund: To increase
4 the capital of the fund established in accordance with section
5 620 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as
6 amended (38 U. S. C. 821), \$1,500,000.

7 Not to exceed 5 per centum of any appropriation for
8 the current fiscal year for "Compensation and pensions",
9 "Readjustment benefits", "Military and naval insurance",
10 "National service life insurance", and "Servicemen's in-
11 demnities" may be transferred to any other of the men-
12 tioned appropriations, but not to exceed 10 per centum of
13 the appropriations so augmented, and not to exceed \$500,000
14 of the appropriation "National service life insurance" for
15 the current year may be transferred to "Service-disabled
16 veterans insurance fund."

17 Appropriations available to the Veterans Administra-
18 tion for the current fiscal year for salaries and expenses
19 shall be available for services as authorized by section 15
20 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

21 Appropriations available to the Veterans Administra-
22 tion for the current fiscal year for "Inpatient care" and
23 "Outpatient care" shall be available for funeral, burial,
24 and other expenses incidental thereto (except burial awards
25 authorized by Veterans Regulation Numbered 9 (a), as

1 amended (38 U. S. C., chap. 12A)), for beneficiaries of
2 the Veterans Administration receiving care under such
3 appropriations.

4 No part of the appropriations in this Act for the Vet-
5 erans Administration (except the appropriation for "Hos-
6 pital and domiciliary facilities") shall be available for the
7 purchase of any site for or toward the construction of any
8 new hospital or home.

9 No part of the foregoing appropriations shall be avail-
10 able for hospitalization or examination of any persons except
11 beneficiaries entitled under the laws bestowing such benefits
12 to veterans, unless reimbursement of cost is made to the
13 appropriation at such rates as may be fixed by the Admin-
14 istrator of Veterans Affairs.

15 INDEPENDENT OFFICES—GENERAL PROVISIONS

16 SEC. 102. Where appropriations in this title are ex-
17 pendable for travel expenses of employees and no specific
18 limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures for
19 such travel expenses may not exceed the amount set forth
20 therefor in the budget estimates submitted for the appro-
21 priations: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to
22 travel performed by uncompensated officials of local boards
23 and appeal boards of the Selective Service System.

24 SEC. 103. Where appropriations in this title are ex-
25 pendable for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals

1 and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the
2 expenditures therefor under each such appropriation may
3 not exceed the amount of \$50: *Provided*, That this limita-
4 tion shall not apply to the purchase of scientific, technical,
5 trade, or traffic periodicals necessary in connection with the
6 performance of the authorized functions of the agencies for
7 which funds are herein provided, nor to the purchase of
8 newspapers and periodicals necessary for the care and wel-
9 fare of patients and members in Veterans Administration
10 hospitals and domiciliary facilities.

11 SEC. 104. No part of any appropriation contained in
12 this title shall be available to pay the salary of any person
13 filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly
14 held by an employee who has left to enter the Armed
15 Forces of the United States and has satisfactorily completed
16 his period of active military or naval service and has within
17 ninety days after his release from such service or from hos-
18 pitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not
19 more than one year made application for restoration to his
20 former position and has been certified by the Civil Service
21 Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of his
22 former position and has not been restored thereto.

23 SEC. 105. Appropriations contained in this title, avail-
24 able for expenses of travel shall be available, when speci-

1 fically authorized by the head of the activity or establishment
2 concerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of or-
3 ganizations concerned with the function or activity for which
4 the appropriation concerned is made.

5 SEC. 106. No part of any appropriations made available
6 by the provisions of this title shall be used for the purchase
7 or sale of real estate or for the purpose of establishing new
8 offices outside the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That this
9 limitation shall not apply to programs which have been ap-
10 proved by the Congress and appropriations made therefor.

11 SEC. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in this
12 title shall be used to pay the compensation of any employee
13 engaged in personnel work in excess of the number that
14 would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to one
15 hundred and thirty-five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-
16 time, and intermittent employees of the agency concerned:
17 *Provided*, That for purposes of this section employees shall
18 be considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend
19 half time or more in personnel administration consisting of
20 direction and administration of the personnel program; em-
21 ployment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and
22 classification; employee relations and services; training;
23 wage administration; and processing, recording, and report-
24 ing.

1 SEC. 108. None of the sections under the head "Inde-
2 pendent Offices, General Provisions" in this title shall apply
3 to the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

4 TITLE II—CORPORATIONS

5 The following corporations and agencies, respectively,
6 are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the
7 limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each such
8 corporation or agency and in accord with law, and to make
9 such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year
10 limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government
11 Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary
12 in carrying out the programs set forth in the Budget for the
13 fiscal year 1958 for each such corporation or agency, except
14 as hereinafter provided:

15 FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

16 Federal Home Loan Bank Board: Not to exceed a
17 total of \$1,200,000 shall be available for administrative
18 expenses of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, and
19 shall be derived from funds available to the Federal
20 Home Loan Bank Board, including those in the Federal
21 Home Loan Bank Board revolving fund and receipts of
22 the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, the Federal
23 Home Loan Bank Board, or the Home Loan Bank Board
24 for the current fiscal year and prior fiscal years, and the
25 Board may utilize and may make payment for services and

1 facilities of the Federal home-loan banks, the Federal Re-
2 serve banks, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Cor-
3 poration, and other agencies of the Government: *Provided*,
4 That all necessary expenses in connection with the conserva-
5 torship of institutions insured by the Federal Savings and
6 Loan Insurance Corporation or preparation for or conduct
7 of proceedings under section 5 (d) of the Home Owners'
8 Loan Act of 1933 or section 407 of the National Housing
9 Act and all necessary expenses (including services performed
10 on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal
11 services) in connection with the handling, including the pur-
12 chase, sale, and exchange, of securities on behalf of Federal
13 home-loan banks, and the sale, issuance, and retirement of,
14 or payment of interest on, debentures or bonds, under the
15 Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended, shall be con-
16 sidered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes
17 hereof: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$46,950
18 shall be available for expenses of travel: *Provided further*,
19 That members and alternates of the Federal Savings
20 and Loan Advisory Council shall be entitled to reimburse-
21 ment from the Board as approved by the Board for trans-
22 portation expenses incurred in attendance at meetings of or
23 concerned with the work of such Council and may be paid
24 not to exceed \$25 per diem in lieu of subsistence: *Provided*
25 *further*, That notwithstanding any other provisions of this

1 Act, except for the limitation in amount hereinbefore speci-
2 fied, the administrative expenses and other obligations of the
3 Board shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance
4 with the provisions of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act of
5 July 22, 1932, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1421-1449):
6 *Provided further*, That the nonadministrative expenses for
7 the examination of Federal and State chartered institutions
8 (other than special examinations determined by the Board to
9 be necessary) shall not exceed \$5,665,000.

10 Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation: Not
11 to exceed \$650,000 shall be available for administrative
12 expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis and shall be
13 exclusive of interest paid, depreciation, properly capitalized
14 expenditures, expenses in connection with liquidation of
15 insured institutions or preparation for or conduct of pro-
16 ceedings under section 407 of the National Housing Act,
17 liquidation or handling of assets of or derived from insured
18 institutions, payment of insurance, and action for or toward
19 the avoidance, termination, or minimizing of losses in the
20 case of insured institutions, legal fees and expenses, and pay-
21 ments for administrative expenses of the Federal Home Loan
22 Bank Board determined by said Board to be properly
23 allocable to said Corporation, and said Corporation may utilize
24 and may make payment for services and facilities of the Fed-

1 eral home-loan banks, the Federal Reserve banks, the Fed-
2 eral Home Loan Bank Board, and other agencies of the
3 Government: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$15,400 shall
4 be available for expenses of travel: *Provided further*, That
5 notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, except for
6 the limitation in amount hereinbefore specified, the adminis-
7 trative expenses and other obligations of said Corporation
8 shall be incurred, allowed and paid in accordance with title
9 IV of the Act of June 27, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C.
10 1724-1730).

11 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

12 Office of the Administrator, college housing loans: Not
13 to exceed \$1,327,000 shall be available for all administra-
14 tive expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis, of carry-
15 ing out the functions of the Office of the Administrator
16 under the program of housing loans to educational insti-
17 tutions (title IV of the Housing Act of 1950, as amended,
18 12 U. S. C. 1749-1749d), but this amount shall be exclu-
19 sive of payment for services and facilities of the Federal
20 Reserve banks or any member thereof, the Federal home-
21 loan banks, and any insured bank within the meaning of the
22 Act creating the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (Act
23 of August 23, 1935, as amended, 12 U. S. C. 264) which
24 has been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as

1 a depository of public money of the United States: *Provided*,
2 That not to exceed \$42,000 shall be available for expenses
3 of travel.

4 Office of the Administrator, public facility loans: Not to
5 exceed \$400,000 of funds in the revolving fund estab-
6 lished pursuant to title II of the Housing Amendments
7 of 1955, as amended, shall be available for administrative
8 expenses, but this amount shall be exclusive of payment for
9 services and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks or any
10 member thereof, the Federal home-loan banks, and any in-
11 sured bank within the meaning of the Act creating the Fed-
12 eral Deposit Insurance Corporation (Act of August 23, 1935,
13 as amended, 12 U. S. C. 264) which has been designated by
14 the Secretary of the Treasury as a depository of public money
15 of the United States.

16 Office of the Administrator, revolving fund (liquidating
17 programs): During the current fiscal year not to exceed
18 \$970,000 shall be available for administrative expenses
19 (including not to exceed \$133,000 for travel), but this
20 amount shall be exclusive of costs of services performed
21 on a contract or fee basis in connection with termina-
22 tion of contracts and legal services on a contract or fee
23 basis and of payment for services and facilities of the
24 Federal Reserve banks or any member thereof, any
25 servicer approved by the Federal National Mortgage Asso-

1 ciation, the Federal home-loan banks, and any insured bank
2 within the meaning of the Act of August 23, 1935, as
3 amended, creating the Federal Deposit Insurance Corpora-
4 tion (12 U. S. C. 264) which has been designated by the
5 Secretary of the Treasury as a depository of public money
6 of the United States: *Provided*, That all expenses, not
7 otherwise specifically limited in connection with the pro-
8 grams provided for under this head shall not exceed \$500,-
9 000, but this limitation shall not apply to expenses (other
10 than for personal services) in connection with disposition of
11 federally owned projects.

12 Federal National Mortgage Association: Not to exceed
13 \$4,750,000 shall be available for administrative ex-
14 penses, which shall be on an accrual basis, and shall
15 be exclusive of interest paid, expenses (including ex-
16 penses for fiscal agency services performed on a contract or
17 fee basis) in connection with the issuance and servicing of
18 securities, depreciation, properly capitalized expenditures,
19 fees for servicing mortgages, expenses (including serv-
20 ices performed on a force account, contract, or fee basis,
21 but not including other personal services) in connection
22 with the acquisition, protection, operation, maintenance,
23 improvement, or disposition of real or personal property
24 belonging to said Association or in which it has an interest,
25 cost of salaries, wages, travel, and other expenses of per-

1 sons employed outside of the continental United States,
2 expenses of services performed on a contract or fee basis in
3 connection with the performance of legal services, and all
4 administrative expenses reimbursable from other Govern-
5 ment agencies, and said Association may utilize and may
6 make payment for services and facilities of the Federal
7 Reserve banks and other agencies of the Government: *Pro-*
8 *vided*, That the distribution of administrative expenses to
9 the accounts of the Association shall be made in accordance
10 with generally recognized accounting principles and prac-
11 tices: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$150,000 shall
12 be available for expenses of travel.

13 Federal Housing Administration: For administrative
14 expenses in carrying out duties imposed by or pursuant
15 to law, not to exceed \$7,260,000 of the various funds of
16 the Federal Housing Administration shall be available,
17 in accordance with the National Housing Act, as amended
18 (12 U. S. C. 1701), including uniforms or allowances
19 therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954,
20 as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131): *Provided*, That, except
21 as herein otherwise provided, all expenses and obligations
22 of said Administration shall be incurred, allowed, and paid
23 in accordance with the provisions of said Act: *Provided*
24 *further*, That not to exceed \$445,000 shall be available
25 for expenses of travel: *Provided further*, That funds shall

1 be available for contract actuarial services (not to exceed
2 \$1,500) ; and purchase of periodicals and newspapers (not
3 to exceed \$750) : *Provided further*, That nonadministrative
4 expenses classified by section 2 of Public Law 387,
5 approved October 25, 1949, shall not exceed \$36,000,000.

6 Public Housing Administration: Of the amounts avail-
7 able by or pursuant to law for the administrative expenses
8 of the Public Housing Administration in carrying out duties
9 imposed by or pursuant to law, including funds appro-
10 priated by title I of this Act, not to exceed \$12,305,000
11 shall be available for such expenses, including not to exceed
12 \$950,000 for expenses of travel; purchase of uniforms, or
13 allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September
14 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131) ; and expenses of
15 attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the
16 work of the Administration: *Provided*, That necessary ex-
17 penses of providing representatives of the Administration at
18 the sites of non-Federal projects in connection with the con-
19 struction of such non-Federal projects by public housing
20 agencies with the aid of the Administration, shall be com-
21 pensated by such agencies by the payment of fixed fees which
22 in the aggregate in relation to the development costs of such
23 projects will cover the costs of rendering such services, and
24 expenditures by the Administration for such purpose shall
25 be considered nonadministrative expenses, and funds re-

1 ceived from such payments may be used only for the pay-
2 ment of necessary expenses of providing representatives of
3 the Administration at the sites of non-Federal projects:
4 *Provided further*, That all expenses of the Public Housing
5 Administration not specifically limited in this Act, in carry-
6 ing out its duties imposed by law, shall not exceed
7 \$2,200,000.

8 CORPORATIONS—GENERAL PROVISIONS

9 SEC. 202. No part of the funds of, or available for
10 expenditure by, any corporation or agency included in this
11 title shall be used to pay the compensation of any employee
12 engaged in personnel work in excess of the number that
13 would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to one
14 hundred and thirty-five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-
15 time, and intermittent employees of the agency concerned:
16 *Provided*, That for purposes of this section employees shall
17 be considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend
18 half-time or more in personnel administration consisting of
19 direction and administration of the personnel program;
20 employment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and
21 classification; employee relations and services; training;
22 committees of expert examiners and boards of civil-service
23 examiners; wage administration; and processing, recording,
24 and reporting.

1 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

2 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in
3 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any
4 corporation or agency included in this Act, shall be used
5 for publicity or propaganda purposes designed to support
6 or defeat legislation pending before the Congress.

7 This Act may be cited as the “Independent Offices
8 Appropriation Act, 1958”.

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85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6070

[Report No. 197]

A BILL

Making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

By Mr. THOMAS

MARCH 15, 1957

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued March 20, 1957
For actions of March 19, 1957
85th-1st, No. 47

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed durum wheat allotments bill. Ready for President. House debated independent offices appropriation bill. Senate committee reported bill to provide for Jt. Congressional Committee on Budget (Mar. 18).

HOUSE

1. WHEAT. Passed without amendment H.R. 323, to continue increased allotments for durum wheat. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 3509-11
(See Digest 41 for the provisions of the bill as passed.)

2. APPROPRIATIONS. Began debate on H.R. 6070, the independent offices appropriation bill for 1958. pp. 3511-43

The bill includes appropriations for the Civil Service Commission, Federal Civil Defense Administration, President's disaster relief fund, General Accounting Office, General Services Administration, Interstate Commerce Commission, National Science Foundation, National Security Training Commission, Selective Service System, and Veterans Administration.

In its report the committee included the following statements:

Vehicles. "The Committee has denied all requests for additional automobiles and it urges each agency of the Government to use the GSA motor pools located throughout the United States for meeting necessary automotive needs."

Travel. "In its examination of the budget estimates the Committee notes that there are substantial increases for travel. The per diem rates were increased from \$9 to \$12 in last year's budgets. It appears that the higher the per diem, the more travel, so the Committee is denying all increases in travel over last year."

Personnel. Under Civil Service Commission, "The amount provided permits the Commission to staff the same number of employees as in 1957... While the Budget provides for larger numbers in 1958, the Committee knows the agency personnel budgets can and will be reduced. In view of this fact, and that Government employee turnover rate is level or on a downward trend, there seems to be no vital need for additional personnel."

Civil defense. The Committee recommends that funding of additional stockpile material which adds to supplies already on hand can be safely deferred..."

General Services Administration:

"The contingent amount in the estimates for wage board pay increases is not allowed, as the Committee does not approve of contingent appropriations, but it will recommend appropriations as are necessary when the actual need for such appropriation arrives."

"The Committee is of the opinion that the air-conditioning program can be extended over a longer period of time than was proposed in the Budget."

"Next year the Committee will consider financing for a \$350 million to \$500 million public buildings program by direct appropriation if the present lease-purchase program is not operating satisfactorily."

3. COPYRIGHTS. Passed without amendment H.R. 277, to amend title 17 of the U. S. Code entitled "Copyrights" to provide for a statute of limitations of 3 years with respect to civil actions. p. 3502
4. SMALL BUSINESS. Rep. Multer announced that the Small Business Committee would begin hearings Tues., Mar. 26, on improvements and extension of the Small Business Act. pp. 3539-40
5. FORESTS. Rep. Aspinall spoke in favor of legislation (H.R. 3592) for the establishment of a National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission to study the outdoor recreation resources of the U. S. pp. 3557-59
6. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Patman discussed a recent speech by Sen. Johnson on various national issues, including "the plight of our small farmers". p. 3559
7. SEEDS. Received from this Department a proposed bill to amend the Federal Seed Act to add sugar beet seed to the list of seeds covered by the Act, require labeling as to germination of all components of agricultural seed mixtures, provide for the labeling of mixtures of vegetable seeds, and authorize importation of seed for experimental purposes under certain conditions; to Agriculture Committee. p. 3560
8. RECLAMATION. Passed over, at the request of Rep. Cunningham, H.R. 2146, to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956. p. 3502

Durum acreage and production

Year	Acreage		Production (bushels)	
	National	North Dakota State	National	North Dakota State
1953.....	1,828,000	1,728,000	12,708,000	12,096,000
1954.....	1,309,000	1,210,000	4,982,000	4,235,000
1955.....	1,348,000	980,000	19,580,000	12,740,000
1956.....	2,386,000	1,225,000	39,875,000	19,600,000

NOTE.—16.6 bushels per acre harvested; 15.6 bushels per acre planted.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Mr. MACK of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce may be permitted to sit during general debate this afternoon.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6070) making appropriations for sundry independent bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited to 4 hours, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL] and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 6070, with Mr. IKARD in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, we have brought to you this afternoon a bill that bears some substantial cuts. Out of round figures of about \$6 billion we have reduced these estimates about \$517 million.

Mr. Chairman, before going into a few of the highlights of the bill, I would like to say that I think I have never had the pleasure of associating with a finer group of men than we have on this little subcommittee. I hope you do not mind our bragging about ourselves a little bit. We do not have too much partisanship, if any, in this subcommittee. These are independent agencies, and we usually—and I think we did this time—come out with a bill that is reasonably unanimous.

If we have any differences of opinion, we usually compromise them within the committee.

By and large, we attempted to hold this bill and the agencies involved to the same figure as last year. This year, for the first time, each agency is charged with its fair share of the contribution to the civil-service retirement fund. I hope that each Member will get copy of the report and look over the tables and read the report. Our clerks have done a beautiful job, not only in that regard, in writing this report and its tables, but generally. They are fine gentlemen and hard workers. But, bear in mind there is that money added to each one of these agencies. Some of the contributions will run to four, five, six, and seven million dollars. So, when you looking at last year's total, remember that there is added to that that agency's civil-service retirement pro rata part. That makes it a little bit larger than it was last year. We decided, after considerable deliberation, that we would put the travel item back to where it was last year. Last year, before our budgets came in, we increased the per diem from \$9 to \$12 a day. It was badly needed. A person could hardly travel for \$9 a day and make both ends meet. But we found that the desire to travel was not quite as great at \$9 a day as it is at \$12 a day. Since it has been \$12 a day, all the agencies have come in with a request for an increase in travel.

By the way, there was an increase in this bill of about \$5 million in travel. That is the amount of the increase that was requested. We denied every penny of it. We treated everybody alike and said, "You are going to stay right here." We may have to make some adjustments; there are 1 or 2 that I have in mind and perhaps in conference we shall, but I felt I should inform the Members about that, because perhaps they should have a little bit more.

There was a request here for about 300 to 350 brand new automobiles. We treated everybody alike. We said, "No, drive your old automobiles another year." So there is not a new automobile, with one exception. Our friend, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS], a member of the committee, had a great part in writing the legislative program for the car pools. We did approve an item for the carpools of about 800 additional automobiles. Every time you put 1 in the car pool, you take out about 2 from the agencies.

There are 2 or 3 highlights to which I wish respectfully to call the attention of the membership. We are greatly disturbed over the civil service retirement fund. Late last year we approved more benefits and it cost this fund \$3½ billion. Mr. Chairman, can you imagine that? And do you know how much we put in the fund to take care of it? Not 1 red penny. So as a result, this civil service retirement fund today is about \$17.9 billion—I did not say million; this is almost unthinkable—the fund is about \$18 billion short of being solvent. It is a debt, an honest debt that the United States Government owes. And how did it come about? It came about through

just one route and that is through the United States Government itself. It does not pay its share into that fund every year. But here are 2,200,000 Federal employees who every month—they cannot skip even 1 month—have 6½ percent of their salaries taken out by the agency for which they work. It is taken out of their paycheck and put into that fund.

The Federal Government has not done its part and as a result it is \$17.9 billion short. If we did what we ought to do this year, we should add to this bill \$564 million. We are going to wake up around here some day, and find that it is payday, and that we are going to have to appropriate \$2 billion or \$3 billion a year for 6 or 7 years, to get even; and that is going to be rough. Just think about it.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. How have payments been made to employees heretofore under such a system as that?

Mr. THOMAS. There have been, of course, some Federal contributions. This committee has several times gone above the budget estimates to the tune of \$200 million or \$300 million at a clip. But answering the gentleman's question directly, the Federal employees have been paid with their own money.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. JONAS. Right on that point, it is true, is it not, that we are putting enough money in the program for next year, 1958, to more than cover the amount of benefits? In other words, the fund is self-sufficient.

Mr. THOMAS. As of today. You do not appropriate the \$564 million interest. That ought to be done.

Mr. JONAS. There are about \$559 million in the total requests for 1958?

Mr. THOMAS. That is right. It ought to be \$564 million more.

Mr. JONAS. The amount of benefits that are estimated to be paid out next year is much less than \$559 million?

Mr. THOMAS. It is less, but you still have not appropriated within half a billion dollars of what it ought to be.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Last year witnesses appearing before the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service testified that it would take as of July 1, 1956, \$6 billion to make the Government employees' retirement fund actuarially sound.

Mr. THOMAS. Six billion dollars?

Mr. GROSS. Six billion dollars as of July 1 last year, to make it actuarially sound.

Mr. THOMAS. The committee has used the Civil Service Commission's actuaries, so the committee hired an independent actuary in June of last year to go into that figure. The figures do not vary very far. They say as of today it is about \$17.9 billion short.

Mr. GROSS. The total fund is reported to be some \$15 to \$17 billion in arrears. That is right; that is the Government's total liability which will have to be met at some future time.

Mr. THOMAS. Yes.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. REES of Kansas. There are many men and women who retired from Federal service years ago who do not receive benefits in line with those who retired more recently who are convinced they can, and should, have their retirement pay increased. They insist that such increases can be paid from funds now on hand, and that no additional appropriations are necessary to take care of such additional charges.

Mr. THOMAS. Of course any increase in retirement pay should carry a direct appropriation.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MASON. The overall picture, as I get it from the gentleman's explanation, is that you have a \$6 billion bill and you have cut it practically 10 percent. I say that is a mighty fine job that the delightful gentleman from Texas and his committee have done.

Mr. THOMAS. We think the gentleman from Illinois is just the finest man we know of. We like his fine work. We thank him very much.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. COLMER. The distinguished gentleman from Illinois took a lot of the wind out of my sails. I had risen for the same purpose. I wanted to congratulate the gentleman from Texas and the committee on the splendid job they have done.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. COLMER. I wonder if the gentleman would take another minute.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 additional minutes.

Mr. COLMER. I just wanted to ask the gentleman if it is not true that these cuts have come pretty largely from the increases that were asked for?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes.

Mr. COLMER. Would the gentleman bear with us to give us one more answer?

Mr. THOMAS. Sure.

Mr. COLMER. How does this compare with last year's appropriation over all?

Mr. THOMAS. Employmentwise our best guess is we are between 300 and 400 employees less than we had last year.

Mr. COLMER. What I am trying to get at is, is this more or less money than we appropriated last year under this bill?

Mr. THOMAS. May I for the benefit of the committee turn to page 22 of the committee report and refer to the table? We cut it \$584,640,126 under 1957.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. I, too, want to congratulate the chairman of the com-

mittee on the job that they have done. I would like the chairman to tell us something about what they did to the requests for additional funds for these agencies for printing. I notice, for instance, that the Civil Defense Administration asked for almost 4 times as much for printing as they actually had for fiscal year 1956. And, other agencies have asked for increases.

Mr. THOMAS. I am glad the gentleman took time to ask that question. He is a member of the Committee on Printing and certainly is a most active member, and one of the most valuable Members of the House. We have been concerned about this printing bill, with every conceivable type of pamphlet being printed throughout the Government. We made a table of the printing of this year compared with last year. The cut in printing this year as against last year is \$2 million. In round figures we had \$9,980,000 and we cut it back roughly to \$8 million, which is a cut of about \$2 million. But, last year, the printing bill for all these 18 or 20 agencies was about \$7,500,000. So even with the cuts, the increase is about \$500,000 over last year.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. But the gentleman did cut the requests for printing?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes, about \$2 million.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. I think that is very good. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. BALDWIN. I have a question dealing with the veterans' hospitals. It is my understanding that the Veterans' Administration this year in its original request to the Bureau of the Budget had about \$114 million for veterans' replacement hospitals which included the hospital at Jackson, the hospital at Nashville and the hospitals to replace hospitals at Washington, D. C., Cleveland, Ohio, and Oakland, Calif. My further understanding is that the Bureau of the Budget cut those funds from \$114 million to \$50 million and in the process eliminated construction funds to replace hospitals for Washington, D. C., Cleveland, Ohio, and Oakland, Calif. I notice on page 144 of the hearings Mr. Higley's testimony where he says:

Design funds for hospital construction projects at Washington, D. C., Cleveland, Ohio, and Oakland, Calif., were provided in the 1957 appropriation; however, construction funds for these projects have not been included in this budget request in conformance with administration policy to defer construction projects which could be postponed until a later date. Current design schedules indicate that these postponements will not materially affect our construction activities if not extended beyond the fiscal year 1958.

I assume from that, this means the Veterans' Administration and the Bureau of the Budget will come in with requests for funds for these hospitals next year. I take it that the elimination of funds for these hospitals does not indicate any intent not to build them, but the committee will give consideration to this request later.

Mr. THOMAS. The gentleman's assumption is right. We thank him for coming before the committee and mak-

ing a fine statement and expressing his interest in the program.

Mr. BALDWIN. In other words, we can be assured that you will give further consideration to these funds when they come in with a recommendation next year.

Mr. THOMAS. I think you can assume the committee will do it very carefully in the light of all of your interest in it.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. I also join the other gentlemen who have so properly commended the chairman and the subcommittee for their wonderful work. I want to ask the gentleman about the sum put in the bill for strategic and critical materials for the General Services Administration. I notice in the hearings that there is brought over into the 1958 fiscal year unobligated funds in the sum of \$145,680,000.

Mr. THOMAS. That is correct.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. The agency asked for \$130 million, and you cut it to \$19 million?

Mr. THOMAS. That is correct.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Would it not be possible to also eliminate that \$19 million?

Mr. THOMAS. The answer is "Yes," in my judgment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has consumed 17 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL].

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman and Members of the House, the bill we bring you today, covering 18 important independent offices of the Government, I am sure will be of particular interest to nearly every Member of the Congress, because the services they render touch the majority of the citizens in every congressional district.

However, before I discuss the provisions in the bill, I would like to say it has been a real pleasure and privilege to me to have had the opportunity of working with the chairman of the Independent Offices Subcommittee, Mr. THOMAS. His knowledge for the past several years of the functions of these offices has been most helpful in bringing to you today such heavily justified reductions, adding up to a cut of over one-half billion—\$516,933,300—below the budget request.

I would also like to say that it has been a pleasure to work with the other distinguished members of this committee on the majority side: Mr. YATES, Mr. EVINS, and Mr. BOLAND, and on the minority side with Mr. OSTERTAG and Mr. JONAS.

I think all of the members of this committee are keenly aware of the absolute necessity to reduce the cost of Government, and to begin now. We realize that the hour is late—that the people are crying out for a reduction in taxes, in the cost of Government, and we have attempted to do something about it. All have been most helpful throughout the hearings.

In making these cuts, we have been careful and selective in an effort to ap-

prove sufficient amounts to permit the agencies of Government sufficient funds to adequately carry out the necessary services in the interests of the people. We believe that these cuts are justified in practically every instance.

The continuing growth of big Government, increased governmental expenses, larger annual appropriations, higher taxes, and the Government debt of \$275 billion, we feel is a challenge to the ability and the courage of the Members of this Congress. We hope that the Members of Congress will join with us in a cooperative effort to meet this challenge, and discharge their full responsibility to the taxpayers of the Nation who are justifiably concerned, as evidenced by the letters and telegrams coming to us Members of Congress from the people generally. If we stand together on this bill, and the others that will come before us, voting courageously to reduce the cost of Government, we will receive the commendation of our citizens, in all walks of life, and will rapidly approach the day where we can give the people a substantial reduction in taxes, which is so necessary, and make a substantial payment on the national debt at the same time.

Now, your Chairman has very ably covered the main items in this bill; has pointed out where the major cuts have been made, and has given you our reasons and justifications for these reductions. For that reason, I will touch only on some of the major reductions as briefly as I can.

May I start by saying the total budget request—for these offices—was \$5,923,000,000 plus. We have recommended to you \$5,406,000,000 plus, which is a reduction of \$516,993,000.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

We reduced the amount requested by the Civil Service Commission by \$1,832,200, which still gives them an increase of \$892,500 over the amount appropriated in 1957. We believe this will very well take care of the work of the Commission.

FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE

We cut the budget request of \$130 million for the Federal Civil Defense Administration by \$90,700,000, and appropriated \$39,300,000 for the 1958 fiscal year's budget, which our Chairman has previously referred to, and explained.

One of the major cuts was \$71 million requested for a stockpiling program for various supplies. Inasmuch as we have on hand and on order \$219½ million worth in supplies, some of which are 6 years old, the committee felt that funding of additional stockpiling material could be safely deferred at this time.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

The bill provides \$5,530,000 for this agency—an increase of \$305,000 over the appropriations in 1957, and a reduction of \$370,000 in the budget estimate.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

The committee recommended \$5,950,000 appropriations for the Federal Trade Commission—an increase of \$400,000 over 1957, but a decrease of \$300,000 in the budget estimate. The increase provides \$325,000 for payment of civil service retirement benefits for Federal Trade Commission civil service employees. The other \$75,000 increase is to

be devoted entirely to antimonopoly work by the Commission.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

The committee recommended \$36,050,000 in 1958, the same amount as in the 1957 budget plus \$2,050,000 for the civil service retirement fund.

Even with this increase over the 1957 budget, we made a net reduction of \$1,750,000 in the budget request for 1958.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

This is one of the really big agencies in the Government.

OPERATING EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

This appropriation finances real property activities under the jurisdiction of General Services Administration, including operating expenses for Government-owned and leased buildings. For such purposes, the committee recommends \$127,464,000 for appropriation in 1958—an increase of \$9,082,500 over the amount allowed in 1957; however, it is a decrease of \$14,536,000 requested in the budget estimate.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS, FEDERALLY OWNED BUILDINGS

For this category, the Committee approved \$65 million for repairs, renovations and improvements of over 4,500 buildings under the jurisdiction of the GSA. This is a net increase of \$9,644,450 over appropriations available in 1957, yet, it is a decrease of \$20,500,000 in budget request estimate.

SITES AND EXPENSES, PURCHASE CONTRACT AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

The bill includes the \$20 million budget estimate for site acquisition designed, and program expenses in connection with the acquisition of public buildings under the lease purchase program.

These funds provided will permit the acquisition of sites and preparation of drawings and specifications to continue at an increased rate, notwithstanding, the general program for such public buildings has been largely stopped for the present.

STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS

The budget program for this item in 1958 is \$359,627,000 which includes a \$130 million appropriation—a carryover of \$145,680,000 from 1957, and lesser funds from other sources. The Committee finally recommended for appropriation \$19 million.

Since the inventory of the strategic materials on June 30, 1957, is estimated at \$7.2 billion, and since an additional

\$265 million of nonstockpile grade materials is in the strategic and critical materials stockpile and defense production act program inventories, and materials valued at \$970 million are on order, making a total stockpile of over \$8.4 billion at the beginning of fiscal year 1958, the Committee felt the additional \$19 million was sufficient.

We took this action for the further reason that out of these 51 materials designated as critical, 81 percent of the minimum stockpile program requirements has been acquired, and are in the warehouse, or on order.

There were several other reductions made in this extensive organization; however, I have touched only on the larger ones, with the result that of the \$442,629,000 budget requests, we have approved \$277,389,600, however, reducing the budget request by \$165,239,400.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

This rather large agency of Government requested \$127,900,000, and your committee approved \$119,645,000—with a net overall reduction of \$8,255,000.

I feel and believe many Members of the Congress also feel that action could and should be taken by the legislative committees of the House and Senate, which could effect greater savings to the Government, which I will call attention to later on as I find the time to do so.

OTHER INDEPENDENT OFFICES

We reduced the Interstate Commerce Commission's budget request by \$1 million; the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics by \$11,284,000; the National Science Foundation by \$25 million. We reduced the requests of the Securities and Exchange Commission \$478,000; Selective Service \$3 million.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Before I take up the Veterans' Administration for a minute I want to say that in my judgment, and I believe the committee generally will agree with me, that Mr. Higley and his Deputy Administrator, Mr. Patterson, have been doing an outstanding job not only from what they have been doing for the veterans but also from the economic standpoint as well. However, we made a considerable reduction in the Veterans' Administration, something like \$200 million, which is about 4 percent off the 2 big items.

I believe the best way to explain the Veterans' Administration appropriation is to furnish the following table:

Veterans' Administration

Item	Budget estimates 1953	Amount allowed	Amount+ or - budget estimate
General operating expenses.....	\$165,442,000	\$161,374,000	-\$4,068,000
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expense.....	22,067,000	20,773,800	-1,293,200
Inpatient care.....	702,000,000	702,000,000	-----
Outpatient care.....	79,000,000	79,000,000	-----
Maintenance and operation of supply depots.....	1,940,000	1,790,000	-150,000
Compensation and pensions.....	2,990,000,000	2,840,500,000	-149,500,000
Readjustment benefits.....	829,460,000	787,987,000	-41,473,000
Military and naval insurance.....	4,500,000	4,275,000	-225,000
National service life insurance.....	8,000,000	7,600,000	-400,000
Servicemen's indemnities.....	31,450,000	29,877,500	-1,572,500
Grants to the Philippines.....	1,750,000	1,500,000	-250,000
Hospital and domiciliary facilities.....	50,000,000	42,500,000	-7,500,000
Major alterations, improvements, and repairs.....	2,254,000	2,028,000	-226,000
Service disabled veterans insurance fund.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	-----
Total, Veterans' Administration.....	4,889,363,000	4,682,705,300	-206,657,700

A study of this table will show that for inpatient care we have approved the full amount of the budget request, of \$708,656,000.

For hospital facilities, again, the full amount requested, of \$702 million.

For outpatient care the full amount, \$79 million.

Only two substantial reductions were made; that is, for compensation and pensions, and for readjustment benefits.

We believe with the provision for transfer of funds provided for in this bill, and with economic administration, that there have been sufficient funds appropriated to give the veterans the service, the care, the hospital facilities, the compensation and pensions, the readjustment benefits, and all the services in general provided for them in the statutes.

If time should prove that we have reduced two of these items too much, this committee knows, and the Members of Congress all know that additional funds can and will be appropriated sufficient to give the veterans what is needed. This can and will be taken care of if necessary with a supplemental appropriation when Congress reconvenes next January. In the meantime, our action will give Mr. Higley, the able Administrator of the Veterans' Administration, a chance to determine whether or not the amount we approved is adequate.

COLLEGE HOUSING

Mr. Chairman, now I want to briefly discuss the cost to the United States Government of college-housing loans, for which appropriations are made in this bill.

You will recall, this law was passed in 1950 as a part of the Housing Act, its purpose being that the Federal Government would assist educational institutions in providing dormitories and other housing and educational facilities for students and teachers.

With the great influx of college students, one of the main purposes of the bill was to furnish living quarters for such students. The legislation provided that the Federal Government would finance, in whole or in part—this clause was added in the 1955 amendments to the Housing Act—the building of dormitories, other living quarters, such as student unions, student centers, dwellings for the teachers, hospitals or health centers for inpatients, and/or outpatient care, cafeterias or dining halls, and so forth.

The law provided for the alteration, conversion, or improvement of existing structures.

As of February 28, 1957, the HHFA has lent or obligated the Federal Government for \$557,900,000 for college-housing loans.

The Congress has authorized the Housing Administrator to lend \$750 million and the Administrator has asked the legislative committee for an additional authorization of \$150 million for college housing.

In addition to the above amount, the administrative expenses of the college housing program, since its inception, have cost the taxpayers an additional \$4,446,580.

INTEREST RATES

When the act was written in 1950, the Housing and Home Finance Agency with the help of the Treasury were permitted to set the interest rates, which during the first 5 years averaged 3.05 percent. Then, the Congress, in 1955, as the Congress generally does, sought to give the people more for their own money, set up an interest formula, of 2½ percent, which still exists up to the present time.

This liberality on the part of the Congress with the taxpayers' money caused universities and educational institutions of the Nation to flood the Community Facilities Administration with 5 times as many applications for loans in 1956 and 1957 as had been received during the previous several years with the higher interest rate of the past. The result is that today the Treasury is paying from 3¾ percent to 3½ percent to borrow money to lend to tax-exempt, well-financed educational institutions for 2½ percent. The more money we lend, the more we increase inflation. The more the Federal Government loses, the higher we push the budget, the higher will go our taxes, and the louder some Members of the Congress shout to the President, to tell us Members how to reduce the budget, or the cost of Government.

The officials of the Housing and Home Finance Agency were opposed to reducing these interest rates; but, of course, they are not Members of Congress and were overruled. The Congress took that authority away from them, and caused the Government a loss that these so-called "bureaucrats" would have prevented if we had left it in their hands.

Now, the officers of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, seeking to correct the matter, are asking the legislative committee to permit them to change the present 2½-percent rate to prevent this great loss to the Government.

It is hoped that the legislative committee will promptly request the Congress to make the interest rate for college-housing loans a more realistic one, and help to correct the mistake that was made in 1955.

Since the Housing Agency, even with this deluge of applications because of the low interest rate, has been able to lend only \$385,600,000 up to the present time—February 27, 1957—I would strongly suggest that we stop new loans as of April 1, 1957, for a year, and permit the Agency to continue to administer the loans already firmly committed. Such action would hold in abeyance the pipeline of \$364 million in preliminary stages or unallocated. Certainly it would seem to me that an additional authorization of \$150 million being requested of a legislative committee at this time should not be approved. The agency should restudy the program and bring in its recommendations next year.

This would make it possible to reduce Government borrowing an additional \$150 million. This would not curtail the activities of college housing. I say this because if the interest rates are set on a realistic basis, wealthy tax-exempt colleges will return again to private financing, as they did before the Congress of-

ferred such unrealistic interest rates. Under such a sound approach it is possible that little, if any, further loan funds in the future would be required of the Government.

WEALTHY COLLEGES RECEIVING LOANS

A very short and incomplete list of colleges, which are receiving college-housing loans, are the University of Florida, \$7,816,000; University of Illinois, \$3,735,000; University of Michigan, \$3,300,000; Colorado A. and M. College, \$6,490,000; Tulane University, \$4,115,000; University of Arizona, \$2,600,000; and University of Southern California, \$2,960,000.

For any of the Members that are interested, I have a complete list of the hundred colleges receiving loans in my files in my office.

MORE ABOUT INTEREST RATES

The following is taken from the Housing and Home Finance Agency justification for 1958 estimates, page G4:

In addition to the low interest rate, the 1955 amendments also specified that colleges need accept private financing only if the rates offered were equal to or less than the prescribed Federal interest rate. More than \$30 million worth of college housing bonds were bid in by private sources prior to fiscal 1956. However, during fiscal 1956, 72 bond issues, totaling some \$58.5 million were offered for sale and the Housing and Home Finance Agency was the sole bidder on all of them.

The Congress has driven private capital out and dumped all of the load on the already overburdened taxpayer.

The Federal Government is borrowing the money at a rate that varies from 3¾ to 3½ percent and lending it to College Housing Agency at a rate of 2.58 percent—they in turn are lending it to the colleges at a rate of 2½ percent. This is a loss to the Government of from 0.5 percent to .675 percent, respectively. If the Government continues to lose money at this rate, it will have lost a considerable amount of money when they have lent all of the \$750 million now authorized. If they get an additional authorization of \$150 million, the loss to the Government will be even a more phenomenal amount. I am not blaming this loss on the Treasury because, according to the HHFA basic statutes, it is acting in accordance with the law, as set forth below:

1. AUTHORIZATION

(Excerpts from the Housing Act of 1950; Public Law 475, 81st Cong.; 64 Stat. 48, 77; 17 U. S. C. 1749 (1946 ed., supp. IV)).

Section 401 (d): "To obtain funds for loans under this title, the Administration may issue and have outstanding at any one time notes and obligations for purchase by the Secretary of the Treasury in an amount not to exceed \$750 million: (that is, if the Congress does not increase this amount to \$900 million as requested in this coming fiscal year's budget): *Provided*, That the amount outstanding for other educational facilities, as defined herein shall not exceed \$100 million." (NOTE.—The \$100 million is included in the \$750 million.)

Section 401 (e): "The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to purchase any notes and other obligations of the Administrator issued under this title and for such purpose is authorized to use as a public-debt transaction to proceeds from the sale of any securities issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended,

and the purpose for which securities may be issued under such act, as amended, are extended to include any purchases of such notes and other obligations."

In retrospect, the above law states that the Secretary of the Treasury must buy all notes issued by the Administrator of HHFA for college housing. It is the intent of the law that if the college can borrow the money for its buildings from private lenders at a rate that is equal to or lower than the rate offered by HHFA, then the HHFA will not make the loan. This provision loses any vitality of course under the present operation of the program because no private lender will lend money at the ridiculously low rate of 2½ percent in the current money market.

FURTHER TESTIMONY GIVEN BY HOUSING OFFICIALS

The following is taken from the Housing and Home Finance Agency justification for 1958 estimates, page G4:

Much of the increase in applications may be attributed to the entry of the larger State-connected colleges and universities. Although these institutions had previously secured favorable rates in the private market for their tax-exempt bonds, they have turned to the Federal program to take advantage of even more favorable interest rates provided by law. Applications from these institutions have also contributed in the higher average loan amount requested.

If the 85th Congress would pass legislation in the form of an amendment stating that the interest rates for college housing loans would be equal to the current interest rate of the money market plus ¼ percent for administration, the colleges would not be so anxious to obtain these loans from the Federal Government, and instead they would turn to private investment companies and insurance companies. This not only would relieve the Government from this added tax burden, but also would relieve John Q. Taxpayer from the hidden subsidies that he is now paying to support colleges all over the Nation. Why not where it is necessary for veterans to pay 5 percent in order to get home loans in the changed money market?

This short excerpt which follows is from the Housing and Home Finance Agency justification for the 1958 estimates:

State colleges which issue tax-exempt bonds—particularly general obligations bonds—have usually been able to sell their issues at reasonable rates to private lenders. However, two factors are now prompting all types of colleges to depend heavily on this program: First, the need for large amounts of money to finance all other types of construction; and second, the low interest rates established by the statutory formula.

PRESIDENT RECOMMENDS INCREASE

Recommendations contained in the budget message of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958:

COLLEGE HOUSING

Rising college enrollments, plus the attractiveness of a very low statutory interest rate on Federal loans, have caused sharp increases in applications for loans for college dormitories and related facilities. (This includes housing for dwelling use, facilities for the faculty and their families, cafeterias or dining halls, student centers or student unions, infirmaries for inpatient and/or outpatient care.) To continue the present

commitment level of \$250 million a year, additional borrowing authority of \$150 million is requested for the fiscal year 1958. Also, a more realistic formula for interest rates on these loans should be provided in legislation. This formula should be based on current Treasury borrowing costs for comparable maturities.

As Abe Lincoln so ably put it:

Let not him who is houseless pull down the house of another, but let him work diligently and build one for himself, thus by example assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when built.

It would be a most practical idea for the Congress of the United States in trying to cut down budget spending to adjust the interest rates on college housing loans to a more realistic basis.

Since we have driven private capital out of the lending market for college housing with our low interest rates, it is time that the legislative committee correct this mistake, which has already wasted too much of the taxpayers' money. We should stop this waste now.

May I close by quoting again from the Housing and Home Finance Agency, in their testimony before our committee, a few weeks ago, on page 68 of the justification:

The fact that present interest rates leave even the wealthiest institutions no practicable alternative to seeking Government loans is exemplified by current participation in the program on the part of many of the best known and financially strongest institutions of learning in the country.

Mr. SCHENCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. SCHENCK. I would like to ask the gentleman what he thinks might happen if appropriations for the office of the Housing and Home Finance Agency were completely deleted.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, may I have that question repeated?

Mr. SCHENCK. I was inquiring of my friend from Illinois what would happen if all of the funds for the Housing and Home Finance Agency were deleted from the bill.

Mr. THOMAS. Well, there are about 4 or 5 different appropriations. Does the gentleman mean from the office of the Administrator himself?

Mr. SCHENCK. That is correct.

Mr. THOMAS. Well, he is a pretty powerful man in the housing field and he coordinates all the agencies. Of course, under the Reorganization Act, he does not assume legislative functions of public housing nor can he assume the functions of FHA, but he does have absolute control of slum clearance, public works, and 4 or 5 liquidating programs. To answer your question, I think it would confuse things badly.

Mr. SCHENCK. May I say to my friend that things are quite confused now. Apparently the office of Public Housing, FHA, Urban Redevelopment, FNMA, and the rest of them neither know nor care what is going on in the other ones. There is very little coordination between these agencies.

Mr. THOMAS. I cannot argue with the gentleman on that score.

Mr. SCHENCK. It would seem that something ought to be done to get some sort of coordination. Now, the Housing and Home Finance Agency has district offices throughout the country which also duplicate offices by Public Housing, by FHA, and by the other agencies of that agency. So, I am just wondering if something should not be thought about along those lines.

Mr. VURSELL. In further answer to your question, I am going to have something to say about one branch of housing a little later. The whole thing, as you know, is controlled by the legislative committee, and I would hope that maybe the legislative committee is going to give it soon some attention. I think the administration has been greatly improved under Mr. Cole, and I am sure the chairman of my committee will agree with that.

Mr. SCHENCK. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. HARVEY. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HARVEY. I know the gentleman has given a great deal of consideration to the question of public-building construction for the coming fiscal year. Can the gentleman tell me what his understanding is at this time of the policy for the coming year with regard to new post-office facilities?

Mr. VURSELL. May I say with reference to new post offices for the coming year, the activity will be at a very low ebb.

Mr. HARVEY. If the gentleman would pardon an interruption, I would say that that is no new development.

Mr. VURSELL. That is quite true. There have been some contracts let for some 4 or 5 or 6 post offices which will have to be completed, but because of the inflation situation and other circumstances that have been brought to the attention of the committee, it was felt that we ought to go slowly on the matter of public buildings this year. We are following that suggestion.

Mr. HARVEY. Then the gentleman is saying that the new go-slow policy on public buildings has been extended even to the field of small-village post offices.

Mr. THOMAS. Will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I think I know what my good friend the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARVEY] has in mind. May I say this? I think I speak the opinion of the committee that if matters do not right themselves whereby we have a continuation of this program—and maybe we ought to drop it lock, stock, and barrel; and I, for one, am in favor of that under present circumstances—this committee will undertake to write funds into the bill next year to take care of the situation that the gentleman has in mind.

Mr. HARVEY. I thank the gentleman. If I may be permitted to make a brief statement, I think there is no one in the House of Representatives who has asked for less than I have by way of projects

that would cost Federal dollars. I have been long patient on matters of very small dollar cost where post-office facilities or quarters are almost intolerable. I do feel that some consideration in the future must be given to a condition that has not been righting itself, as I had hoped it would.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. NEAL. Is it not true that there are very few public buildings or postal facilities under the Housing and Home Finance Agency? In other words, since the passage of the Lease-Purchase Act, which, as I understand, never had the approval of the Post Office Department, public buildings that might have housed both public agencies and post office activities have not been generally approved by the Post Office Department. Any large construction that might be required in cities such as Bluefield, W. Va., which are very much needed—a situation with which the gentleman is pretty well familiar—the General Services Administration under the Lease-Purchase Act would have the opportunity to build under a lease-purchase agreement if that policy had been permitted to continue. But the post office authorities, when it comes to anything other than the smaller post offices, prefer to take care of those matters under direct lease rather than a program covering a period of years.

Mr. VURSELL. I understand. That was the purpose of the Act. But I think it is fair to say that Mr. Floete, the head of this agency, who, in my judgment, is one of the best men ever to have been administrator of the GSA, told us with reference to the small post offices in which other agencies of Government will also occupy space that they were unable, when they asked for bids, to get satisfactory bids. Sometimes they would get no bid. Sometimes only one and sometimes two. So, in consideration of the high prices of labor and of material and everything and all the other circumstances, I think the Government would not be much interested in pushing that program at the present time. There is nothing we can do about it until next year.

Mr. NEAL. But that still leaves the Postal Department perfectly free in its traditional manner of making arrangements with local people to build small buildings for rent?

Mr. VURSELL. They go right ahead with all plans and everything like that.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMAS. I concur in the statement the gentleman made about the new administrator, Mr. Floete. I think the gentleman from Illinois spoke the sentiment of the committee. We think he is doing an awfully good job. He is a very sincere, conscientious man, he is a hard worker, and I think he is doing one of the finest jobs I know of.

To answer the gentleman from West Virginia, of course Mr. Floete has no

jurisdiction over any post office construction. That is under another agency of Government. What he has jurisdiction over is the multipurpose buildings, such a post office with offices in it for multiple purposes. So he does have it to that extent. But if it is just a small post office with no offices other than the post office requirements, then he has no jurisdiction. However, it should be pointed out at this time that Mr. Floete asked the Bureau of the Budget for \$335 million to start the direct building program this year, and the Director of the Budget denied it, and perhaps he was right, considering the general trend of things right now. However, maybe next year it will be different.

Mr. BEAMER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. BEAMER. I should like to compliment this committee on the fact that it has cut, as indicated, by over a half billion dollars. I am quite sure those of us who serve on other committees feel that you are entitled to this applause.

May I ask this question: I notice in the acquisition of land in the District of Columbia only a comparatively small amount has been cut off. Apparently all kinds of land are being purchased by the Federal Government all around this area. Was that money authorized or appropriated in some previous Congress that makes these purchases possible?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield to the chairman to answer that question.

Mr. THOMAS. I would say to the gentleman the item denying land in this bill relates to a piece of land over here close to the new State Department Building. Getting back to the big program in the District of Columbia, and I am sure that is what the gentleman has in mind, most of that has been handled by committees other than this one. There are no funds in this bill for any of that large construction.

Mr. BEAMER. May I ask this additional question of both the gentlemen: Are any additional funds going to be asked by any of the other subcommittees within the knowledge of either of the gentlemen?

Mr. THOMAS. I can testify only as to 2 or 3 other agencies.

Mr. BEAMER. May I interrupt to ask if it is not possible that this would be a good year to slow down on that if we are really going to try to save more money?

Mr. THOMAS. I think the gentleman is right. I think prices are a little high. Maybe they will come down next year. I hope they will.

Mr. BEAMER. One last question: Referring to the experiences we have had, I think Mr. Floete and his predecessor in the GSA probably have taken into account the fact that sometimes the remodeling of a Post Office Department building, making it available for other agencies, in a short time has amortized the cost, and this has acted as a saving to the Federal Government. I think it is very important that that be considered.

I can point out one illustration in my own district. I think many others can do the same. I am wondering if that has been suggested by the General Services Administration in their request for additional funds this year. Did they emphasize the point that this remodeling and reconstruction work was to save the Government money eventually?

Mr. THOMAS. The gentleman is exactly right. This remodeling money and rehabilitation money is, perhaps, some of the best money in this whole budget. You have millions of dollars tied up here in property and since 1939, to be exactly right, we have neglected it. This is a very expensive item. Now, you are starting on a 7 or 8 year program to rehabilitate it so that you may have additional office space. Over the long run, it is bound to save money. I want to commend the gentleman for bringing up that point. The gentleman is right.

Mr. BEAMER. I am trying to save money for the taxpayers.

Mr. THOMAS. I think you are doing it.

Mr. BEAMER. It seems that we could save money for the taxpayer by remodeling these rental properties. I know of 1 instance where we have 5 or 6 agencies housed in very expensive rental properties in this particular city. We would like to house them, if we could, in a Federal building which has a lot of waste space and which would only cost a few thousand dollars to remodel, and further that cost would amortize itself within 1 year or 1 year and a half.

Mr. THOMAS. The gentleman is exactly right.

Mr. BEAMER. I hope the committee will urge that type of economy. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. TEAGUE of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield.

Mr. TEAGUE of California. I have had occasion during the past few months, as a matter of fact, for the last 2 years to have several conferences with Mr. Floete in his former position and in his present position. I would like to make the observation that, in my opinion, he is one of the highest caliber public servants that we have in the Government today.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, the appropriation for the Security and Exchange Commission I notice is increased over last year's. There is an effective increase of some \$581,000 and the limitation put on this by the committee states that it is to be used for additional personnel in the field as the work of the Commissioners is assuming increasing importance. I certainly would agree with the latter statement. However, I note also in the bill a travel limitation of \$197,500. In other words, that part of this appropriation which can be spent for travel is the same as the amount that was spent for travel last year. It appears possibly that this may be unrealistic. In other words, if you have more people in the field offices, certainly I think the Congress

would contemplate that they would travel—interviewing witnesses, looking up records, and so on and so forth and they will be unable to do that without additional travel funds.

Mr. VURSELL. I will say to the gentleman that we went over that pretty carefully in committee. I think the decision we finally arrived at in that respect will probably not cramp them too much.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has again expired.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, I will yield myself 12 more minutes, and I would like to continue now without interruption so that someone else may have the floor and have the opportunity to answer some of the questions that the Members have.

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question before he makes that rule too rigid?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. FISHER. I have been seeking the gentleman's attention. He has been very considerate in responding to other questions and has certainly enlightened all of us with the answers that he has given as well as those given by other members of the committee. I direct the gentleman's attention for a moment to the appropriation that deals with the Public Housing Administration. I am seeking information and there are 2 or 3 questions that have been asked of me. In fact, just a moment ago a Member asked me about the provision on page 18 of \$95 million which is appropriated and described as payment of annual contributions to public housing agencies in accordance with the Housing Act of 1937. It is my understanding that that is in response to commitments that we have made in the past on each of these projects that the Government subsidized; is that correct?

Mr. VURSELL. That is true.

Mr. FISHER. We have very little control over that then once we get committed on it; that is correct is it not?

Mr. VURSELL. That is correct.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield.

Mr. JONAS. The committee might as well know that that entire amount is pure subsidy.

Mr. FISHER. That is correct. It is a pure subsidy from the Federal Government.

Mr. JONAS. It is the amount that the Federal Government is obligated to pay. The difference between what the project cost and the rent that is paid by the tenants.

Mr. FISHER. I appreciate that additional information. Of course, this \$95 million, I assume, is higher than it was last year and it will probably be higher next year.

Mr. JONAS. That is correct. Of course, we have no control over it whatsoever. The law fixes the amount that the Government is obligated to pay and we have to put up the money.

Mr. FISHER. I appreciate that. That is another instance where the Con-

gress by perpetuating public housing adds to the burden of the taxpayers every year when the time comes to appropriate money to pay these subsidies.

Mr. VURSELL. I may say it is another instance where you write legislation and let them deal directly with the Treasury without going to the Congress and you find it rather hard to control.

Mr. FISHER. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield, briefly.

Mr. FISHER. In reading the report I was prompted to ask this question: Did the committee discover any evidence during the hearings of the income that some tenants received who are occupying subsidized public housing?

Mr. VURSELL. We have received some information; not enough, and not definite enough to really make an issue of it. We have been very busy, as have all members, since we came down here, but we did go into that a little.

Mr. JONAS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield.

Mr. JONAS. We did receive information that many tenants have incomes above the minimum contemplated for public housing units. We also received information that at least one public housing authority has been advertising for tenants. The units have not been filled, and they are spending money putting full-page ads in newspapers advertising the facilities of the public housing units, in an effort to obtain tenants.

Mr. FISHER. That is very revealing. I was interested, for example, in the committee's report, which is very timely and very appropriately presented on page 10 of the committee report, which makes this statement:

Abuses have come to the attention of the committee by certain local authorities where families with excessive incomes are permitted to enjoy subsidized housing, and steps should be taken by PHA immediately to stop such abuses and to prevent them in the future.

Then, in looking to the record to sustain that, I find on page 1678 of the hearings an example of a public housing project down in the State of Missouri, in St. Louis, I believe, where it is indicated that people earning \$10,000 a year—to be specific, \$8,125 per year—are eligible to occupy this subsidized public housing. Is that the information the Public Housing furnished the committee?

Mr. VURSELL. That is the information that we got, but it was disputed.

Mr. FISHER. As I understand it, these figures were submitted by the Public Housing Administration.

Mr. VURSELL. That is right.

Mr. FISHER. It contains a schedule of rents, showing that people earning \$8,125 per year are entitled to rent a 5-room apartment in this project.

Mr. VURSELL. I am the one who brought that up and I was hopeful that something constructive would be brought out of this.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield briefly. I realize there are a number of people on your side who want to speak and you will have a chance to go into this thoroughly.

We do not want to take up too much time on this side, but I would like to complete my statement first.

Mr. YATES. I would be glad to yield to the gentleman some of my time. The only reason I rose was to correct an erroneous statement that the gentleman made.

Mr. VURSELL. I am not so sure it was an erroneous statement. But proceed.

Mr. YATES. The gentleman's question was assuming that a person with a \$10,000-a-year income was entitled to live in a public housing project; the schedule submitted to the gentleman before our subcommittee was directly to the point that in the event it was discovered that one of the tenants who was living in a public housing project did have that income, that scale is the amount he would pay; but the Commissioner told our subcommittee that that family would be evicted as being an overincome family.

Mr. VURSELL. That is true. Mr. Chairman, I can yield no further, but in answer, as long as the question has been brought up, may I say there was a full page advertisement in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, paid for by the housing authority, showing skyscraper buildings there, new beautiful buildings, as fine as any you would see in New York, designed for low-rent tenants, paying them enormous prices, and it struck the committee that if there were so many people there who needed low-rent housing they would not have to be advertising for them and they would not need buildings like that, because such people would not feel at home when they got in them; and they have rent schedules up to \$8,600 and \$10,000. But he made some justification of it, not satisfactory, but such as it was we got it.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield briefly to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. The item to the Veterans' Administration for compensation and pensions I notice is reduced by \$149,500 under the budget request.

Mr. VURSELL. That is right.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. And it is \$66,500,000 under the 1957 appropriation.

Mr. VURSELL. That is correct.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I realize what the committee is attempting to do and I agree with them in its aim 100 percent. However, is it not possible that the reduction of \$149 million here will have to be made up in a supplemental later?

Mr. VURSELL. There is a possibility of that. We hope not. But it throws up a warning sign there. We know we have a competent administrator who believes in efficiency and economy. We believe our actions will prove beneficial.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Is the money appropriated under this section restricted solely to the checks received by the disabled veterans or does it also include the administrative cost of dispensing those checks?

Mr. VURSELL. No. We have made such reductions in administrative costs.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. The point I am getting at is this: This is money that actually goes to the veteran?

Mr. OSTERTAG. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. OSTERTAG. Perhaps it would be wise to point out that the matter of touching compensations is an obligation by law and must be met. It is a matter of an estimate as to the amount of money necessary to meet those claims and those obligations. Therefore, if the pension and compensation claims exceed the amount appropriated, then, of course, it will be necessary for the Congress to appropriate additional funds. In addition to that, I may say this does not in any way change the percentage, degree, or amount of compensation.

Mr. VURSELL. Not in any manner.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. The point I am getting at is this. This can hardly be considered a reduction in expenditures inasmuch as this is a statutory obligation?

Mr. VURSELL. It will depend. In a few months we ought to know.

Mr. ALGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. ALGER. I will say to the gentleman from Illinois that of course the committee could have appropriated a whole lot more money, but in order to get the thing in perspective—and I am only citing the \$584 million figure the gentleman gave us—if we put \$564 million in this civil service retirement fund, it looks to me like there is a saving actually then of about \$20 million.

Mr. VURSELL. No; that is included in the bill.

Mr. ALGER. The Civil Service Retirement Fund is in the bill?

Mr. VURSELL. Is that correct, let me ask my chairman?

Mr. THOMAS. That \$564 million is not in the bill; and perhaps it should be.

Mr. ALGER. I merely wanted to observe that if it is not in the bill then the saving under this bill is only four one-hundredths of 1 percent and I do not think we should kid ourselves that we have a 10 percent saving.

Mr. THOMAS. It was based upon a Bureau of the Budget estimate. The Bureau of the Budget did not see fit to include it in their request and the Committee on Appropriations did not, either.

Mr. VURSELL. Of course, the \$564 million is not in the bill.

Mr. THOMAS. That is correct. And it was not requested by the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. VURSELL. Every agency that comes under this bill has had for it funds approved to meet the Government's obligation to the Civil Service Retirement Fund.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman yield for a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at that point in the RECORD immediately preceding the rising of the

Committee or, if a vote is taken on the bill today, immediately following the vote.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Chairman, in a colloquy between me and the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL] some interesting facts were developed relating to the appropriation for public housing. It was developed there that we are being called upon to appropriate \$95 million in this bill to be used exclusively for subsidy commitments on public-housing projects scattered over the Nation.

That amount is more than it was last year; it is less than will have to be appropriated for the same purpose next year. It represents a fixed, firm commitment by the United States Government.

To those cities and towns which have been told by the public-housing promoters that they get something for nothing by sponsoring one of these projects, this information should be very revealing. For those who entertain concern about the mounting size of the annual budget, this information should likewise be very revealing. This is just another one of those "programs," referred to by the President recently, which the Congress has authorized in the past which for years to come we must pay upon.

Mr. Chairman, what the American taxpayers need to realize is that each of these housing units in each project will, when finally paid, cost them more than \$20,000 each—using round figures. It is beyond a doubt the most expensive housing program ever undertaken in this or any other country.

I should like to comment on the advertising campaigns which public housing authorities put on in their attempt to induce people to become tenants. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS] referred to what has been done at St. Louis. In reading the printed hearings I notice that the witnesses from Public Housing were asked about that practice. One of the committee members suggested, very properly, that if there is such a crying need for these public housing projects, then there should be no need to put on expensive advertising programs at the expense of the taxpayers to induce people to occupy them. The witnesses professed to know of but one other instance where that has been done.

Mr. Chairman, I can cite many examples. I hold in my hand an advertising pamphlet put out by the Public Housing Authority in Denver, Colo., pleading with people to come, look, and move in.

I hold in my hand an advertisement inserted in the Sharon (Pa.) Herald on June 3, 1955, in an attempt to get tenants for public housing units in that city.

I also have here a very attractive pamphlet put out by the Newark Housing Authority in what appears to be a desperate attempt to induce tenants into these Government-owned housing projects. This seems to have inspired a feature story in the Newark Sunday News describing all the promotion

schemes being used by the public housers in their drive for tenants.

Mr. Chairman, I hold in my hand a large size poster, in four colors, which made use of original art work, urging people to please come and live in public housing units right here in the District of Columbia. The American taxpayers foot the bill for this.

In fact, it would appear that this sort of advertising campaign is taking place all over the Nation. I have here a copy of the April 1956 issue of the Journal of Housing, headed "Hints to the Housing Manager," which gives several advertising approaches which are employed by these people in an attempt to attract tenants. Here are a few highlights.

Referring to a public housing project, called Marks Village in Birmingham, it states that "when a tenant gets a customer, his name is published in the project publication and he is awarded membership in the Booster's Club." The article goes on to say "One member of the Marks Village club is credited with having filled four vacancies."

Another example in the article is headed: "New Orleans Uses Post Cards To Reach Eligible Applicants." There were many thousands of these sent out.

Another refers to Omaha, headed: "Classified Newspaper Ads Do the Trick for Omaha Authority."

Still another heading in the article reads: "Some Philosophical Advice From Britain on How To Fill Units."

Mr. Chairman, I could go on and on giving examples of how the public housers promote, advertise, and use every conceivable technique, all at American taxpayers' expense, in their effort to induce people to live in these projects.

Again, the point in bringing these facts out is to refute the claim that is so often made by supporters of this program when they say there is such a crying need for this sort of socialized housing.

PUBLIC HOUSING UNITS OCCUPIED BY HIGH-INCOME TENANTS

Mr. Chairman, in the colloquy to which referred, reference was made to the income tenants in a St. Louis housing project could receive and still remain in public housing units. I enclose at this point in my remarks a release put out by the St. Louis Housing Authority on this subject. It speaks for itself:

ADMISSION AND CONTINUED OCCUPANCY LIMITS EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1956

St. Louis Housing Authority—All projects

Family size	2 persons	3 or 4 persons	5 or more persons
Admission limit.....	\$3,000	\$3,300	\$3,700
Continued occupancy limit.....	3,750	4,100	4,600

For the sole purpose of determining eligibility for admission, a \$100 exemption will be allowed for each minor dependent. No other exemptions will be made except disability payments for service-connected disability when paid by the United States Government, which is also exempted for continued occupancy. For the sole purpose of determining eligibility for continued occupancy, a \$100 exemption will be allowed for each minor dependent, or an amount equal to all of the income of such minor

less any deductions which were taken into account in determining the net family income, whichever is greater. No head of a family or his wife or her husband shall be considered as being a minor even though they are under 21 years of age.

Schedule of rents

Gross and contract rent	No minor dependents	1 to 2 minor dependents	3 or more minor dependents
\$27.....	Up to \$1,485	Up to \$1,620	Up to \$1,755
\$28.....	\$1,486-1,540	\$1,621-1,680	\$1,756-1,820
\$29.....	1,541-1,595	1,681-1,740	1,821-1,885
\$30.....	1,596-1,650	1,741-1,800	1,886-1,950
\$31.....	1,651-1,705	1,801-1,860	1,951-2,015
\$32.....	1,706-1,760	1,861-1,920	2,016-2,080
\$33.....	1,761-1,815	1,921-1,980	2,081-2,145
\$34.....	1,816-1,870	1,981-2,040	2,146-2,210
\$35.....	1,871-1,925	2,041-2,100	2,211-2,275
\$36.....	1,926-1,980	2,101-2,160	2,276-2,340
\$37.....	1,981-2,035	2,161-2,220	2,341-2,405
\$38.....	2,036-2,090	2,221-2,280	2,406-2,470
\$39.....	2,091-2,145	2,281-2,340	2,471-2,535
\$40.....	2,146-2,200	2,341-2,400	2,536-2,600
\$41.....	2,201-2,255	2,401-2,460	2,601-2,665
\$42.....	2,256-2,310	2,461-2,520	2,666-2,730
\$43.....	2,311-2,365	2,521-2,580	2,731-2,795
\$44.....	2,366-2,420	2,581-2,640	2,796-2,860
\$45.....	2,421-2,475	2,641-2,700	2,861-2,925
\$46.....	2,476-2,530	2,701-2,760	2,926-2,990
\$47.....	2,531-2,585	2,761-2,820	2,991-3,055
\$48.....	2,586-2,640	2,821-2,880	3,056-3,120
\$49.....	2,641-2,695	2,881-2,940	3,121-3,185
\$50.....	2,696-2,750	2,941-3,000	3,186-3,250
\$51.....	2,751-2,805	3,001-3,060	3,251-3,315
\$52.....	2,806-2,860	3,061-3,120	3,316-3,380
\$53.....	2,861-2,915	3,121-3,180	3,381-3,445
\$54.....	2,916-2,970	3,181-3,240	3,446-3,510
\$55.....	2,971-3,025	3,241-3,300	3,511-3,575
\$56.....	3,026-3,080	3,301-3,360	3,576-3,640
\$57.....	3,081-3,135	3,361-3,420	3,641-3,705
\$58.....	3,136-3,190	3,421-3,480	3,706-3,770
\$59.....	3,191-3,245	3,481-3,540	3,771-3,835
\$60.....	3,246-3,300	3,541-3,600	3,836-3,900
\$61.....	3,301-3,355	3,601-3,660	3,901-3,965
\$62.....	3,356-3,410	3,661-3,720	3,966-4,030
\$63.....	3,411-3,465	3,721-3,780	4,031-4,095
\$64.....	3,466-3,520	3,781-3,840	4,096-4,160
\$65.....	3,521-3,575	3,841-3,900	4,161-4,225
\$66.....	3,576-3,630	3,901-3,960	4,226-4,290
\$67.....	3,631-3,685	3,961-4,020	4,291-4,355
\$68.....	3,686-3,740	4,021-4,080	4,356-4,420
\$69.....	3,741-3,795	4,081-4,140	4,421-4,485
\$70.....	3,796-3,850	4,141-4,200	4,486-4,550
\$71.....	3,851-3,905	4,201-4,260	4,551-4,615
\$72.....	3,906-3,960	4,261-4,320	4,616-4,680
\$73.....	3,961-4,015	4,321-4,380	4,681-4,745
\$74.....	4,016-4,070	4,381-4,440	4,746-4,810
\$75.....	4,071-4,125	4,441-4,500	4,811-4,875
\$76.....	4,126-4,180	4,501-4,560	4,876-4,940
\$77.....	4,181-4,235	4,561-4,620	4,941-5,005
\$78.....	4,236-4,290	4,621-4,680	5,006-5,070
\$79.....	4,291-4,345	4,681-4,740	5,071-5,135
\$80.....	4,346-4,400	4,741-4,800	5,136-5,200
\$81.....	4,401-4,455	4,801-4,860	5,201-5,265
\$82.....	4,446-4,510	4,861-4,920	5,266-5,330
\$83.....	4,511-4,565	4,921-4,980	5,331-5,395
\$84.....	4,566-4,620	4,981-5,040	5,396-5,460
\$85.....	4,621-4,675	5,041-5,100	5,461-5,525
\$86.....	4,676-4,730	5,101-5,160	5,526-5,590
\$87.....	4,731-4,785	5,161-5,220	5,591-5,655
\$88.....	4,786-4,840	5,221-5,280	5,656-5,720
\$89.....	4,841-4,895	5,281-5,340	5,721-5,785
\$90.....	4,896-4,950	5,341-5,400	5,786-5,850
\$91.....	4,951-5,005	5,401-5,460	5,851-5,915
\$92.....	5,006-5,060	5,461-5,520	5,916-5,980
\$93.....	5,061-5,115	5,521-5,580	5,981-6,045
\$94.....	5,116-5,170	5,581-5,640	6,046-6,110
\$95.....	5,171-5,225	5,641-5,700	6,111-6,175
\$96.....	5,226-5,280	5,701-5,760	6,176-6,240
\$97.....	5,281-5,335	5,761-5,820	6,241-6,305
\$98.....	5,336-5,390	5,821-5,880	6,306-6,370
\$99.....	5,391-5,445	5,881-5,940	6,371-6,435
\$100.....	5,446-5,500	5,941-6,000	6,436-6,500
\$101.....	5,501-5,555	6,001-6,060	6,501-6,565
\$102.....	5,556-5,610	6,061-6,120	6,566-6,630
\$103.....	5,611-5,665	6,121-6,180	6,631-6,695
\$104.....	5,666-5,720	6,181-6,240	6,696-6,760
\$105.....	5,721-5,775	6,241-6,300	6,761-6,825
\$106.....	5,776-5,830	6,301-6,360	6,826-6,890
\$107.....	5,831-5,885	6,361-6,420	6,891-6,955
\$108.....	5,886-5,940	6,421-6,480	6,956-7,020
\$109.....	5,941-5,995	6,481-6,540	7,021-7,085
\$110.....	5,996-6,050	6,541-6,600	7,086-7,150
\$111.....	6,051-6,105	6,601-6,660	7,151-7,215
\$112.....	6,106-6,160	6,661-6,720	7,216-7,280
\$113.....	6,161-6,215	6,721-6,780	7,281-7,345
\$114.....	6,216-6,270	6,781-6,840	7,346-7,410
\$115.....	6,271-6,325	6,841-6,900	7,411-7,475
\$116.....	6,326-6,380	6,901-6,960	7,476-7,540
\$117.....	6,381-6,435	6,961-7,020	7,541-7,605
\$118.....	6,436-6,490	7,021-7,080	7,606-7,670
\$119.....	6,491-6,545	7,081-7,140	7,671-7,735
\$120.....	6,546-6,600	7,141-7,200	7,736-7,800
\$121.....	6,601-6,655	7,201-7,260	7,801-7,865
\$122.....	6,656-6,710	7,261-7,320	7,866-7,930
\$123.....	6,711-6,765	7,321-7,380	7,931-7,995
\$124.....	6,766-6,820	7,381-7,440	7,996-8,060
\$125.....	6,821-6,875	7,441-7,500	8,061-8,125

CEILING RENTS

In no case shall the rent of any dwelling unit exceed the following amounts, which have been determined as the rents of comparable privately owned housing in the area:

- One bedroom unit, \$65 per month.
- Two bedroom unit, \$76 per month.
- Three bedroom unit, \$94 per month.
- Four bedroom unit, \$110 per month.
- Five bedroom unit, \$125 per month.

Mr. Chairman, as originally conceived, public housing was supposed to serve a needed local purpose. It was supposed to provide a place for the poor and unfortunate to live—those who simply could not afford to pay usual rents. It was justified as a welfare proposition. And the Congress went along with it on that theory.

But it is evident they have gotten away from that theory and now appeal to the higher income families. Just the other day Mr. Knox Banner, president of the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Committee on Housing, testified before the Banking and Currency Committee. Listen to what he said:

Briefly, the major difficulty of the present public housing program is the degree to which it is no longer serving a representative cross section of families. Throughout the country, there has been a steadily rising number of tenants moving into public housing projects whose primary source of income is some form of welfare assistance.

Here you have a man of prominence in this field, an authoritative source, who frankly states that a major difficulty in public housing today lies in the admission of people who are welfare cases.

In the St. Louis projects, it would be interesting to know just how many families live in these taxpayer-subsidized projects who earn six and eight thousand dollars per year. I would assume that schedule was not put out for nothing. It surely means something. I wonder just how often the local managers, who run the entire show locally, check up on the income of their more prosperous tenants?

HIGHEST PAID WORKERS LIVE IN PUBLIC-HOUSING PROJECTS

Mr. Chairman, let me cite just one more example of what I am talking about. I refer to public housing in Pittsburgh, Pa. A story in the Pittsburgh Press, August 19, 1955, says the Allegheny County Housing Authority "today moved to the rescue of hundreds of steelworkers who face eviction from low-rent housing projects because of the recent pay increase passed out in the steel industry."

The article continues:

The authority modified its low-rent income limits to permit them to continue living at the projects.

The new regulations also will permit the housing agency to open its doors to apartment-hunting millworkers who became ineligible for low-rent housing when the pay increase was granted.

Now listen to this:

Although 80 percent of the authority's tenants and applicants are employed in the steel industry, the new regulations will apply to everyone living or seeking admission to the authority's low-rent communities.

There you have a case of a taxpayer-supported housing project occupied by tenants paying low rentals who are among the highest paid wage earners in America. That is particularly true in Pittsburgh.

I asked the Bureau of Labor Statistics for some information on this. Do you know what I was told? I was told that the manufacturing workers as a whole in the Pittsburgh area averaged \$2.48 per hour, or \$101.93 per week, for the month of last December. And in that area the steelworkers work on an average more than 40 hours per week, according to this same authority.

And so it goes. The American taxpayers subsidize—help pay the rent bills each month—for 80 percent of the tenants in these public housing projects in Pittsburgh—workers who have the highest per hour earnings in manufacturing in America.

That raises the question: Is this a welfare program or is it just plain socialism? The answer is obvious. It is evident that public housing has long since served its purpose, if it ever had a legitimate purpose. It simply is no longer a welfare program, and everyone who looks into the facts knows that to be true.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON].

(Mr. PRESTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, I know that under the schedule of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] he had intended to yield time first to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES], who has offered to defer to me at this time in order that I may return to the committee where we are now holding hearings on the Department of Commerce appropriation bill. I thank the gentleman from Illinois for his courtesy and the gentleman from Texas for his kindness in giving me this opportunity to speak.

Mr. Chairman, this hassle that is going on between the Congress and the President concerning this budget has some very interesting aspects. It seems that there is a pattern of conduct being followed by Cabinet members of speaking out about this budget and trying to put the monkey on the back of Congress so far as this high peacetime budget is concerned. I do not like to have a controversy with a member of the Cabinet. I prefer that it do not occur. But when I read in the Washington Daily News of March 18 an article by Marshall McNeil quoting Secretary of Commerce Weeks, and also an article in the Evening Star of Monday, March 18, by Robert K. Walsh also quoting Secretary Weeks, quoting what he said on a TV program in upper New York, on a program with the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING], I cannot remain silent and see the House of Representatives, take the rap for some of the things Secretary Weeks has said.

Here is what he said on that TV program:

If Congress wants to start cutting, they can take approximately \$50 million out of his Department's \$804 million budget. This, he said reflects items that they have in-

creased from the recommendations that the Department of Commerce has made.

He made other statements on that TV program, but let us look at what I have just quoted. This morning we had before our committee the Secretary of Commerce. We felt we should quiz him about this \$50 million because when a Cabinet officer says publicly to the Nation that there is \$50 million that the House of Representatives can take out of his budget, we feel it is our responsibility to find out where it is; and, of course, we will be glad to oblige him. So, upon questioning this morning he said that there is \$42½ million involved in this extra Federal aid to airports that the House of Representatives authorized over and beyond the \$20 million that we had given the CAA by direct appropriation. So there was \$42½ million of the \$50 million. The other was \$7½ million that the House had authorized for forest, highways, making a total of \$50 million. With pencil in hand and paper available I asked the Secretary to make up this \$50 million and that is what he gave us. But upon direct questioning, he does not want us to take it out at all. He wants to leave that \$50 million in the bill. So what he was giving the people over TV was doubletalk, trying to misrepresent the House of Representatives, when in point of fact he was there supporting these items that he says make up \$50 million.

He further said the way to cut spending was to stop continually adding to the budget in the way of so-called hand-outs to the States. Under the very skillful questioning of the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] every item contained in the Commerce bill that could be considered a grant-in-aid or a hand-out, every one of them, including the subsidies, as he was asked about by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES] every single one of those items he supported; no, he did not want to leave any of those out of our bill. He wanted the subsidies for the air lines, on the shipping, he wanted the money for the area development, a new program he is going to propose by way of legislation, for \$53 million, grants-in-aid to the States, and he wanted the highway funds. Every single item that would constitute a grant-in-aid or hand-out, so-called, he was for. So he is saying one thing to the TV audience for public consumption, and another thing when he goes before the Appropriations Committee. I call to his attention these facts and figures. And may I say this is a nonpartisan thing I am talking about. I am talking about a Cabinet officer, whether he be Democrat or Republican, making such a statement.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I do not know whether the gentleman has as yet brought out the fact that in the budget now before the Appropriations Committee the Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Weeks, requests 28 percent more in funds than he has for the Department of Commerce in the current fiscal year.

Mr. PRESTON. The gentleman is correct. I was about to bring that out. The budget for 1958 is 28 percent higher than the budget for 1957; that is, for the Commerce Department. He is talking about how we can get economy and he is bringing to the Congress a fat budget. Here is another item that I think we should bring out today. Since he has been Secretary of Commerce, for 4 years, the Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee and the House of Representatives have cut from his requests \$798,839,000. Already we have done that, for the past 4 years, not counting what is coming up for fiscal 1958.

Another thing I want to point out is that when he is talking about these authorization bills we pass, Congress passes them, that is true, but the Constitution of the United States states that when that measure is sent to the President if he approves he signs it. If he disapproves, he sends it back to us with a message, and we take action on it. He vetoes it. So Congress is not the only one that is approving these bills. The President has approved these various authorization bills that have resulted in the expenditure of considerable sums of money. I think the record ought to be put straight for the people of the country. The newspapers all over the country have carried these statements by the Secretary of Commerce. I take this time to make the record clear and to defend the House of Representatives, which I think has done a good job in dealing with the requests of the Department of Commerce in the past.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. JONAS. I did not hear the Secretary's speech but I did read the comments in the press. I understood from what I read that he was making the point that Congress had increased the appropriations in past years, that we granted money that the Department did not ask for, for airport construction last year.

Mr. PRESTON. Yes; we did.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman once again yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. May I interpolate the fact that it was in the area of forest highways that the Secretary of Commerce before the committee in his opening statement a week ago and again today, and in his publicized television broadcast, pointed out that the Congress appropriated more money than he and the administration asked for. It turned out to be the fact that in the period of fiscal years since the fiscal year 1949, there was only 1 year in which the Congress gave more funds than were requested for forest highways and that was in fiscal 1955 in the 83d Republican Congress.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS].

(Mr. JONAS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I wish to pay tribute to the distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], the chairman of the subcommittee. It has been a privilege for me to work with him during the course of the hearings on this bill. By his uniform courtesy and consideration, he has endeared himself to all of us who were associated with him in this endeavor.

The gentleman from Texas has had such long experience and service on this subcommittee that he has come to know as much about the 18 agencies covered by the bill as the heads of the agencies themselves. It has frequently amazed me to observe the knowledge of detail he possesses and his thorough mastery of the subject.

We have a very hard-working committee. Many long hours were spent listening to agency witnesses from the 18 independent offices covered by the bill, and pouring over their estimates and the documents they submitted in support of their requests for funds. The printed hearings fill 2 volumes of 1,981 pages and testimony was heard from 281 witnesses.

I should also like to pay my respects to the members who sat on the majority side of our subcommittee table: The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES], the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. EVINS], the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND]. They were courteous and considerate of the witnesses as well as the minority members of the subcommittee. No harsh words were exchanged during the course of the hearings. We all worked in close harmony and out of a desire to do a constructive and effective job for the House and country.

The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL] was the minority ranking member of the subcommittee and I greatly enjoyed working under his leadership. He was ably assisted by the No. 2 man on our side, the gentleman from New York [Mr. OSTERTAG], and I had the pleasure of being sent to sit beside him during the extensive hearings.

It takes courage sometimes to cut down on requested appropriations. It is much easier to say "Yes" than "No"; but if we are going to succeed in getting the cost of Government down to reasonable size, we are going to have to learn to say "No", and say it often.

It should be remembered that the opportunity of the Appropriations Committee to save money is limited. We are circumscribed by congressional acts which have authorized the programs being carried out by the Executive Departments and agencies. Budget estimates are simply the estimates on the part of the agencies charged with the responsibility of operating the programs that Congress has authorized as to know how much money will be needed to operate them efficiently and effectively. Congress cannot discharge its responsibility by calling on the Executive Departments and agencies to cut down on costs. Economies can be made here and there—either by the agencies involved or by action of the Appropriations Committee in cutting down on requests. But any real and substantial cuts in spending will

have to come about by curtailment of programs heretofore specifically authorized by Congress.

It is well for all of us to remember that the Executive Departments and agencies do not have a single dime to spend that Congress does not first authorize and later appropriate for. I have long contended that there must be close cooperation between the executive and legislative branches to bring about any real or substantial reduction in the cost of government.

There are several areas of possible controversy in the bill before you for consideration today. They are:

First. Veterans' Administration over the cuts made in veterans' benefits;

Second. Civil Defense over the cuts made in funds to stockpile emergency supplies and equipment;

Third. GSA over the cut made in funds to stockpile strategic and critical materials; and

Fourth. Civil Service Commission over failure of the bill to provide additional contributions to the retirement system.

There may be questions raised concerning other sections of the bill, but in the main I believe most of the controversy, if any develops, will be over actions taken in the four areas I have just mentioned.

The bill appropriates \$5,496,201,700—a reduction of \$516,939,300 below funds requested.

However, \$375,870,500 of the \$516,939,300 of cuts come from rather sensitive programs: veterans' benefits and stockpile of emergency supplies and equipment for possible use by Civil Defense and the stockpile of critical and strategic materials to be used for national defense in event of an emergency.

In other words, more than 50 percent of the cuts made in this bill—\$375,870,500 out of \$516,939,300—are directed at the curtailment or slowing down of programs specifically authorized by Congress.

They do not involve reducing the Government payroll, elimination of travel or any other general expense item, inauguration of any efficiency practices, elimination of overlapping activities, or administrative economies.

On the contrary, these cuts which I have described, are directed at big and important projects and involve a question of policy instead of administration.

I just wanted to make this clear so there will not be any misunderstanding about what the committee has done.

The cuts in the bill, which may properly be referred to as cuts in operating expenses and therefore within administrative instead of congressional control, do not account for half of the total reductions.

Mr. Chairman, as a member of the subcommittee, I appreciate all the complimentary remarks that have been extended this afternoon. However, I am afraid we do not deserve all of them because substantial amounts of the so-called cuts in this bill are not cuts at all, because \$206,657,000 of the cuts come out of funds requested for the Veterans' Administration, and \$193,170,000 of the VA

cuts are not firm cuts but are simply estimates of the subcommittee.

In other words, 90 percent of the VA cuts may turn out not to be cuts at all because they are in programs such as compensation, pensions, and other benefits for veterans which cannot be cut unless Congress itself changes the law of entitlement.

What the committee has done in this instance is to substitute its judgment or guess for that of the VA as to the amounts that will be required to pay the claims which will arise under these programs during fiscal 1958.

If it turns out that the VA is a better guesser than the committee, part or all of the cut of \$193,170,000 will dissolve into thin air.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONAS. I yield.

Mr. McDONOUGH. The gentleman referred a moment ago to the \$516 million reduction over the estimates and the various departments that have the largest reductions, such as Civilian Defense, General Services Administration, Veterans' Administration, and the National Science Foundation.

Mr. JONAS. If the gentleman will bear with me, I was just going to go into that very point now.

Mr. McDONOUGH. My question, as a member of the committee, will you inform me what the committee required of these department heads when they came? Why did they ask for so much more than is necessary, and is the committee cutting them to the point where they cannot properly function?

I do not think an appropriation bill has ever been reported that shows a half billion dollars less than the amount requested.

Mr. JONAS. I will deal with that question if the gentleman will just bear with me.

Of the cuts, which amount to \$516,939,300, \$193 million, in round figures, comes out of veterans' benefits, and represents a mere guess, as I have stated, as to what will be required. Our experience in the past has been that the Veterans' Administration guess has been better than the guess of Congress, because in 1954, Congress appropriated for these purposes \$300 million but the VA had to come back later for \$215 million in a supplemental request. The following year the request was substantially cut when the committee again substituted its guess for the Veterans' Administration guess, and the VA came in with another request for a supplemental appropriation of \$240 million, which we had to provide. Of course \$110 million of that \$240 million had to be provided to pay for increased compensation which had been specifically authorized by the Congress itself. I hope our guess turns out to be correct. I hope it will not require more money than we have appropriated to discharge these liabilities, but in order that the veterans of the country, the service organizations, and the members of the committee today may not misunderstand the situation, it should be pointed out that the facts are

as I have stated them. We are simply reducing estimates by 5 percent across the board, in the hope that the Veterans' Administration may find that their estimates were too high and ours more nearly correct.

In order to bolster our guess, the committee put in the bill a 5 percent transferability authorization so that the Veterans' Administration can transfer 5 percent from one program to another. With that transferability, plus the fact that there is not any fiscal year limitation to this part of the appropriation anyway, we hope that we can end fiscal 1958 without having to provide more money. But that will be determined only by how many claims are filed, how many people are entitled to compensation benefits, and other veterans' benefits, and, of course, we will not know for sure until June 30, 1958.

I would call the attention of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] to the fact that the committee did not cut anything and has made no effort to cut anything out of veterans' benefits, because it does not have the right to do that. The Congress itself makes that determination.

The other big cuts, I will say to the gentleman from California, were \$71,700,000 out of the stockpile requirements for emergency supplies and materials requested by Civil Defense.

The sum of \$111 million was cut from the request of the General Services Administration to continue the program of stockpiling strategic and critical materials.

The sum of \$25 million was taken out of the request of the National Science Foundation.

These four items to which I have referred account for \$400 million of the \$516 million, or 80 percent of the entire cut.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. JONAS. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Does the reduction in the amount of the General Services item as reported by the committee have any relationship to the change or suspending of the lease-purchase building program?

Mr. JONAS. None whatever.

Mr. McDONOUGH. In other words, that change did not reduce any amount for that program at all.

Mr. JONAS. No. This cut I have referred to of \$111 million comes out of the funds requested by General Services Administration to continue to stockpile critical and strategic material.

The committee in its report stated in justification for that particular cut that stockpile requirements are already up to minimum requirements with respect to 51 out of the 72 minerals, ores and materials that are classified as strategic and critical, and it was pointed out in the report that since these items are about 81 percent complete, the committee felt that we could slow down the program or suspend it for a while.

I do not know whether that was a wise decision or not. I think that is a policy

decision that ought to be made by the Congress after hearings before the legislative committee. The Stockpile Act and the Defense Production Act were enacted by Congress, and under those acts our Government has been stockpiling certain critical and strategic materials that might be needed by our country in the event of a national emergency.

It is true that there are carryover funds in this program of \$145 million.

GSA requested another \$130 million.

I do not know and the committee does not know how much actually GSA should receive in order to bring up to minimum requirements some of the materials that are still in short supply. I think it was the intention of the subcommittee, and I personally requested this to be incorporated in the report, but I see the report fails to make that clear, that it was the intention of the subcommittee to say to GSA that we expect them to use the money that is carried over, plus the money that is included in this bill insofar as possible to bring up to minimum requirements the critical and strategic materials that are still in short supply instead of trying to acquire more materials that are well above minimum requirements and approaching maximum objectives. If I may have the attention for a moment of the gentleman from Texas, chairman of the subcommittee, I would like to have him confirm that understanding in order that the record may be clear so that the executive agencies may know that is the intention of the subcommittee.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONAS. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMAS. I think that is exactly what they should do with the remaining money they have. And now may I say something nice about the gentleman?

Mr. JONAS. Yes, if it will not hurt the gentleman's conscience.

Mr. THOMAS. It will be a great pleasure. I know the gentleman has a deep interest in this program. We have about \$7.4 billion of material in warehouses and you have on order another billion dollars, in round figures \$8 billion plus. This program was conceived on the basis of a 5-year war. Who knows, if we have atomic warfare, that it will last 2, 3, or 6 months? Certainly no one has been so brave as to estimate it will last as long as a year. So far as I am individually concerned, I am going to agree with the gentleman. I think we ought to spend that money in the budget, around \$145 million, for those items where we have reached only minimum requirements; then, as far as I am concerned, we ought to stop and take a long look beginning next year and see if we cannot wind up the program.

Mr. SCUDDER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONAS. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. SCUDDER. Quicksilver has never taken any of the money that has been appropriated. The price has always been better than the amount the Government is buying it for. There has been a demand for it. But will there be a con-

tinuation of the importation of quicksilver under this program or does this affect only our American production?

Mr. JONAS. This program covers domestic and foreign purchases. We have a vast program going on, as the gentleman knows, of swapping agricultural products for strategic materials around the world. In connection with the money requested I think it was contemplated the Commodity Credit Corporation would be reimbursed to the extent of over \$100 million for agricultural products that are being used for the barter program. We cannot discuss individual minerals, such as quicksilver or whatnot, because they are all given to us in tables market "secret." I do not know what place quicksilver occupies in the table, whether minimum requirements have been met or whether it is still in short supply. The table does show that with respect to some of the minerals, we are still way under minimum requirements for a national emergency.

Mr. SCUDDER. The concern of the quicksilver producers is that if we continue to import quicksilver it could break the American market without a support price.

Mr. SHUFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONAS. I yield to my colleague from North Carolina.

Mr. SHUFORD. I should like to refer to the National Science Foundation for a moment. There is appropriated \$40 million this year and there was a like sum last year. I also note from the testimony that reference is made to the fact that we are trying to outstrip the Russians in most instances, likewise that a good many of the scientists we are training are going into private industry. Can the gentleman advise me as to the percentage of the scientists that we train who go into private industry and what the percentage is of those instructors who remain in the universities or schools for the instruction of other pupils?

Mr. JONAS. I cannot give any specific figures on that. I would say with respect to the broad National Science Foundation program that it is a good illustration of how programs mushroom. When I first came to Congress in 1953—well, go back to 1951, when Congress established the National Science Foundation—I think we started off with an appropriation of \$250,000 the first year. That has gradually grown to \$5 million, then to \$10 million, then to \$20 million, and last year they received \$40 million. This year they came in requesting \$65 million. The committee simply felt that the amount of money they had last year should be sufficient for their program and in the wisdom of the subcommittee we dropped it back to last year's amount.

Mr. SHUFORD. And the gentleman thinks that is sufficient?

Mr. JONAS. I do.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONAS. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS. The gentleman has been talking about this stockpiling of strategic materials. I want to get some infor-

mation about another sort of material, and that is this civil-service retirement fund. Looking at the report on page 2, you say that in the past 4 years there has been an increase in the deficit of over \$8 billion. That looks as if there has been a deficit of \$2 billion a year. Then you say that there are total assets of \$7.5 billion. It looks to me as if, beginning 3½ years from now, we are going to have to appropriate \$2 billion a year for civil-service retirement, or else the fund will be bankrupt.

Mr. JONAS. I do not think that we will have to do that in 2 or 3 years. The record shows that it will be about 1972 before what we pay out each year, or are called upon to pay out, will exceed what is paid in.

Now, may I say this with respect to civil-service retirement. That is a question where there are differences of opinion. Some people contend that a retirement fund operated by the Government should be financed just like one operated by private industry or by an insurance company; that the fund should be actuarially sound and kept that way. There are others who contend that this is not necessary, because the full faith and credit of the United States is behind the fund whether the money is appropriated and invested in Government bonds or whether it remains here as an obligation of the Federal Government. Ultimately the bonds would have to be paid. If we paid in this extra money to which the gentleman now refers, what would happen to it? It would be invested in Government bonds and they would be put in a bank vault somewhere. When these Government bonds come due, Congress would have to appropriate the money to pay them. Is that not true?

Mr. VORYS. That is correct.

Mr. JONAS. Well now, the people who take that side of the argument contend that we might just as well keep this fund on a pay-as-you-go basis, see that enough money is paid in each year to more than cover what is paid out. You can take your choice. There are members of our subcommittee who feel that we ought to keep it actuarially sound, that this money ought to be paid in every year and it ought to be invested in Government bonds and put in a lockbox. There are others who take the other view. I do not know which is the proper view to take. Here is the report of the committee and our recommendation, and I will say further that there is money in this bill which will more than cover the amount that will have to be paid out next year.

Mr. VORYS. Would the gentleman answer this question? I am inquiring for information. Is not the civil-service retirement fund supposed to involve a Federal contribution matching the deposit by the person?

Mr. JONAS. That is correct.

Mr. VORYS. So that if we run this one without any reserve at all, without the Federal Government putting up any reserve, then do we not come to a time when the Federal appropriation will have to be much larger to pick up the deficit due to the financing that the private contributions have carried on through the years?

Mr. JONAS. I think that is true, and I think we will have to put up the money to redeem the bonds if we use this money to buy them, too. So I do not know whether in the long run we are any better off if we do it this way or that way.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONAS. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. YATES. With respect to the comment made by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Vorys], there is approximately \$62 million in this bill, which represents matching funds by the Federal agencies, to match the contributions made by the employees. But still that is not adequate. I am inclined to agree with the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. Jonas] with respect to the full faith and credit of the United States being adequate; except that there comes a time, along about 1972, when the amount of contributions will not be sufficient to match the amount of deductions. At that time the pressure will be upon the Congress to make appropriations of \$1 billion or \$2 billion or \$3 billion to meet the requirements of the fund for employees who have retired. At that time, in order to meet the full faith and credit, the promise of the United States, the Congress of the United States will have to appropriate that sum of money to make up for the deficits incurred because we are not now appropriating and have not appropriated in the past.

Mr. JONAS. I thank the gentleman. May I say this in conclusion, that it depends, I think, on which road Congress wishes to travel, whether we want to put this money up from year to year or whether we want to do as the bill contemplates. I am not entirely sure in my own mind which course is best. It is certainly a debatable point.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONAS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. It does not make the slightest difference whether you appropriate more money or less money; because, if you appropriate it it goes into the Federal Treasury and is loaned to the Federal Government, and whether we pay the money as a result of appropriations or as a result of payment on the bonds does not make the slightest difference. It is just a question of whether or not the Congress wants to establish a principle of going beyond or above the Federal budget by whatever amount you would add for this. It does not do a particle of good. It does not make the fund any safer or any sounder.

Mr. JONAS. I thank the gentleman.

(Mr. RHODES of Arizona asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, I rise on a matter of vital importance to the State of Arizona, as well as to all American people devoted to the free-enterprise system.

Arizona is vitally interested in the proper functioning of the Nation's capital markets. Our people are hard-work-

ing, thrifty, saving people. If their investments in securities are not protected against improper practices and fraud, their confidence in corporate securities as a medium for investment of their savings will evaporate. That would be disastrous to our free-enterprise system.

The committee has cut the budget estimate for 1958—I refer to fiscal years—of the Securities and Exchange Commission by \$478,000. This would reduce the requested authorized strength of the Commission from a staff of 985, nationwide to 918. The committee has cut the Commission's travel limitation by \$87,000 from \$284,500 requested to \$197,500. Furthermore, the travel limitation for the current fiscal year of 1957 of \$197,500 has proven insufficient with a present staff of 302 assigned to the field offices. The addition of 90 employees for fiscal year 1958, all of whom are directed by the committee bill to be recruited for the field offices, but with no addition to the travel allowance, will create an impractical situation. It will not permit the vital increase in broker-dealer inspections and fraud investigations necessary for the enforcement of the securities laws administered by the Commission. No one is more in favor of economy of operation of Government than I am. But these cuts may simply make unfeasible the proper carrying out of the congressional policy, which has been on the statute books for over 20 years, of protection of the public against misrepresentation, fraud, manipulation, and other abuses.

There have been dramatic increases in new issues of corporate securities registered for sale to the public in recent years. In 1953 the Commission processed 621 registrations totaling \$7.4 billion. In 1956 the Commission processed 981 registrations totaling \$13.1 billion, with a staff of 153 assigned to the task as of June 30, 1956. This same staff group also examined 10,096 annual and interim financial and other periodic reports and 2,016 proxy soliciting statements, record figures, in 1956. The Commission has been well managed, its staff devoted and skilled. But if the financing needs of business are to be met on the 20-day time schedule provided by law, it is obvious that the Commission's Division of Corporation Finance in Washington needs strengthening. For the fiscal year 1957 it is estimated that the staff of this division will process 1,085 registration statements, and for the fiscal year 1958, 1,190 registration statements. This additional volume of registration statements will necessarily entail a corresponding increase in the number of injunctive actions, stop-orders, and suspensions, which in turn may result in court action and criminal reference to the Department of Justice.

The increased volume of public financing and the continuing activity in the securities markets will result in increased workload, not only in the Division of Corporation Finance but in the Division of Trading and Exchanges, the Division of Corporate Regulation, and the other staff offices of the Commission located in Washington. But the committee bill directs that the entire increase for personal services be used for

additional field staff and does not provide for any additional personnel in the headquarters office.

The number of brokers and dealers registered has increased from 4,053 as of June 30, 1953, to 4,699 as of February 28, 1957. The Commission recommends stepping up its inspection program from 1 inspection every 3.1 years to 1 every 2 years. In 1956 the Commission made a record number of 952 inspections, and in 1957 it will make about 1,300. In 1958 it should make 2,075 inspections if the public customers of brokers and dealers are to be assured that registered broker-dealers are in compliance with the Commission's rules for their protection. These require brokers and dealers to maintain certain capital in the business if they accept customers' cash or securities, to refrain from improperly pledging customers' securities, to confirm purchases and sales promptly, to keep books and records and to refrain from misrepresentation and fraud and other illegal activity in connection with purchases and sales of securities.

The Commission's enforcement work has drastically increased in recent months, partly as a result of its able, vigorous leadership under its distinguished Chairman, J. Sinclair Armstrong, of Illinois, and his fellow Commissioners. One of these, Commissioner Earl F. Hastings, of Arizona, is now making a distinguished record in the Federal service, and particularly in the area of Federal-State cooperation in securities law administration. But most of the enforcement problems result from the increase in activity in the markets, which has resulted in the need for drastic enforcement work. In 1956, for example, for violations the Commission commenced 45 broker-dealer denial or revocation proceedings, authorized 33 injunctive actions in the Federal courts, and referred 17 criminal cases to the Attorney General for prosecution. In the first 8 weeks of 1957 to February 28 the Commission has already commenced more disciplinary actions than in all 1956 and many more are in process—45 broker-dealer denial or revocation proceedings, 52 injunctive actions, and to date, 18 criminal references.

In recent months a particularly bad abuse has appeared and is being successfully dealt with by the Commission. This is the emergence, for the first time since the early 1930's, of "boilerroom" high-pressure selling of securities by misrepresentation and fraud over long-distance telephone all over the country. The stocks sold by these vicious tactics have been both listed as well as over-the-counter securities. The Commission has hit this condition hard as it emerged in New York City, particularly by the vigorous leadership of Commissioner James C. Sargent, formerly New York regional administrator; Paul Windels, Jr., regional administrator; and William D. Moran, assistant regional administrator. Nevertheless, the public's loss has been staggering. In the hearing before the Appropriations Subcommittee of February 7, 1957, Commissioner James C. Sargent testified on this subject as follows:

In a 6-month period in 1956, 9 million shares were sold by only 6 "boilerrooms" to 24,000 purchasers for a total cost of \$30 million. When we checked 6 months later, the loss had been 50 percent, and the loss is now 75 percent. Furthermore, in those instances the brokers made a profit of \$4.5 million, and the telephone calls cost \$425,000.

The proper staffing of the Commission successfully to investigate and bring these cases to prosecution is a small price to pay for adequate protection of the public.

The reduction of the travel limitation will severely curtail the ability of the Commission to conduct its fraud investigations and broker-dealer inspections. These cannot be done by the staff sitting in their offices. Investigators and inspectors have to go to witnesses if they are to collect evidence, have to go into the broker-dealers' offices if they are to inspect. Chairman Armstrong has advised me that because of the vigorous enforcement work of the first 8 months of 1957, the staff travel for the next 4 months will have to be cut in half in order to get within the 1957 travel limitation of \$197,500. This is good news for violators, bad news for the public. It would be tragic to limit the Commission's 1958 travel allowance to this figure, as the committee has provided in the bill.

Also, the committee report directs the Commission to place all the additional staff authorized by the bill in its 14 field offices, rather than placing any in its headquarters office in Washington, D. C. As a matter of wise administration the Commission in the last 5 years has constantly increased the proportion of its field office staff to total staff from 34 to 38 percent. Also it has decentralized to its field offices administration of the filings for issues of small business, \$300,000 or less, so as to facilitate financing of small business. But for every increase in enforcement activity in the field, some supervisory work must be done in Washington. The Director of the Division of Trading and Exchanges and his staff here coordinate the denial and revocation cases and the injunctive actions, and review all reports of investigation, so as to advise the Commission and recommend the action to be taken. The Division of Corporate Regulation will participate with the field offices in the new inspection program for registered investment companies. The General Counsel advises on all proposed court litigation and criminal references. It is simply not realistic to expect the Commission to add to its field staff without increasing its headquarters office work. Some activity here of vital importance will have to be reduced. For example, in August 1956, the Commission established in its Division of Corporation Finance in Washington, a Branch of Small Issues to coordinate the field office processing of the \$300,000 filings, cooperate with the Small Business Administration in programs to assist the small-business man in obtaining financing, and advise and assist the committees of the Congress interested in problems of small business. This Branch could not be fully staffed in 1957 and it is vital to

the people of the country that it be brought up to strength.

Finally, from the long-range standpoint, the program of the Securities and Exchange Commission is a program of the Congress. The Speaker recently referred on the floor of this House to his deep and abiding interest in the work of the independent regulatory agencies, of which the Securities and Exchange Commission is one—CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, February 5, 1957, page 1390. But these agencies cannot carry out their statutory objectives unless they are adequately staffed. In fiscal year 1941, the Securities and Exchange Commission had an authorized strength of approximately 1,800. This was continuously reduced to a low point in 1955 of 666. In 1956, employment was increased to 734 and in 1957 to an estimated 815. I believe the Commission's request for 1958 represents the absolute minimum which is needed to police the securities markets.

It is my hope that the other body will appropriate the sums requested in the budget for the SEC, and that the conferees will accede to the amendments. To do otherwise may result in crippling the ability of the SEC to meet the expanded needs of a growing securities market, and to protect the investing public.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES].

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman yield?

Mr. YATES. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. PELLY. I wonder if the gentleman could tell me whether in the program of the Housing and Home Finance Agency for loans to colleges they loan money to colleges that are segregated?

Mr. YATES. I do not know that segregation is considered in connection with the loan program. I do not remember whether that subject was brought up before our subcommittee, but I would assume that segregation is not considered at the time an application for a loan is considered.

Mr. PELLY. Would the gentleman agree with me that it should be considered?

Mr. YATES. I certainly do. I believe the decision of the Supreme Court was eminently correct. While it wasn't directly applicable to all colleges, I believe desegregation should proceed with all due dispatch.

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman yield?

Mr. YATES. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VANIK. A few moments ago the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] stated that it did not make any difference whether the money for the civil-service retirement fund was appropriated in this budget or not, or whether a reserve was set up. Would the gentleman care to comment on that?

Mr. YATES. I do wish to comment on that because I think it does make a difference. I think it makes a significant difference and later in my remarks I shall speak to that point.

I want first to pay my respects to the very able chairman of our subcommittee,

the genial and personable gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS]. I have been privileged to serve on the Appropriations Committee for 8 years, most of that time with the gentleman from Texas, and my association with him has been a source of interest and delight. This is attributable not only to his fine personal qualities and ever-present sense of humor, but also because of his great competence in dealing with the very complicated and trying hearings which are the fate of every appropriations subcommittee. Even the mere task of examining the very long and highly detailed agency justifications in a cursory manner is difficult enough. The gentleman from Texas does much more than this. He works almost endlessly in appraising each request for funds and applies to them a vast knowledge and experience possessed by few other Members of Congress. He painstakingly probes the witnesses appearing before us and digs to find out why the funds they request are required.

Like many Members of Congress, I have argued against the seniority rule. I believe it is subject to bona fide criticism in many respects. But it does sometimes have its advantages and these show up particularly in the person of a chairman such as the gentleman from Texas, one who possesses such a complete mastery of the appropriations processes. I have often thought that we on the Appropriations Committee need a much larger professional staff to help members of the committee deal with the ever-expanding budgets. Our staff members are able, extremely able, but dealing with details of the budget of the size that comes before each subcommittee is a herculean and almost impossible task. Only because of chairmen such as ALBERT THOMAS, ripe in experience and ability as a result of long service and familiarity with the subject, are we able to cope with the problems which each budget presents. Those of us who are relatively new on the committee learn something each year. Perhaps in time our fund of knowledge may compare in part with members such as the gentleman from Texas. That, of course, is the goal devoutly to be desired. So great is his reservoir of knowledge that if, for some unfortunate reason, the services of the gentleman from Texas were to be lost, it would be disastrous not only to the committee and the Congress, but to the people of the Nation as well.

I want also to pay my respects to the other members of our subcommittee, Mr. EVINS and Mr. BOLAND of the majority, and Mr. VURSELL, Mr. OSTERTAG, and Mr. JONAS of the minority, with whom service on the committee has been distinct pleasure. I hope, and I am sure I am sharing their viewpoint on this, that we have occasion to go over budgets for many years together.

Mr. Chairman, this bill brings to the floor a piece of the \$72 billion budget. It comes to the floor of a chamber bearing a heavy atmospheric pressure for economy. Favoring economy, of course, is like favoring virtue. Every good Congressman is for it and obeisance to economy goes hand in hand with every ap-

propriations bill which comes to the floor. But this seems to be an unusual year. Several unprecedented actions have taken place, attributable perhaps to the fact that the budget of \$72 billion now being considered is of unprecedented size, the largest in the peacetime history of our country. Perhaps that is why the executive branch has attempted to disown it.

The budget was laid like a foundling on the doorstep of Congress. Secretary Humphrey was the first to renounce it. This in itself was an unprecedented activity because the executive branch by law is given the responsibility of sustaining the budget it prepares and forwards to the Congress. By the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, the budget is supposed to represent the best judgment of the entire executive branch of the amount of funds reasonably necessary for the operation of our Government. Under that act, the President does have a measure of control over the proposed expenditures of the executive branch. He has the power to revise or reduce them. Presumably when he submits the budget to Congress, all unnecessary expenditures have been eliminated, and it is assumed that the proposed expenditures not only have his approval, but the approval of his Cabinet members as well, including Mr. Humphrey.

If the President has not endorsed Mr. Humphrey's statements calling for budgetary reduction, he has certainly given that impression. In his press conference held on January 23, 1957, in response to a question as to whether the President had any objection to Mr. Humphrey's hope that Congress would be able to cut the budget, the President replied that he had gone over the written memorandum with which Mr. Humphrey had initiated the press conference on the budget, that he went over every word of it, edited it, and it expressed his convictions very thoroughly. In the press conference held by Secretary Humphrey, the Secretary said:

I think there are a lot of places in this budget that can be cut.

And then the following interchange took place between the Secretary and a reporter:

Question. The administration proposes the budget. They make the proposals. If there are to be cuts must they not necessarily come right from the White House?

Secretary HUMPHREY. You just heard me read it. I read you a statement that said cuts ought to be made.

Can there be any doubt of the fact of the President's remarks that he agrees with Secretary Humphrey that cuts ought to be made in the budget?

Is this in keeping with his statutory responsibility? Let me read to you a report which preceded the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921. It is House Report No. 362 of the 66th Congress, 1st session, dated October 8, 1919, and it is a report which preceded the passage of the act in 1921. Submitted by Hon. James W. Good, who was chairman of the Select Committee on the Budget, this is what the report said:

If increased economy and efficiency in the expenditure of funds is to be secured, it is thus imperative that the evils should be attacked at their source. The only way by which this can be done is by placing definite responsibility upon some officer of the Government to receive the requests for funds as originally formulated by the bureau and departmental chiefs and subjecting them to that scrutiny, revision, and correlation that has been described. In the National Government there can be no question that the officer upon whom should be placed this responsibility is the President of the United States. He is the only officer who is superior to the heads of departments and independent establishments. He is the only officer of the administrative branch who is interested in the Government, as a whole rather than in one particular part. He is the only administrative officer who is elected by the people and thus can be held politically responsible for his actions. Furthermore, as head of the administration it is to him that Congress and the people should look for a clear and definite statement of what provision in his opinion should be made for the revenue and expenditure needs of the Government. The requirement that the President shall prepare and submit to Congress annually upon its convening in regular session a budget will thus definitely locate upon him responsibility for the formulation and recommendation of a financial and work program for the year to ensue.

If duplication, waste, extravagance, and inefficiency exist in any branch of the service, the President will be responsible for them if he includes in his budget an estimate for their continuance. The members of the Cabinet and their assistants would aid the President in preparing a budget for which his administration is willing to be charged. It substitutes teamwork in the executive departments for the unorganized work of each of the members of his Cabinet.

The primary purpose of the bill that is submitted with this report is thus to insure the preparation and submission of such a program by the Chief Executive.

This report shows that it was the purpose of the budget and review legislation to make the President responsible for the budget. It was not intended that it be drawn on a hit or miss basis. It was not to be padded or to contain expenditures which he thought should not be made. It was not to contain items which he thought should be cut. It was the intent of this law to have the President say when he presented the budget to Congress, "This is my best judgment. These are the expenditures necessary for the operation of government."

Nor did that act establish one standard for the President and another for the members of his Cabinet. It gave them no right to undermine the President's recommendations. As officials of the executive branch they, too, have the duty of supporting the budget recommendations. They are not free agents, responsible to no one but themselves. They are a part of the executive branch.

Last week this House adopted a resolution which returned the budget to the President of the United States. I voted for that resolution because I believe that the President and several of his Cabinet members had acted in derogation of the Budget and Review Act, in refusing to support their budget.

This is the President's budget. I do not believe that the President carries out the letter of the law, let alone its spirit, when he agrees with remarks made by Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey that the budget should be cut. I do not think that Secretary Humphrey is acting properly when he refuses to support the budget, as he has done on many occasions, in declaring that there are a lot of places in the budget that can be cut. The law requires the Executive to send to Congress a budget he is willing to support.

To my mind it comes with less than good grace on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury to go before the country to demand that reductions in the budget be made. On January 23 the Secretary of the Treasury was called before the Committee on Appropriations. He had given an interview to a national magazine in which he stated that there were several items in the budget that could be cut. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] asked the Secretary of the Treasury to name the places in the budget where reductions could be made so that the Congress could be guided thereby. The Secretary of the Treasury said he knew of no such places that this was the best estimate that could be made. Mr. MAHON pressed further and he said:

Can you, Mr. Secretary, name one place in the budget where a reduction could be made?

The Secretary of the Treasury knew of not one place where a reduction in the budget could be made. And yet, time and again, in press interviews he continued to assert that such budget cuts could be made.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YATES. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Would the gentleman place in the RECORD the quotation from the President to support the statement that the gentleman has made with reference to what the President is alleged to have said.

Mr. YATES. Does the gentleman mean the remark I made in which he agreed with Secretary Humphrey's remarks?

Mr. TABER. I mean when you said that the President said there were many places where the budget could be cut.

Mr. YATES. I did not ascribe that remark to the President except by inference. The Secretary of the Treasury had in a previous interview and in a press conference stated that there were many places in the budget that could be cut. In a subsequent press conference, the President of the United States was asked whether he agreed with the Secretary of the Treasury, and according to a report made in the press he said that he did. Now, if the gentleman wants me to supply that newspaper clipping, I will do so.

Mr. TABER. I did not understand that.

Mr. YATES. Well, that was the substance of my argument.

Mr. TABER. I wish the gentleman would place in the RECORD whatever quotation you can directly of the President that would support what you have referred to.

Mr. YATES. I will be glad to go back to the remarks I made to see just what I did state. If they are not in accordance with what I believe I said, namely, that the President did approve Mr. Humphrey's statements that there were places where the budget could be cut, I will be glad to make an appropriate correction.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YATES. I am glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. JONAS. As I recall it, and I certainly would not undertake to quote the President, he made some statement or a statement was attributed to him to the effect that if substantial cuts were made in this budget, it would have to be in curtailing or eliminating broad programs that the Congress had authorized.

Mr. YATES. I think that is true. That is one of the things he is supposed to have said.

Mr. JONAS. That is what we did in this bill. Eighty percent of the cuts are curtailments or reductions in broad programs and do not apply to the normal administrative expenses of operating the Government. Is that not true?

Mr. YATES. I think that is a matter of degree. I don't know where the gentleman draws such a line. I agree that we have the power to curtail existing proposals to expand a program, as we did in the case of the National Science Foundation. But if the gentleman be correct, there would be no need for a budget. We could return to the pre-budget days when each agency had its own budget before the Congress, when the President had no responsibility for budgeting or appropriations. But that is not the law. We do have a Budget and Review Act on the statute books which places duties upon members of the executive branch to send to Congress a budget they can support.

As a matter of fact, the two most vocal protagonists of budget cuts are Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey and Secretary of Commerce Weeks. Yet, they couldn't cut the budget for their own agencies. The budgets for the departments of both of these gentlemen contain substantial increases. Yes, they have not been able to cut their own budgets, yet they go to the press, to television, to groups and business associations and declare that the budget can be cut in many places. Has the President done anything to stop them? I know of nothing. What happens to the so-called Eisenhower program? Will the school bill now be sabotaged in the name of economy? Will the other social welfare programs be curtailed in the name of economy? Is the President willing to fight for any part of his program? Without adequate funds, they must die on the vine.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YATES. I yield.

Mr. JONAS. I think the way this committee operated is the way it should be done.

Mr. YATES. I agree.

Mr. JONAS. I think it is our responsibility to say whether the National Science Foundation should continue to expand or stop where it is or be curtailed, and I think it should be the Congress who should decide whether we should discontinue the program of stockpiling emergency supplies for civil defense. That is what our committee has recommended should be done.

Mr. YATES. I think that is true. This is our function, I agree with the gentleman. But there are two steps here. There are two responsibilities here. The President is responsible for preparing a sound budget, one he will support. Then Congress, which has the responsibility of making appropriations, accepts or rejects the President's recommended expenditures. But the President cannot blow hot and cold either by himself or through his high officials. Either the President champions the measures contained in the budget or he does not. He cannot advocate foreign aid on one hand and then not even admonish Secretary Humphrey for demanding budget cuts which jeopardize the program. He is for the school program or he is not. He cannot pay lipservice to the needs for school buildings and still approve, even inferentially, declarations by his Cabinet members which destroy the foundations of the program. He cannot preach spending in one breath and retrenchment in the other. This is the neatest trick of the year if the administration can get away with it—to pose as the champions of modern Republicanism by professing to embrace the social-welfare programs of the liberal Democratic Party, and then to act as the Republican Party of old by refusing to approve the funds necessary to carry the programs into effect.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YATES. I yield.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. I want to join with those who have said nice things about the committee. Personally, I agree with you. I am glad that we have people so devoted to the public interest. I have my own ideas about the comments of the gentleman from Illinois on the position of the President. I am glad he referred to 1921. That is the time we were balancing the budget. It looks like we are on the road to balancing the budget again.

Mr. YATES. The gentleman should read the debate that took place on the Budget Review Act of 1921, as I did. We would find similar speeches for economy being made at that time to those being made on this floor. The gentleman will recall we did not have then the huge budget we have today.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. I agree, but I wanted to go to a specific point in this budget. I am sure you have spent a great deal of time on it. I note that civil defense, in which I am personally interested, you have cut over \$90 million. In 1957 we had \$93,560,000. My question is, What programs were curtailed, or were these cuts made that might hamper or curtail civilian defense, which I

think is a very necessary function of our Government?

Mr. YATES. There are two fundamental schools of thought as to how civil defense should be conducted. The gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD] is chairman of a subcommittee of the Government Operations Committee, which advocates a different theory than that being fostered by Governor Peterson, head of the Civil Defense Administration. Governor Peterson still believes in the process of evacuation; getting people out of the cities. The gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD] advocates building bomb shelters, of having protective cubicles for the people to go during, or shortly after the time that bombs fall. There still is no definite program. We thought there ought to be more unanimity of opinion before we approved the vast sums requested.

We thought there has been enough purchasing of field hospitals and of medical supplies for the time being. Let us get a program before we spend. The report of the committee on page 18 shows where the reductions were made.

Primary reduction was made in emergency supplies and equipment for purchase of medicines. We have a very great supply of medicines, equipment, and other materials on hand at the present time.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. I thank the gentleman. One further question, somewhere along the line they have established a school at Grand Rapids. Is any part of that curtailed?

Mr. YATES. No; we are allowing the agency over \$90 million with which to carry on their instructional program and their other activities.

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YATES. I yield.

Mr. VANIK. We have heard a great deal about benefits to the individual of some of these regulatory and control programs. I am concerned about benefits to industry. Has the gentleman's committee considered the imposition of an annual charge upon certificate holders to help repay the cost of regulating these vital interstate services? For example, in the case of the Federal Communications Commission, they render a vital public service and they render likewise a very important and vital industry service; in fact, the industry could not operate without regulation. Is the industry subject to an annual charge for permits or licenses? Do they help defray the cost of this very vital kind of administration?

Mr. YATES. As far as I know, there are no license fees charged by any Federal agency in connection with the issuance of certificates of convenience and necessity. It is true, however, that such certificates of convenience and necessity become property rights which may be sold and which frequently bring a substantial amount of money, subject, of course, to the approval of the regulatory commission which issued it.

Mr. VANIK. Is there any reason why the cost should not be shared by industry?

Mr. YATES. That it is a matter of legislation which should be referred to the appropriate legislative committee rather than being the subject of any kind of rider on an appropriation bill.

Mr. VANIK. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. YATES. And now to the civil-service fund. The gentleman from North Carolina very correctly pointed out that at all times this fund rests upon the credit of the Federal Government. It would have been well had Congress made the appropriations which would have permitted the fund to be actuarially sound from its inception. We would not now find a fund suffering a \$17 billion deficit. In this bill, we increase the deficit. The employees of the agencies which are the subject of this appropriation bill have contributed approximately \$62 million, and the same amount of matching funds have also been contributed by the agencies on the part of the Government. But this does not maintain the fund even currently on an actuarially sound basis. There is a deficit of \$564 million which should be appropriated to take care of future retirement commitments.

The \$17 billion deficit will be increased by \$564 million if we do not make the appropriation. I fear that this will in turn establish the same type of pattern of noncontribution for next year and the following years. Last year, this subcommittee appropriated several hundreds of millions of dollars to the fund in an effort to point up what was happening in it, to emphasize that the Government was not keeping faith with its employees. Most of the Members of this House make contributions to the civil service retirement fund. This is the fund from which we hope to draw our retirement benefits some day, as do other Federal employees. Yes; we can postpone the day of reckoning, because retired employees are now receiving their benefits. The fund now has sufficient money. But the reckoning must come in the future.

I asked the Administrator of the Civil Service Retirement Fund when that fatal day would come, when the amount of contributions made on a matching basis by the Federal Government and the employees did not provide a sufficient amount of money to pay the benefits which may accrue. This assumed that the Government did not make up the deficit over and above the amount of contributions.

On page 530 of part I of the hearings you will find his answer. He estimates it to be about 1972 when the two lines cross, and when appropriations will have to be made by Congress to make up the funds deficit in current commitments.

With respect to what my good friend from North Carolina has said about the full faith and credit of the United States being sufficient, even those who believe as he does would require the current payment of interest on the deficit, as well as matching funds. They do not propose to leave it to future appropriations entirely. This is a current debt, not a future one. Interest at 3 percent should be paid on the \$17 billion deficit in order not to place an undue burden upon our children, upon future generations. I per-

sonally believe that we have to pay interest into this fund. True it may be used for the purpose of buying bonds which will go into this fund, but we will be acting responsibly. I do not like to think of a day coming when the liability of the Federal Government without a corresponding credit in some fund will be so great that the Congress of the United States will be called upon to appropriate \$1 billion, \$2 billion, perhaps three, four, or five billion dollars to take care of retirement benefits of the employees of the Federal Government who in good faith made their contributions to the fund. The opposition to such appropriations will be tremendous. I think it ill behooves us to permit this deficit to keep increasing and increasing and look to the day when another Congress will appropriate an adequate amount of money to take care of those who retire at that time. We must recognize the fact that we have a \$17 billion deficit. Let us at least pay interest into the fund so that this fatal day may be delayed beyond 1972.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YATES. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. MULTER. Is it not the fact that the history of pension funds is such that when a fund gets to the point where the deficit is so great and payments cannot be made, either the fund is disbanded or the pension payments are cut back, so that it is absolutely essential that we keep these funds as far as possible on a sound actuarial basis?

Mr. YATES. I thank the gentleman. Of course he is right. I remind the Members of the House of the overwhelming sentiment of economy we find in this Chamber now. We want to cut, we want to reduce the budget in every way that we possibly can. The pressure may be much greater in later years. The Congress may be called upon to make a contribution of several billion dollars in order to meet the requirements of retiring employees. Is it beyond the realm of probability that a committee in Congress will say: In the name of economy we have to cut down the benefits that an earlier Congress has voted? I do not know whether this would be constitutional, but I think just as we see many of the programs that have been voted in earlier Congresses rejected by a later Congress, we may find an attitude at a later time to eliminate some of the benefits.

[From the New York Times of March 15, 1957]

ALPHONSE AND GASTON

The public uproar over the size of the \$72-billion budget, largest peacetime spending program in the Nation's history, has led to a remarkable example of buck-passing between President Eisenhower and the United States Congress. The Executive and the legislature are each bowing to the other in the old Alphonse and Gaston role: "After you, my dear Alphonse"; "No, after you, my dear Gaston." Nobody wants to go through the door first, though both sides recognize the pressing need for economy in a period of creeping inflation.

Last January the President delivered his budget message to Congress, and ever since then powerful spokesmen for his administra-

tion, notably the Secretary of the Treasury, have been clearly indicating that they would like to see that budget cut. The President himself, as recently as this week, has invited Congress to come up with sensible suggestions for budget-pruning, though he also suggested that he himself didn't see where it could be done. Congress, or at least the Democratic majority of the House, has in turn specifically asked the President to "indicate the places and amounts in his budget where he thinks substantial reductions may best be made."

And so in this struggle to pass along responsibility to someone else, the public will be left holding the bag, full of IOU's. Now, it is perfectly true that the bulk of projected expenditures for the coming fiscal year are fixed and cannot be seriously affected by what the President and Congress do in the next few months. Of the \$72 billion that the President says will be spent, over \$24 billion has already been appropriated and another \$17.6 billion is already obligated in such items as interest on the national debt, price supports, veterans' benefits and the like. Whatever cuts might come would have to be taken out of the remaining \$30 billion; and it is here that the President and Congress could, if they would, exercise their shears.

The responsibility is a joint one, but it is the President who must set the pace and determine the general direction of projected expenditures—whether up or down. He is of course technically right in pointing out that "there can't be a cent spent in this Government except for programs approved by Congress and out of money specifically appropriated by them." But he is wrong in virtually abnegating the responsibility for leading the way toward cuts that might be made. His budget is an Executive budget; it is designed, as it must be, by the Executive; the Executive proposes the expenditures; and if the Executive wants to make reductions that only can be achieved by new legislation, there is nothing to prevent the Executive from saying so. The President did suggest in his press conference remarks on the budget this week that the postal deficit be eliminated; but when it came to discussing such items as defense, farmers or veterans, all he offered was the not very helpful advice that "Congress will have to say which one they don't want to carry out if they are going to make big savings." Huge Federal public works projects that might better fit a time of depression than of prosperity weren't mentioned at all.

A report of a Hoover Commission task force on budget and accounting 2 years ago observed that "An essential part of his [the President's] functions is to exercise national leadership and to counterbalance the sectional and special interests which might otherwise exert undue influence on Congressional decisions." Granted that Congress has it in its power to cut specific appropriations or to change basic spending legislation, the President must know that as chief executive officer of the United States he too has a fundamental responsibility in respect to the budget. He cannot have it both ways; he either thinks this budget is the best that can be produced or he does not think so; and if he doesn't, it is his obligation to change it himself or to lead, prod and cajole Congress into adopting legislation that would permit him to make it better.

(Mr. YATES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. EVINS].

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Chairman, the major items of the pending appropriations bill have been rather fully covered by my colleagues who have preceded me

in discussing this measure—the independent offices appropriations bill of 1958—before the Committee.

At the outset I should like to pay a brief but sincere tribute to our chairman, the distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], the able chairman of our Subcommittee on Independent Offices Appropriations. He has provided the Committee with a clear, concise and informative statement of the contents of the measure under consideration. It should be added that when Chairman THOMAS has completed a statement that there is little further that can or needs to be said by way of explanation of an appropriation bill coming from the Committee of which he serves as chairman. He is, as we all recognize, a most able and hard working chairman and he has performed an excellent service in this instance, as is his usual custom.

It has been a genuine pleasure to be associated with ALBERT THOMAS on the subcommittee. It has been a pleasure, also, to work with the distinguished gentleman from Illinois, Mr. VURSELL, the ranking minority member of the Committee, and all the members of the Committee.

Mr. Chairman, the bill which the Committee brings before you today represents the results of more than 2 months of intensive study and exhaustive hearings of the budget requests of some 18 agencies of the Government comprising the category of Independent Offices. The hearings of our Subcommittee are included in two large volumes of printed hearings representing 2,000 pages of testimony and exhibits of these agencies.

Our work represents a significant part of the overall \$72 billion budget with which the Committee on Appropriations is wrestling and with which the Nation is concerned—the biggest peacetime budget in the history of this Nation.

It is readily apparent that the work of the Subcommittee on Independent Agencies is very important and certainly carries with it great responsibility when we consider that the total appropriation requests of these 18 agencies is approximately \$6 billion. The sum of \$5,923,195,000 was approved for these agencies by the Bureau of the Budget.

Your Committee has approved, and there is carried in this bill, the sum of \$5,406,201,000—this represents a cut in appropriations of \$516,994,000.

These cuts, I assure you, have been carefully analyzed and evaluated and they should be sustained.

I am certainly not going to attempt to discuss many of the items in the pending bill during the time allotted. I shall confine my remarks to the fund needs of a few of these agencies.

The big-money items of this bill are for the Veterans' Administration and the General Services Administration.

Besides the Veterans' Administration and General Services Administration there are some other very important agencies affected by this bill. I want to mention the Federal Trade Commission, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Federal Power Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission,

the National Science Foundation, among others. The services which these commissions and agencies render are of great importance as their acts and decisions daily affect the lives of all our citizens.

As a member of another subcommittee which has made a recent investigation into the practices of our regulatory agencies—and this work ties in with our Subcommittee on Independent Offices Appropriations—we have found that many of these so-called independent agencies are not independent as they were intended to be when created by Congress.

Congress is charged with the duty and responsibility of regulating commerce and the Congress has from time to time created these special independent agencies and commissions to perform certain specific duties delegated by the Congress. Our independent agencies were created as arms of the Congress. Our studies have shown that some of these commissions are not, in reality, fully independent but their positions are shifting and they have become, or are becoming, arms of the executive.

While these commissions are supposed to be judicial, or quasi-judicial, they have become, in some instances, administrative boards in direct line of command from the White House—and are no longer arms of the Congress. This is a matter to which the Congress and appropriate legislative committees should direct their attention.

Concerning the Veterans' Administration, the Bureau of the Budget has approved \$4,389,363,000. The committee has approved and recommended for the Veterans' Administration next year \$4,632,705,300. This represents a \$44 million reduction in a \$5 billion budget over 1957 for the Veterans' Administration.

Many of the items for the VA represent statutory obligations—such as compensation and pensions—which are mandatory by law. These payments must be made and if the sum carried herein is not adequate a supplemental appropriation, of course, will be readily approved.

This bill appropriates \$2,840,500,000 for compensation and veterans' pensions—also I should point out that a 5 percent transferability of funds is available for this purpose. The committee feels that adequate funds are provided for this purpose and, as indicated, if an additional amount is needed, certainly I shall support a supplemental appropriation.

There is no one on the committee who wants to or has any desire to reduce the compensation or pension for any worthy veteran. And certainly no member wants to cut or reduce the veterans-hospital and medical-care programs, and other benefit programs for the disabled and worthy and needy veterans of this Nation. The funds which the committee has recommended for the Veterans' Administration will continue to provide the greatest benefit programs to our veterans of any nation of the world.

Percentagewise, of the four billion six hundred and eighty-two plus million

dollars in funds appropriated for veterans' programs, 79 percent represent payment for benefit payments, 16.3 percent for medical care, 1.1 percent for construction and hospital improvements, and 3.6 percent for administrative costs. Payments to the Civil Service retirement fund for the VA approximate \$43 million, due to the provisions of Public Law 854, 84th Congress.

Concerning the hospital-construction program, testimony before our committee disclosed that officials of the VA requested the sum of \$114,516,000 of the Budget Bureau for construction of hospitals and domiciliary facilities. The Bureau of the Budget cut this sum to \$50 million. The \$12,500,000 carried in this bill will provide for construction of 3 replacement hospitals and work on 15 other projects. These replacements are: A 500-bed G. M. and S. hospital at Jackson, Miss.; a 500-bed G. M. and S. hospital at Nashville, Tenn.; and a 1,250-bed G. M. and S. hospital at Wood, Wis. The facilities presently used at some of these locations are old and outmoded Army cantonment-type barracks. They are considered firetraps and unsafe.

The veterans hospitals of this Nation represent an investment of more than \$2½ billion. Many of the buildings are the old Army cantonment-type and badly in need of repair. The failure to make needed repairs and replacements of this huge investment would certainly represent false economy of a major degree.

Administrator Higley advised the committee that this program will move forward according to an overall plan and that needed replacements and repairs will be made in line with congressional intent.

In view of the huge investment in veterans hospitals, the number of cantonment-type barracks in use, some of which have been described, as I have indicated, "firetraps," I feel that the sums appropriated for this purpose are more than justified and that additional funds will be needed in the future when the Veterans' Administration construction program gets fully under way.

Concerning the General Services Administration—the principal services of this agency are divided into four basic operations, namely:

First, Administration operations—real estate and personal property management, transportation and utilities.

Second, Building construction and improvement including the lease-purchase program, increasing the efficiency of the Government through the control and allocation of Government space needs.

Third, Maintaining a system of nationwide supply and distribution including maintenance of warehouses and supply depots.

Fourth, Stockpiling—this includes the purchase and acquisition of critical materials for defense purposes for the Office of Defense Mobilization.

The total 1958 estimates for GSA were \$442,629,000. The committee has recommended \$277,389,600—or an overall cut in appropriations for all GSA programs by \$165,239,400 over the 1957 appropriations. The major portion of this

reduction and savings is in the purchasing of stockpile items considered unnecessary.

The Federal Government has an investment in excess of \$7½ billion in strategic materials now in the stockpile. This represents a tremendous investment and a great national asset. It should be pointed out that stockpile purchases are beginning to slow down and decline because the minimum objectives have largely been obtained and we are approaching the long-range maximum objective requirements.

Concerning the lease-purchase program—of which there is much interest—we know that the White House, the Bureau of the Budget, and the Secretary of the Treasury have recently put a freeze on public building constructions because of the inflationary pressures and the prevailing economic conditions. I think it should be pointed out that the committee discussed this matter at great length with Mr. Floete, the GSA Administrator, Mr. McConihie, Commissioner of Public Buildings, and members of their staffs.

Since the passage of the Lease-Purchase Act, the GSA has approved 97 projects—lease-purchase projects, post offices, and other Federal buildings at an estimated cost of \$665 million. These 97 projects have been fully recommended and approved by the Post Office Department and other Federal agencies of the Government that will require space. They have been approved also by the Bureau of the Budget and the Public Works Committees of the Congress. Notwithstanding these approvals and the various administrative red tape procedures to which they have been subjected—the top brass of the administration has said no—and that neither the administration nor the Congress can proceed with the building of these needed projects at home—in the districts of the Members of Congress. In effect the Budget Bureau has vetoed the will of Congress.

It should be pointed out that a major portion of the cost of these projects represents funds that would be provided by private capital under the provisions of the Lease-Purchase Act. Mr. Floete, GSA Administrator, testified that his agency had worked on these projects diligently. However, only one building is presently under construction under this law—a post office building at Rock Island, Ill. GSA received only one bid that they could accept. Mr. Floete further testified that other bids received were unsatisfactory and that in December of last year GSA advertised for bids on 8 other projects and received bids on 5 of the 8 projects—none of which were satisfactory. In this connection, the following colloquy took place. I quote from the transcript of the hearings of our subcommittee:

Mr. EVINS. Is the reason for the lack of proper bids the interest rate situation prevailing at this time?

Mr. FLOETE. I don't think that is solely the reason. You see, the cost of all of these projects on which we took bids were estimated about 2 years ago. Since that time, there has been an increase in building costs of some 12 to 15 percent.

We did have a contingency factor in the estimates, but it was not sufficient to take

care of that much of an increase and possible construction contingencies.

We know of the experience of these nine jobs that the interest factor is an important one.

Mr. EVINS. Congress passed the law, the projects have been approved, the necessary appropriation for initial work has been earmarked and we have only one project under construction. Are we going to have to repeal the act and pass another, Mr. Administrator, to make it effective, or what do you recommend?

Mr. FLOETE. As you know, the President in his budget message to you in the state of the Union message, stated that because of the inflationary spiral that is now going on, that he deemed it to be the proper policy to defer buildings of this type and concentrate on housing, roads, and schools. Accordingly, GSA with the full concurrence of the Bureau of the Budget and the Treasury Department have decided that for the time being we should defer further action on these projects.

Mr. THOMAS. I didn't understand the Administrator to say that he has orders from the White House or the Bureau of the Budget not to enter into any of these contracts. You didn't say that; did you?

Mr. FLOETE. I said with the concurrence of the Bureau of the Budget and the Treasury Department and in line with the President's policy; yes, sir.

Mr. THOMAS. In the end then, it is a White House order not to enter into any of these contracts regardless of whether you can get bidders?

Mr. FLOETE. For the time being, because we aren't getting bids, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. THOMAS. Do the instructions from the Bureau of the Budget and the White House or the Treasury—whoever it is; it is immaterial—go so far as to give to General Services Administration direction not to attempt to negotiate any of these contracts for the time being? Does it go that far?

Mr. FLOETE. Yes, sir; I think it does.

Mr. THOMAS. That is the answer, then. The interest rate has nothing to do with it.

Mr. EVINS. The interest rate is not the only proposition. The State Department asked for some \$58 million last session for the acquisition of properties overseas so that their Foreign Service officers and other State Department employees can be beautifully housed, but when it comes to getting a little project in any Member's district, they want to put a freeze on it. I personally don't like it.

So, Mr. Chairman, it is apparent that the interest rate situation is not the sole reason why these projects have not gone forward. There are other reasons as the testing shows.

There are certain areas in our country in which our economy is "spotty" and in which employment lags. Some construction outside the District of Columbia, in my judgment, would be helpful.

I know that many members of the House are interested in securing post offices and Federal buildings that are greatly needed and long overdue. This program has been deferred and postponed for about the past 17 years and there is a real need for some Federal building construction in the districts of many of the Members of Congress. I think that it is going to take some direct appropriations to get the job done.

Chairman THOMAS, at the time of hearings, suggested to Mr. Floete, GSA Administrator, that the Committee would give the Administrator another year to try to get the program underway and made effective. He suggested that in the event the Administrator is not able to

make the GSA program work that next year GSA should come in with a "substantial program to get started on a direct appropriation basis," and Chairman Thomas said "I imagine you will get all the help you want from this committee."

Certainly this represents my feelings in the matter and I believe the majority of the members of the committee. Domestic improvements have had to be deferred too long.

We, in the Congress and on the Appropriations Committee, have appeals for appropriations for millions and millions; yes; billions for expenditures overseas, and yet when projects at home are advanced the Bureau of the Budget and others put a freeze and stoppage on worthy and needed projects at home.

Domestic expenditures, it seems, must be cut while foreign aid and other expenditures continue to mount and increase.

Recently, while visiting in my district, Mr. Speaker, I made the comment to a friend and constituent that we here in the Congress are "wrestling" with the biggest budget in peacetime history. My friend, in substance, replied that he was not so greatly concerned about the amount of the budget as he was about the direction of Federal expenditures. Well, many of us are concerned both about the amount and the direction. But, I think my friend hit the nail on the head. Certainly he was correct when he stated that he and others are concerned about the direction of Federal expenditures. Progress in needed domestic matters has too long, in my opinion, been postponed and delayed.

I, for one, like to see domestic progress at home by building up and strengthening our own country, and express the hope that the time may soon come when this may be achieved, when the wrong direction of Federal expenditures may be reversed and this situation righted.

Mr. Chairman, I want to commend the bill to the Members of the House. It is, in the main, a good bill. Some sound and proper economies have been made. While I recognize that no appropriation bill pleases every one, the reductions which have been effected, at this time, should be sustained. I trust that this measure will be speedily passed.

MARCH 8, 1957.

HON. W. RANDOLPH BURGESS,
Under Secretary of the Treasury,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

Since announcement of the "freeze" on small-town post office building construction, protests from disappointed civic-minded citizens is mounting. The President in his state of the Union message last year stated that the time had arrived for moving forward with long-needed public buildings construction program. This pleased citizens of our country in an election year. This year the position has been reversed and the long-awaited post-office and public buildings which are needed have been halted. Our economy in areas is spotty. I certainly hope that the stoppage is only temporary. Why not slow down big construction in the District of Columbia and permit some selective building in areas outside the District of Columbia? How much longer shall we postpone needed domestic developments for foreign aid and international profligate spending? Please furnish statement as to anticipated date when freeze order may be lifted

on some selective domestic projects approved for construction.

Best regards,

JOE L. EVINS,
Member of Congress.

UNDER SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, March 13, 1957.

HON. JOE L. EVINS,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. EVINS: This is in reply to your telegram of March 8, inquiring as to when the program for public-building construction, now temporarily suspended, will be reactivated to permit some selective post-office construction in areas outside the District of Columbia.

The steps taken to temporarily defer building under this program are in line with the policy of the President, as stated in his messages on the state of the Union and the 1958 budget, to postpone all construction which can be deferred, except to meet urgent needs for schools, highways, and housing, and thus avoid aggravating inflationary pressures by unnecessary competition for labor, materials, and equipment. The postponement includes major projects which had been planned in the District of Columbia as well as in other areas.

In my judgment, this situation will take care of itself just as soon as the congestion of building and the money market eases a little. Then it will be possible to go ahead with the public-building programs at a time when materials and labor are more readily available.

In the meantime, sites are being acquired and plans drawn so that the projects can move forward when the time comes. When that time will come, no one can predict. We are fortunate in being in the middle of a great prosperity, but to keep it going we must avoid overexpansion and inflation.

Sincerely yours,

W. RANDOLPH BURGESS,
Under Secretary.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, March 14, 1957.

HON. JOE L. EVINS,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. EVINS: Your wire of March 5 requests information on the possibility of proceeding with certain work under the lease-purchase program outside the District of Columbia.

Our recent decision to temporarily defer further offers of construction bids applies to all lease-purchase projects including those in the District of Columbia. Work of preparation of plans and specifications is being continued on 50 projects of which only 4 are in the District of Columbia.

When inflationary pressures recede, we expect to resume advertising and award of construction and financing contracts. In the meantime the preparation of plans and specifications on the 50 projects mentioned above will be continued as scheduled.

Sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN G. FLOETE,
Administrator.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., March 11, 1957.
HON. JOE L. EVINS,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. EVINS: This will reply to your telegrams of March 5 to Percy Rappaport and me concerning the temporary deferral of further offers of bids for construction under the lease-purchase program, and requesting information as to the date bidding will be resumed.

Bids for construction under the lease-purchase program have been temporarily deferred because of existing inflationary pressures,

and the President's policy to avoid aggravating an already excessive demand for money, labor, materials, and equipment. Except for projects already under way, projects in the District of Columbia area are also deferred. Planning and design of approved projects will be continued.

When present inflationary pressures subside, advertising of these projects will be resumed since it is important to move ahead on needed construction of public buildings where possible within our budget goals. I cannot forecast an exact date when inflation will no longer be a threat.

Sincerely yours,

PERCIVAL BRUNDAGE,
Director.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF FACILITIES,
Washington, D. C., March 14, 1957.

HON. JOE L. EVINS,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: Assistant Postmaster General Ormonde A. Kieb has asked me to reply to your wire of March 5 regarding public buildings construction.

As I am sure you are aware, the Post Office Department has never had any authority to construct public buildings anywhere in the United States. Neither does the Department have jurisdiction over construction in the District of Columbia. Space to accommodate postal operations is acquired by the Department through lease and rental agreements with private owners of real property, lease purchase agreements under title II of Public Law 519, 83d Congress and through occupancy of federally owned space which is under acquisition, structural maintenance, and disposal control of the General Services Administration.

The lease purchase program of the Post Office Department provides for a long-term purchase contract which, at its conclusion, vests title to the land and improvements in the Federal Government. This program is not considered to be a public buildings program as the law itself states, "It is not the intention of the Congress that the program authorized by this title shall constitute a substitute for or a replacement of any program for the construction by the United States of such structures as may be required from time to time by the Federal Government."

On February 14, 1957, the Postmaster General publicly announced that "further advertisements for offers to construct post office buildings under lease-purchase contracts will be temporarily deferred until such projects can be financed at reasonable interest rates in a competitive construction market at justifiable annual payments in lieu of rent." The Post Office Department does not consider that this is a "freeze" order, but is a temporary deferment of solicitation for construction bids only. In this same public announcement the Postmaster General stated, "In the meantime, we shall proceed with the planning and completion of preliminary actions for projects approved under the lease-purchase program to the extent of the funds available."

The background for this public announcement is, of course, in conformance with a policy of the administration to take those steps necessary to reduce inflationary pressures existing in the building industry, which could be brought about by construction for Government purposes. This policy is affecting all types of space acquisition for this Department, including lease-purchase projects, and it is not possible for officials of the Post Office to state an anticipated date for a change in the policy.

We appreciate your concern for the construction of necessary facilities, and you may be assured that this office will take every proper action in accordance with administra-

tion policy to provide adequate postal facilities to render satisfactory service to the public.

Cordially,

ROLLIN D. BARNARD,
Deputy Assistant Postmaster General.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. OSTERTAG].

Mr. OSTERTAG. Mr. Chairman, as a member of this subcommittee, I join my colleagues on the committee in paying tribute to the chairman of our subcommittee, the distinguished gentleman from Texas, and I want to add a word of tribute to all the members of the subcommittee, for the arduous job they have done. I am sure that every Member of the House realizes that the Independent Offices Subcommittee is no small committee when it comes to numbers of agencies and amounts in dollars.

This is the first year I have had the privilege of working under my good friend from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL] who, as the ranking Republican member, has done an excellent job in cooperating and working along on the many tasks that have confronted the committee. I should like to call attention to some general figures and facts which go with this particular budget bill. I am confident we are all agreed that the bill itself carrying with it funds approximating \$5,400,000,000 means that it is one of the largest and most important of appropriation bills. As has been pointed out by the chairman and others, this bill provides for a \$516 million cut or reduction below the budget requests as presented to the Congress. It means also \$584 million less than that which was appropriated a year ago for fiscal 1957. In percentages that means that it is a cut of some 8.7 percent. In this bill you will find that the costs of the Veterans' Administration including benefits and veterans' affairs amount to 82 percent of the total appropriation in this bill. All other agencies involved in the Independent Offices appropriation bill constitute 18 percent of the total. The cut in veterans' funds—and I say "cut" advisedly because there may be no cut at all—it is actually a matter of estimate—it is a matter of determining what will be required to meet these obligations—but, in any event the figures indicate that the reductions of funds for veterans amount to 4.2 percent and all other agencies by comparison have reductions approximating 30 percent.

Much has been said here today about the civil-service retirement fund. Because of the many angles involved in this phase of the bill and on this subject, I am sure that many are confused with what has been provided and what the status of this retirement fund happens to be as of today. First of all, I should like to call attention to the fact that last year this Congress passed a law known as Public Law 854 which provides specifically for dealing with the civil-service employees retirement fund. It provides among other things that each agency of Government must provide within its own appropriation amounts necessary to meet the Government's contribution for the employees within that particular Department. So

in contrast to previous years or heretofore, each agency of Government and each department is now providing the total requirements for civil-service retirement within their own individual budget. Under the circumstances, of course, the civil-service budget which carried the lump sum amount heretofore would be substantially less. Among other things the law we passed last year provides that the Congress should and must provide funds for whatever is to be required to match the contributions of the employees. In other words, the 6½ percent contribution by public employees to the retirement fund must by law be matched each year by the Government itself. So, if I may give you a quick rundown of facts and figures, the payments by the Federal Government in this bill, or rather in all of the appropriation bills, will amount to \$565 million. However, by the same token, benefit payments to employees who have retired will amount to \$494 million. So, in the form of appropriations, through all of these agencies, some \$565 million will be paid into the fund by the Government and paid out this year in estimated benefits, will be approximately \$464 million. We are actually contributing more by the Government than is being paid out in the form of retirement. As a matter of fact, the total contribution to the retirement fund this year should be \$565 million as appropriated by the Government, plus \$565 million contributed by employees, which means \$1,130,000,000 will be paid into the retirement fund. There is a fund, as I understand it, of approximately \$7 billion. That fund will grow this year by virtue of employee retirement contribution and Government appropriations by \$536 million.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OSTERTAG. I yield.

Mr. YATES. The gentleman said there will be an increase made in the retirement fund this year. The gentleman does not mean to give the House the impression that that contribution is adequate to take care of the retirement needs of all employees—employees who are now working for the Federal Government, who will retire at some future time.

Mr. OSTERTAG. I will say to the gentleman I meant to imply that more money will be paid into the retirement fund this year, by virtue of the appropriation and by virtue of the employees' contributions, by some \$536 million more than will be drawn out during the course of the year.

Mr. YATES. During this year?

Mr. OSTERTAG. During this year.

Mr. YATES. That is correct, but that does not mean that at some future time this same thing will be true under the same basis?

Mr. OSTERTAG. I can only point out that under the provisions of this law, whereby each year the Government will continue to match moneys that are contributed by the employees to the tune of 6½ percent, and by continuing to match that money, plus interest, for some time the \$7 billion fund will grow.

Mr. YATES. Did the gentleman say "plus interest"?

Mr. OSTERTAG. Yes.

Mr. YATES. Who is paying the interest? The Government is not paying interest in this bill. All the Government is doing is matching the funds.

Mr. OSTERTAG. They are matching the funds, and then some.

Mr. YATES. According to the figures I have received, the Government is not paying interest. The \$564 million item represents interest the Government proposes to pay, but it has been stricken out of the budget by the administration.

Mr. OSTERTAG. I may say to the gentleman that payments by the Government this year will amount to \$565 million.

Mr. YATES. That is correct.

Mr. OSTERTAG. Do you agree, then, that benefit payments to employees amounts to \$494 million?

Mr. YATES. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York [Mr. OSTERTAG] has expired.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. OSTERTAG. I yield to my chairman.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from New York [Mr. OSTERTAG] is making a very fine statement. But may I respectfully correct all of us on one statement that all of us have been making this afternoon. I want you to turn to page 1006 of the Budget. For the fiscal year 1958 we will pay out under the civil-service retirement fund \$595 million, and what we are receiving into the fund by employees who pay 6½ percent of their salaries, is \$559 million. So any way we look at it we are paying out of the fund this year \$35 million more than has been paid into it.

Mr. OSTERTAG. Will the chairman answer this question? What are the official figures as to the estimates for payments for benefits this fiscal year?

Mr. THOMAS. For 1958 the figure is \$595,246,000.

Mr. OSTERTAG. Accepting that as the estimated figure—

Mr. THOMAS. That is what is going to be paid out.

Mr. OSTERTAG. That is what is going to be paid out?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes.

Mr. OSTERTAG. The chairman, I am sure, agrees that somewhere along the line the total estimate of the Government's contribution in matching the fund in accordance with the law will amount to \$565 million.

Mr. THOMAS. It will be the same amount.

Mr. OSTERTAG. The gentleman states that the estimate is that some \$595 million will be paid out.

Mr. THOMAS. Yes, and the Government is paying in \$559 million itself.

Mr. OSTERTAG. But the employees are paying in that same amount.

Mr. THOMAS. Yes, surely, they have been paying all along.

Mr. JONAS. If the gentleman will yield, that means that over a billion will be paid into the fund.

Mr. THOMAS. The Federal Government is matching what the employees are paying in.

Mr. OSTERTAG. The chairman, I am sure, agrees that the total amount paid in by the employees plus the Government's own contribution amounts to nearly twice as much as is being paid out of the fund this year.

Mr. THOMAS. That is right.

Mr. OSTERTAG. Therefore the difference between what is being paid out this year in benefits and the total amount paid by the employees of the Government amounts to something like \$30 million; in other words, the amount of the fund will be increased by \$535 million.

Mr. THOMAS. That is not correct, because you have a deficit of \$17,900 million. You cannot say you are increasing the fund for the simple reason that the Government is shy already \$564,210,000 this year, and the deficit will use that amount.

Mr. YATES. And the fact that you have an overplus this year, if the gentleman will yield, does not mean that next year or the year after under the same conditions you will have an overplus, because you may have more people retiring and drawing more money out of the fund.

Mr. OSTERTAG. I still maintain, even accepting the gentleman's statement as to figures, that more money is going into the fund this year than is being taken out.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. OSTERTAG. Yes, I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. VURSELL. It would seem to me, since there is almost a billion dollars going into the fund this year and since the actuaries of the Civil Service Commission say it will be 1972 before there is a possibility of outgo being more than intake, and in view of the fact that we are now having to appropriate \$36 billion for national defense and that the people are crying out for a reduction in the budget, is it not logical to assume that one of these days, maybe a year or 2 year or 3 years from now we will get rid of this cold war and this tremendous expense? It would seem to me that the logical thing to do now would be to continue in the way we are going under the new law, and when we get to the place where the cold war ends we can take care of this matter without much trouble. To add another \$600 million at this time would be inflationary and would give no real protection to the people coming under Civil Service retirement.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. OSTERTAG. I thank the gentleman, and I think it is fair to note that this year above all other years more is being put into the retirement fund than ever before, and we are overcoming any potential deficit that might be reached at some time in the future. The fund will grow by several hundred million dollars this year by virtue of our appropriation and the contributions made by the employees.

Mr. YATES. The gentleman agreed with the gentleman from Illinois. When does he foresee the end of the cold war?

Mr. OSTERTAG. Ask the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. YATES. When does the gentleman foresee the end of the cold war?

Mr. OSTERTAG. I doubt that that is a subject which can be dealt with in the balance of the time granted to me.

Mr. Chairman, I did want to take some time to discuss the civil defense appropriation but time will not permit a detailed discussion of these items. It is fair to say that the big cut in civil defense amounts to \$71.7 million as compared with the budget. That large cut of the total overall reduction of \$90 million for civil defense deals with emergency supplies and equipment. The record shows and the testimony in the hearing indicated that there is somewhere in the neighborhood of \$219 million in emergency supplies and equipment either in warehouses or on order. It was the feeling of the committee that while we were strongly in favor of the general purpose and the need for emergency supplies and equipment, with this tremendous amount on hand, with the situation being what it is, that a moratorium of 1 year would do no harm considering this tremendous amount of supplies on hand for which in the neighborhood of \$219 million have already been appropriated.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD].

(Mr. HOLIFIELD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

TOWARD A NEW CONCEPT OF CIVIL DEFENSE

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, the Subcommittee on Military Operations of which I am chairman has been studying for 2 years the problem of civil defense for our population in the event of nuclear weapon attack upon our country.

I call to your attention 7 volumes of hearings, comprising over 3,000 pages. I call the attention of the Members to a unanimous subcommittee report, House Report No. 2946 of the 84th Congress, 2d session. These volumes and the report bring together in one compilation the most comprehensive study of this important problem and a careful evaluation of the Federal civil defense program and its status throughout the Nation.

I regret to state that the subcommittee found no civil defense program commensurate with the need for protection of our people in the nuclear age.

I regret that I cannot in good conscience fight to restore the cut in the FCDA budget request.

The Appropriation Subcommittee's cut is clear in its meaning. They came to the same conclusion as that of our subcommittee; that is, that the Federal Civil Defense Agency has failed to justify its present or planned program.

This is a tragic situation. Unless the President, the Security Council, and the Chiefs of Staff recognize that an effective civil defense is an integral part of the total national defense effort—unless they initiate a comprehensive national plan for civil defense and accept primary

Federal responsibility for the protection of our civilian population from enemy nuclear attack, we cannot continue to live and produce the necessities of war and human existence under the condition of a full-scale enemy nuclear attack.

To continue wasting millions on ineffective, confusing programs geared to a World War II concept of protection from conventional weapons is to delude ourselves into oblivion.

While I cannot conscientiously oppose the Appropriation Subcommittee's cut, caused by the present inefficient and outmoded civil defense program, I hope that the Congress will not, by adopting this 70-percent cut in FCDA's appropriation request, turn their back on the unsolved problem of civil defense in the nuclear age.

If the executive branch of our Government, which has the responsibility under the Constitution for initiating programs to defend our people against enemy attack, continues to ignore this vital problem, then I hope that the Congress will assume this discarded responsibility and demand a realistic solution to one of the most difficult of problems—the problem of survival in the nuclear weapon age.

NEW CONCEPT OF CIVIL DEFENSE NEEDED

There should be no debate over the need for civil defense. Every informed person knows that no perfect system of defense can be devised. The enemy will break through the best defenses we can build, just as our strategy assumes we can break through his defenses. It would not take many more than a hundred nuclear bombs of substantial yield to reduce an unprotected nation to a hellhole of destruction from blast, fire, and radioactivity.

In the harsh light of nuclear warfare which dawns on the world, civil defense takes on a new size and shape and must perform a new role. This is what the Military Operations Subcommittee report calls the strategic concept of civil defense—a concept which makes civil defense a strong arm of the national defense. Lacking civil defense, we leave unprotected a vital sector of the battleground—the sector called the United States of America.

PRESENT CONCEPTS OUTMODDED

There is no civil defense in the Nation today, if we use the term "civil defense" in the sense I have suggested. The present planning, financing, and administrative apparatus for civil defense represent the application of conventional warfare concepts to a nuclear war situation. The result is an absurdity which the people of this country sense, even if they do not fully understand, but which the responsible Government agencies are unwilling to admit.

Civil defense in World War II was directed to the possibility of an occasional submarine or airplane bombing raid on the United States with conventional bombs. Block wardens and rescue teams with tin hats and sand buckets were to converge on the stricken area, put out the fires, extricate people from the smashed buildings, and clean up the debris in the neighborhood.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS OUTPACE CIVIL DEFENSE

The emergence of the atomic bomb as a full-blown weapon of war in 1945 multiplied the explosive power of a single bomb by 1,000. Subsequent civil defense thinking and planning, first in the War Department and later in the National Security Resources Board, brought no new answers to the problems posed by this new instrument of destruction.

The bombs were more immense in their capacity to destroy, so the civil defense apparatus must be enlarged—more funds, more civil defense workers, more rescue teams, more stockpiles of medical supplies, and a degree of Federal coordination of what were considered to be essentially State and local responsibilities.

The Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, enacted in January 1951, embodied these conventional notions of civil defense, writ somewhat larger in the era of the atomic bomb. Responsibility for civil defense was decreed to be primarily State and local. A Federal agency was created to dispense matching grants for equipment and supplies and to offer such guidance and direction as the Federal Administrator deemed advisable within his limited statutory grant and his interpretation of the prevailing concept of civil defense.

When this law was written, atomic bomb technology, starting with the Manhattan project, was already a decade old, and the terror of Hiroshima and Nagasaki 5 years gone. New and more devastating weapons were even then in the making.

THE BLOCK WARDEN AND THE H-BOMB

And yet the Federal Civil Defense Administrator could say with disarming simplicity as late as June 1953 to the House Appropriations Committee:

I don't see anything new in civil defense at all. Civil defense is simply the extension of already existing civic services. It is the extension and expansion of those services to meet unprecedented problems. * * * We introduce nothing new in civil defense at all, except the idea of the block warden.

The hydrogen bomb multiplied the explosive power of the atomic bomb by 1,000. And now, joined with the greatly magnified threat of blast and fire, came a new threat: Radioactivity. The deadly effects of radioactive materials on human body cells were not a new discovery. It was new only to civil defense.

What was the response of civil defense? The bombs were bigger. The nuisance of radioactivity intruded to enlarge the area of potential destruction. The answer—try to get a few more million dollars of appropriated funds, more civil defense workers, more rescue teams, more stockpiles of medical supplies, a little more Federal direction of State and local activities.

Better yet, get the people away from the vicinity of the assumed enemy targets. Run from the danger area to the safe haven of the countryside, like the children of England did in World War II. As the bombs get bigger, run faster and farther. And so the concept of evacuation was developed and promoted by the Federal Civil Defense Administration.

EVACUATION PROBLEMS UNSOLVED

How much warning time would be required to move millions of people from the big cities? How much would it cost to widen and improve the exit routes? How would the fleeing populations be protected against the murderous rain of radioactivity that spread with the prevailing winds? Where and how would reception centers be organized to care for the homeless and the hungry and the hurt?

The FCDA really had no answers to these troublesome questions even though it coaxed and cajoled the people of the United States to alert themselves to the need for evacuation. A \$20 million appropriation was obtained from the Congress to make local evacuation feasibility studies under the beguiling name of survival plans.

Only as the shadow of the intercontinental missile grew larger and blacker did the FCDA begin to understand that warning time must be measured in minutes and not in hours.

Only in recent months was the FCDA advised by the Bureau of Public Roads of the Department of Commerce that the money costs of improving evacuation routes to move millions for a few short miles would run into the billions of dollars—billions above the normal costs of highway improvement.

Only now is the FCDA becoming dimly aware that radioactive fallout makes the whole United States a target area from which there is no running.

PRIMITIVE NOTIONS OF CIVIL DEFENSE

Existing civil defense has not outgrown its primitive notions of how to cope with enemy attack. You may have seen a television film on national networks sponsored by the Federal Civil Defense Administration during Civil Defense Week, proclaimed by the President last September. The name of the film, I believe, was "Survival Street." It showed a lone individual trapped in a burning building after an assumed enemy bomb drop. Rescue teams with ladders and stretchers finally bore the unfortunate person to safety and a soothing environment of food and medical treatment.

In regard to such civil defense rescue exercises, it has never been explained to my satisfaction how the enemy bombs and radioactive fallout discriminate between the rescuers and the victims. The blunt, brutal truth is that rescue operations of the survival street kind would be a hopeless and unmanageable task after a massive nuclear assault. There would not be enough doctors or nurses, sanitation workers, medical supplies, or reception centers to care for the millions upon millions of injured and homeless. There would not be enough morticians or helpers to dispose of the mountains of dead.

MORE THAN DOLLARS NEEDED

That is why, I say, the civil defense solution is not, and never will be, simply more dollars, more civil defense workers, and more supplies.

The dollars must be spent, the workers employed and the supplies utilized in a coherent manner, with measurable progress toward designated objectives.

We need, in other words, a national plan of civil defense. It is not progress to have twice as many civil defense workers afflicted with feelings of frustration and futility.

Have you noticed in recent years a tendency of civil defense officials to turn away from the staggering and seemingly hopeless problems of civil defense and to preoccupy themselves with natural disasters? An easy rationale is given. The argument is that national disasters are here and now. They occur almost every day. People understand the need for natural disaster work. By engaging in natural disaster functions, which are understood and accepted by the community—so the argument runs—civil defense will be training and readying itself for the larger disasters of enemy attack.

EVASION OF CIVIL DEFENSE TASKS

There is a thin slice of truth in this argument, but only a very thin slice. As I view this growing interest in natural disaster work by civil defense officials—and here I speak mainly of the Federal officials—it represents a turning away from tasks which really are believed to be hopeless and unmanageable, to those which are relatively local and limited in their impact, and therefore amenable to control.

Natural disasters, such as flood, fire, and earthquake, represent for civil defense those controllable disaster circumstances of the World War II kind, where rescue teams can converge on a stricken area and bring help and comfort to the victims.

Do not misunderstand me. I am heartily in favor of Federal disaster work and I believe it should be expanded and made more systematic. But let us not pretend that natural disasters are a sufficient training ground for civil defense against nuclear warfare. The problems are of a different order of magnitude.

The signal failure of those responsible for the national direction of the civil-defense effort is that they are unable or unwilling to comprehend that megaton weapons have changed radically the nature of warfare. The difference is not only quantitative. The change is so enormous and so revolutionary in its impact that it becomes qualitative as well. Civil defense imposes new tasks, new disciplines, a markedly different approach.

SHELTERS MAKE CIVIL DEFENSE MANAGEABLE

The central and indispensable requirement of civil defense in the age of high-yield nuclear weapons is to render its tasks manageable, to provide an effective instrument for reducing casualties by the millions before, during, and after the attack, so that the life of the Nation will be preserved. The only way in which civil defense can be brought under control, so to speak, is to provide every man, woman, and child in the Nation with ready access to shielding against the compounded effects of nuclear explosions.

Shielding means shelter, shelter strong enough and thick enough and properly equipped to resist, except in the immediate fireball area, the effects of

blast, fire, and radioactivity. This means, in turn, largely an underground system of group shelters to which people can go within a few minutes after warning.

And further, it means that people will be able to occupy these shelters during intense fallout for a period of days following an attack and to use them as a base for recovery operations. Instead of waiting to be rescued and cared for, as in the conventional concept of civil defense, sheltered populations can emerge and go about the necessary tasks of repair and restoration.

NAVY LABORATORY ANALYZES SHELTER REQUIREMENTS

The Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory, in testimony before the Military Operations Subcommittee, has analyzed in a general way the cost, structural, and outfitting requirements of a nationwide shelter system which they believe would protect most of our people.

Radiological shelters—class I shelters—with shielding of 3 feet of earth or its equivalent, could be provided at an estimated cost of \$30 per person.

For those cities where the building density—ratio of roof area to total ground area—exceeds 20 percent, class II shelters could be built for protection against mass fires as well as fallout, at an estimated cost of \$40 per person.

And finally, in those areas of extremely high population density, class III shelters could be built for blast as well as fire and fallout protection. The Naval Laboratory divides these shelters into class III-A, affording protection against 30 p. s. i. of overpressure, and class III-B for overpressures up to 100 p. s. i. The costs per person are put at \$60 and \$300, respectively.

Assuming that 100 million people in the small towns and nonurbanized areas would get class I shelters, the estimated cost for this component would be \$3 billion. For the remaining 70 million people, if half were to have access to class III-A shelters and half to class III-B shelters, the costs would be \$2.1 billion and \$10.5 billion, respectively.

SUMMARY OF NATIONWIDE SHELTER COSTS

Totaling these costs, and assuming another \$4 billion for outfitting or other requirements, we can put a price tag of \$20 billion on a national shelter program. These cost estimates do not take into account the potential economies of adapting present or planned building construction to meet shelter requirements.

Now \$20 billion, half of 1 year's military outlay, is not an unreasonable figure for a shelter-building program spaced over 5 or 6 years. Of course you will hear arguments that the costs are nearer forty or fifty billion dollars and that there is not enough cement and earthmoving machinery and construction workers to do the job. Those who are most vocal in these arguments speak more from a distaste for the job than from precise knowledge as to how it could be done.

REALISTIC SHELTER PLANNING NEEDED

Granted, we need more knowledge. We need engineering and economic studies of a realistic kind by experts who

are determined to get on with the work. We don't need wild warnings about fiscal ruin. The Nation has the ingenuity, the resources, the technology, and the economic capacity to give its people the protection they should have.

Without a shelter system such as I have indicated, civil defense will never come to grips with the brute hard facts of nuclear warfare. More millions of appropriated dollars, more gadgets to detect radioactivity, more bottles of blood plasma, more stretchers, more this and that, without the effective means of reducing casualties, will create only an illusion of progress in civil defense.

Such an illusion is created by the administration's proposals for amending the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950.

ADMINISTRATION PROPOSALS ON CIVIL DEFENSE

In July 1956, just as our Military Operations Subcommittee was completing an extensive investigation of civil defense and preparing a report thereon, the President was prompted to write a letter to the Federal Civil Defense Administrator which said that "our whole civil-defense effort needs both strengthening and modernizing." He asked that the law "be realistically revised" and called upon the Administrator to make appropriate recommendations.

The Federal Civil Defense Administrator's recommendations, as approved by the Bureau of the Budget, now are before the Congress in H. R. 4910. Let us look for a moment at these recommendations which purport to strengthen and modernize the Federal Civil Defense Act.

First of all, the amendments propose to change the policy declaration of Congress in the 1950 law from one vesting primary responsibility for civil defense in the States and localities to one of a joint sharing of responsibility between the Federal Government and the States and localities.

CONFUSION OF RESPONSIBILITIES REMAINS

This proposed amendment is a verbal one. In itself it adds no new authority, nor does it eliminate the present confusion of shared responsibilities.

The role of the Federal Government is defined by the substantive powers and duties conferred upon the Federal Civil Defense Administrator. The law already gives him an ill-defined assortment of powers and duties, so that the responsibility already is jointly shared with the States and their political subdivisions.

Next the proposed amendments would authorize the Administrator to buy radiological instruments, detection devices, protective masks, and gas-detection kits, and distribute them by loan or grant to States and cities for civil defense purposes. This authority is not exactly new since it was carried in substance in a recent appropriation measure. Also, the Atomic Energy Commission for some time has been distributing radiological monitoring instruments to State and local civil defense agencies.

ADMINISTRATION RECOMMENDS MINOR CHANGES

In any event, this amendment merely overcomes a technicality in the law which has been interpreted previously to

bar the distribution of such devices. In the ordinary case, the distribution of Federal supplies and equipment to the States for civil defense purposes requires matching grants. By this amendment, the States and cities will be relieved of a financial obligation to put up half the funds for radiological instruments.

Then it is proposed to overcome another technicality in the law which bars financial contributions to the States and cities for civil-defense personnel and administrative expenses, including contributions for items of personnel equipment, such as uniforms. In this way, it is expected that the States and cities would be able to recruit and train more civil-defense workers and give them suitable attire.

Another amendment would eliminate the 50-50 matching requirement in the construction or procurement of civil-defense materials and facilities where substantial expenditures are involved. It would be up to the Administrator to determine the proportion of expenditures that must be put up by the States and cities.

There are some other procedural changes proposed, so that the Administrator would have more authority to supervise State civil-defense programs which are recipients of the additional Federal funds authorized in these amendments.

NO PLANS FOR SHELTER PROGRAM

No change is proposed in the provisions of the present law which authorize 50-50 matching grants to the State for shelter construction. Since these provisions have remained a dead letter since the law was enacted, it is proper to infer that the Administration has no plans for a shelter program.

It should be obvious from this brief summary that the Administration's proposals represent no real change in the basic concepts and operations of civil defense. The only response it makes to the threat of the hydrogen bomb is more monitoring gadgets, more dollars for State and local civil-defense programs, and a greater degree of supervision over these programs.

MILITARY OPERATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE TAKES NEW APPROACH

The Military Operations Subcommittee, of which I am privileged to be the chairman, takes a different view of the requirements for strengthening and modernizing the civil-defense law. We do not object to the Administration proposals as such. Except for some verbiage in the policy declaration, they are not inconsistent with new civil-defense legislation—H. R. 2125 and identical bills—sponsored by all the members of my subcommittee and by other members of Congress. In the proper context, the Administration proposals would find their place as minor technical changes in the law.

FEDERAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR CIVIL DEFENSE

What we propose in our legislation is to place civil defense in its proper context—the context of Federal responsibility for an effective civil defense, which is no less than the Federal responsibility for the military defense of the Nation.

This is a matter of commonsense as well as constitutional law.

A bomb dropped on Keokuk, Iowa, is an attack against the United States and not against the inhabitants of that particular community. We do not expect to equip our armies and organize our bomber wings by local community subscriptions. Neither should we assign to each community the responsibility for maintaining the continuity of the Nation, for providing a flow of essential goods and services which enables the Nation to strike back at an aggressor and which insures national survival in order to obtain ultimate victory.

STATES AND LOCALITIES HAVE SUPPORTING ROLE

The States and local communities have important supporting roles to perform in civil defense. This is obvious and need not be debated. At each level of government from the State to the township, in the neighborhood and in the individual family, there are civil defense responsibilities which the Federal Government, as such, cannot discharge. But these obvious facts should not be taken as justification for relieving the Federal Government of those responsibilities which, under the Constitution and under the compelling facts of nuclear warfare, the Federal Government alone can discharge.

MILITARY CHALLENGED ON CIVIL DEFENSE STAND

It was disheartening to me personally to note in the testimony last year before our subcommittee that the Joint Chiefs of Staff were unwilling to challenge the escape from Federal responsibility which the present civil defense law allows. Their position is summed up in the statement of Admiral Radford to the subcommittee:

It is my opinion that the concept expressed in the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, which established the Federal Civil Defense Administration, is the correct one. This act expresses the policy that civil defense for the protection of life and property in the United States shall be guided and coordinated by the Federal Government but that the responsibility for civil defense shall be vested in the several States and their political subdivisions.

H. R. 2125, the legislation drafted by our subcommittee, squarely rejects that position of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. We have completely rewritten the civil defense law in our proposed legislation, stating in a policy declaration that the civil defense of the United States is a direct responsibility of the Federal Government, and setting forth in substantive powers and duties how that responsibility shall be exercised.

For the first time, in this proposed new legislation, a national plan of civil defense would be developed and placed into being. The components of the national plan are stated in broad but positive terms. Included among them is the construction of group shelters throughout the Nation.

NEW ORGANIZATION OF CIVIL DEFENSE

A new organization base for civil defense is provided. The existing agency would be transformed into a regular department of Government with Cabinet rank and a Secretary at its head. A military liaison committee, patterned

after the one created by the Atomic Energy Act, would provide a two-way channel of communications and cooperative working relationships with the Department of Defense. A scientific advisory board would bring needed scientific talent to civil defense. And finally, a council of civil defense would provide effective representation to industry, labor, State and local government, and the public generally.

The vexing problems of dual, competing, or conflicting authorities in the civil defense field exercised by the Federal Civil Defense Administration and the Office of Defense Mobilization would be resolved by a merger of the civil-defense functions of both agencies within the new department of civil defense. I am aware that this is a controversial area of debate and discussion because it involves fundamental questions about the nature of our Government agency organization for war purposes.

Our proposed legislation does not profess to solve all these problems or to say the last word on the subject. The subcommittee takes the view that civil defense, in line with its strategic role, must be broadly construed in preparing for and coping with nuclear attack. The new department must have broad powers, not only to perform emergency rescue and welfare services, but to help restore the national economy.

CIVIL DEFENSE AND WAR MOBILIZATION

To what degree these preparatory and postattack functions are appropriate to civil defense, and to what degree they should be assigned to a more embracing war mobilization agency are questions we do not have time to discuss. Enactment of our bill would not preclude such other organizational arrangements as the Congress, by statute, or the President, by emergency powers inherent in his office, might prescribe.

I do want to emphasize, however, that an intelligent organization of the Nation's resources for war purposes depends on a thorough and precise understanding of the kind of war we expect to fight. If massive retaliation is a cardinal concept of our defense posture, it is obvious that conventional concepts of mobilization for a long war are outdated. The Nation must be organized not so much to prepare for the long buildup as for the smashing let down, a point made in our subcommittee report on civil defense.

Here I contend only that the problems of the smashing letdown are largely those with which civil defense must be concerned. This we have endeavored to provide for in the legislation, both with regard to the preparatory work of civil defense imposed upon the new Secretary and his emergency powers in the event of an actual or anticipated enemy attack.

A productive area of study is the mobilization of resources for war and the organization of Government agencies to achieve that mobilization. I believe, too, that the Congress would do well to look into that area. There is considerable confusion there now and only the most rudimentary kind of statutory guidance. New civil defense legislation

might well be followed by a comprehensive statute for war resources administration.

MILITARY ROLE IN CIVIL DEFENSE

Now a further word about the military role in civil defense. Military and civil defense missions are part of a common endeavor. It will not do for the military to say that civil defense is of no concern to them. Aside from the intense personal concern that they have, like all Americans, for the safety of their family and friends, the survival of the whole Nation is at stake. It is a self-defeating logic which would argue that the military has its own mission, if the civilian population of the United States is to be destroyed while the military is attempting to carry out its military mission.

In saying this, I do not minimize the crucial importance of the military mission. I say only that military services and their logistic systems must be so organized that in the event of enemy attack they can render the fullest possible assistance to the civil defense authorities.

H. R. 2125, the legislation sponsored unanimously by the members of the Military Operations Subcommittee, conceives the national civil-defense effort as basically a civilian one. With this the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the military authorities seem to agree. But this agreement cannot become the excuse for indifference and unconcern, for then the Nation, if its people are unprepared and unprotected, will force upon the military a great burden of duties and authority which the military will not be able to resist and which it will likewise be unprepared to properly perform.

DILEMMA OF THE MILITARY

The dilemma here posed was implicit in the testimony before our subcommittee, which showed the military authorities unwilling, on the one hand, to become involved in civil defense, and on the other, ready to assume that on D-day there would be no effective civil defense under civilian control. Between the horns of this dilemma, which implies a condition of civilian chaos, is there a man in this room who believes that the military forces could sustain the effort necessary to carry out their military mission?

To resolve this dilemma is a difficult and demanding task. It must be, and it can be, resolved, and resolved in ways which will permit the military services to discharge their defense missions without undue interference and disruption by civil authorities, and without violence to the democratic processes of civilian government.

Therefore, I contend that those who are firmly dedicated to their military missions will help to further them, if they do not thwart, but rather encourage, the healthy buildup of an effective civil defense.

Civil defense should not be regarded as either a residual concern of localities or an unwanted competitor for a share of the national-defense budget. Wholehearted acceptance of a national civil-defense effort, and full aid and encour-

agement to this effort by the manifold resources of the military services, will bring nearer the day of achieving that common endeavor, the safety and security of our Nation.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. YATES. The gentleman is one of the authorities in the House on the problem of civil defense. What are other nations doing about this problem, anything?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. There are varying types of programs in other nations. In the Scandinavian countries they are bringing quite a program into effect by putting their airdromes underground and preparing underground shelters for the benefit of their populations. There is a very extensive program in Great Britain. There is not so much on the continent, in France and those areas. This is a problem that, if you face up to it, is going to cost a lot of money eventually to give the people a chance to survive.

Now, there are those who take an absolute position of hopelessness in the face of this threat, but before our subcommittee we had a great deal of testimony from the outstanding scientists in the Nation, and from engineers, from representatives of great industrial organizations, who are going underground, by the way, for the protection of their employees, and these people take the position that if a proper system of shelters was constructed in our Nation, there would be a chance of saving probably 80 percent of the people that would be destroyed in a nuclear attack.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. JONAS. The people from Civil Defense told our committee that they had on hand already 932 emergency hospital units of 200 beds each and another 1,000 units on order and that by June 30 of this year they will have 1,932 units of 200 beds each, making 386,400 hospital beds that might be used in emergencies, fully equipped, with cots and with sterile dressings and all of the things that go with hospital units. There is a generator in each one. Does the gentleman say to the House that he thinks that it is a waste of money to make that sort of provision for an emergency situation?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. It is obvious that in the time allotted to me I cannot go into this matter thoroughly. I am going to extend my remarks at some length at this point on this whole problem. But, speaking directly on this question which the gentleman has asked, that would not be enough beds to take care of the survivors of one city.

I have received this morning from Stanley W. Olson, dean of Baylor University College of Medicine, chairman of the committee on medical education for national defense, Association of American Medical Colleges, on this very point, the following telegram:

Re invitation to attend operation rebound, Houston. In reassembling 200-bed emergency hospitals of FCDA for field test on March 29 in Houston-Galveston, we have discovered serious discrepancies in supply and in theory of planning. This unit has been publicized as an emergency hospital available for immediate use, but the truth of the matter is that it would take 20 people approximately 5 days to make it actually function as a hospital. It is our considered opinion that the medical phases of civil-defense planning desperately need the kind of help you can give it. We urgently request you be present to see for yourself the problems involved.

I might say that our subcommittee is unanimous on this point. We spent 2 years studying this problem, and we reluctantly came to the conclusion that the present civil-defense program is completely inadequate. In many instances it is a waste of money. We have even made recommendations which they have followed which have caused the cancellation of a \$20 million survival plant study which they were making, and we exposed the fact that these studies were duplicative, that they were ambiguous and so wide in their outlines of guidance that the people themselves could not follow them. I had one of the professors from the University of Berkeley who signed up over a year ago on one of these studies similar to a survival plan study, and for 1 year he has been trying to get access to information on radioactivity so that his committee would work, and he came to our committee this last week and said that for 1 year he has been unable to get access to the information necessary to make the study which the FCDA contracted with them to make.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I am glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say that I am not taking issue with the gentleman. Our committee more or less followed the thinking of the gentleman from California because it did not provide for a continuation of the program. But it did seem to me as I heard the testimony and as I read it later that a substantial effort has been made by the Civil Defense Administration to create a stockpile of emergency supplies and equipment, including 1,932 hospitals which were described to us as each containing 3 operating rooms, an X-ray room, a pharmacy, a generator, and so on.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has again expired.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California.

Mr. JONAS. Does the gentleman yield further?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield.

Mr. JONAS. Dr. Whitney testified that their goal was 6,000 of these units. Of course, I understand that 386,000 beds or twice that many beds would not be sufficient to take care of a population of 165 million people, but it did seem to me that some of the critical comments of the gentleman from California were a bit severe.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. If the gentleman will follow my remarks which I shall extend at this point in the RECORD, and will avail himself of a 100-page report by our subcommittee which was signed incidentally by the Republicans as well as the Democrats after 2 years of study—

Mr. JONAS. That would not make any difference to me.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I think the gentleman will understand what I am saying. I am not condemning the FCDA from the standpoint of making an effort, but their programs have been inefficient and inadequate and they have been working under faulty legislative authority. The Civil Defense Act of 1950 is partly to blame because it was passed before the advent of the hydrogen bomb. Since the advent of the hydrogen bomb in 1952 and in 1953 by the Soviets, there was a completely different problem facing our Nation in civil defense than there was when the act was passed. I am not blaming anybody. I voted for the act myself, but the situation has changed. The point that I am making today is that from the standpoint of inadequacy, the Civil Defense programs were based on the concepts of World War II conventional weapons and not on these new terrible weapons which can destroy a city of a million people.

Mr. OSTERTAG. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. OSTERTAG. The gentleman is making a very good point about the need for civil defense. Are we to understand that the gentleman would increase the budget this year for civil defense and, if so, by how many hundreds of millions of dollars?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. No, sir; the gentleman, if he listened to my statement, would have heard me say that I regret that I cannot in good conscience fight to restore the cut in the FCDA budget. If I could come to this floor and in good conscience fight to restore this cut on the basis that we have an effective civil defense program, I would be here fighting it. But I am not criticizing the committee because I think the committee learned the same thing that our committee learned, that the program was inadequate and that the Federal Civil Defense Administrator did not support his budget request.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMAS. I commend the gentleman on his hard work in this field. I think he deserves a lot of credit. He has brought this problem to the attention of the country. Whether the gentleman or the rest of us agree or disagree with the Administrator, Mr. Peterson, certainly the gentleman has done a fine job and I think he has worked hard at his job.

Getting back to these hospital beds that our friend from North Carolina has referred to, how many hospital beds are there available in this country now? Does anybody have that figure?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Yes. I am quoting from memory, but I think there are a little over 1 million hospital beds.

Mr. THOMAS. To give a round figure, it is only 1 million, and about 50 percent of those 1 million beds are occupied by mental patients whom you cannot move.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. That is right.

Mr. THOMAS. So at best you might say that in case of emergency you have what? 250,000 civilian, Army, Navy, and Veterans hospital beds made available. Of those 1 million beds the veterans have 140,000. With that figure in mind, how in the world could this country ever get enough beds? If we use our imagination, and imagination may not be stretched too far in the case of an atomic bomb, I could envision a figure of needing 15 or maybe 20 million hospital beds. Anyway, we just cannot do any such thing as that. We hope the beds we have will never be used; for in a weekly news conference the President is quoted in the Washington Post, February 7, as saying:

The likelihood of any nation possessing these great weapons of massive destruction (using them in an attack) grows less, I think, every year. * * * I believe as their understanding of them grows, then the less chance that they would go on an adventure that brought these things into play, because as I see it, any such operation today is just another way of committing suicide.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. This is really an important question, and I know the subcommittee thought it was important, because I read every word of the testimony. In speaking of hospital beds, it will be impossible to have in standby condition, in operating condition, or in emergency hospitals the number of beds that may be necessary in case of an enemy attack on this country.

I hate to say this, because in the time allotted to me I cannot explain it, but unless there is a system of shelters built in this country to take care of the people in case of a nuclear attack, shelters which will have the beds in them which it will be necessary for the people to have, anyway, to sleep on, even though they be just canvas cots; unless the medical supplies, which amount to only about \$1.25 per person, which they have stockpiled and which are contained in the stockpile of \$219 million for 175 million people; and unless these medical stockpiles and stores of emergency foods, many of which the Commodity Credit Corporation already has, are stored in these underground shelters, whether they be family shelters, industrial-type shelters, some of which are being built, or group shelters, then the Federal Civil Defense Administration has an unmanageable problem.

They cannot possibly evacuate our cities. The Department of Public Roads put out in January a study of the evacuation problem, which shows it is an impossibility to evacuate our cities; yet this is the program the Federal Civil Defense Administration has advocated all these years. Now this study comes out and proves you cannot do it. They have taken time studies. They say it would take \$23 billion to widen the egress roads

in order to get the people 45 miles out from the cities, and then how would you take care of them when they got out there?

Mr. OSTERTAG. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. OSTERTAG. I know the gentleman has given a lot of study to this subject. I consider him an expert in this field, and I am just a beginner myself. I should like the gentleman to give the committee his estimate on what the shelter program the gentleman advocates would cost.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. After 2 years, I honestly cannot give the gentleman an accurate estimate, but I will say this, that we have estimates before our committee, ranging from Dr. Edward Teller, the father of the H-bomb, who testified it would cost something like \$6 billion, to the Navy radiological laboratory, who have studied this problem since Bikini, for 10 years. This is an organization of the Navy which has close to 700 scientists and engineers in it. Their estimates say it would cost around \$16 billion to build the shelters and about \$4 billion to equip them.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me for a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that I may insert in the RECORD at this point remarks I made on Thursday last.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I rise to tell the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAVIN] that it was also a very great day for America when St. Patrick's Day came into being. Many of our soldiers during the Revolutionary War were of Irish descent. They have added enormously to everything in our country—to the spirit of patriotism, to the sciences, and so forth.

Mr. Chairman, I am glad we are celebrating St. Patrick's Day Sunday and even on Monday in Massachusetts today as well as tomorrow. We have an extra day to celebrate.

Mr. Chairman, I should like to bring to the attention of the House, although I do not believe it is necessary, the concerted propaganda that is going on regarding so-called benefits for the veterans.

We all sympathize with the chairman of our Committee on Veterans' Affairs because 2 of his sons were in a very serious automobile accident and I understand 1 is critically ill. And that is why he is away in Texas when the direct loans for GI housing is proposed. That bill, providing for loans for GI housing will come up in a couple of weeks, according to the statements of the gentleman from Massachusetts the distinguished floor leader.

We also passed out of our Committee on Veterans' Affairs a bill which would

provide an increase to veterans having service-connected disabilities. They need this increase very badly. Nothing was done in the other body last year although the House passed a bill for service-connected cases. Almost every group, in fact I think every other group, was given an increase in pay or compensation last year. But the other body failed to pass legislation for the veterans giving them an increase in pensions and compensation.

Also I should like to remind the House, although it is not necessary, of the work that the American Legion is doing in the rehabilitation of these veterans. It was Charles McGonegal who was at the Walter Reed Hospital some years ago, after World War I, who gave both hands for us.

He was the first one to use these appliances. He learned to dress himself, and there is not very much today that he cannot do.

As a result, his work set an example to many others of the hand and leg amputees in trying to get prosthetic appliances. There is a child in California, the child of a civilian, who was born without either hands or feet. As the result of the work of this fine Veterans' Commission, headed by Charles McGonegal, that child has been furnished with an artificial arm. The child is only a year old, and for 1 year, unless moved, he was flat on his back, but within 24 hours that child was able to turn over by himself. They are going to fit the child with another artificial arm and with artificial feet. You can see what the work of the Legion and the veterans means in helping to rehabilitate the civilians as well as the veterans. These rehabilitation workers in the Legion are leading dedicated lives. I deplore with all my heart the attempt today seemingly to forget the sacrifices and the work of the veterans. It is so serious that I would like to go all over the country talking about it. I am sure the taxpayers do not want the veterans to do without this service and other help, and increased compensation to take care of them. To the great public it would be such a scandal it would reach from here all over the world.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, at the outset of my remarks, I would like to concur in all the nice things that have been said by members of the committee about my good Iowa friend, Mr. Floete, Administrator of the General Services Administration. Mr. Floete was a successful businessman for many, many years before he came to the Government. He has a very difficult job, but he is doing that job with honor, dignity and credit to himself and to his country. I also want to pay my compliments to the subcommittee that has brought this bill before the House, the Subcommittee on Independent Offices Appropriations. I want to compliment them because of the fact that the bill which they bring before the House proves conclusively that they have taken a great deal of time and have put much effort into the study of the budget and have seen fit, in their good judgment, to reduce the budget requests by something over a half

billion dollars, and that is most commendable.

I have a couple of questions I would like to direct to the chairman of the committee my good able friend the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS]. I have, as you know, taken considerable interest in seeing to it that the personnel in the different departments of Government was not overstaffed. From what I can learn by reading and studying the budget and the action of the committee, you have reduced the budget request for personnel considerably. I think you have done a very good job, but I would like to hear the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] tell the House just what the committee did regarding the budget request for additional personnel over and above that which was allowed in the 1957 fiscal year budget.

Mr. THOMAS. I will say to our distinguished colleague from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] that certainly we are all aware of his fine work in the field of personnel and his good work in other parts of the budget. But answering the gentleman's question directly, we made a strenuous effort to hold these agencies to the last year's estimates and under it as well. We varied a little bit, but not much. By and large, there are fewer personnel jobs this year than there were last year regardless of the budget estimate.

Mr. JENSEN. I thank the gentleman. I hope that every subcommittee on appropriations will do as good a job as this committee has done in that instance.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. JONAS. On that point, I think attention should be drawn to the very fine job the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs has done in this field. Not enough has been said in the way of complimenting the Veterans' Administration for the fine progress they are making in the Veterans' Administration in reducing administrative expenses. I would like to call the gentleman's attention to these figures. In 1953 the Veterans' Administration had 41,473 employees. In 1957 it was down to 29,440, a reduction of 29 percent; and for 1958 the budget request was for an average employment of 28,260; down another 1,224 in personnel.

Mr. JENSEN. I am glad to have that information. I am sure the country will be glad to have it too.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] has expired.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 3 additional minutes.

Mr. JONAS. So we could not cut off any personnel in there, because they are doing a lot of cutting themselves.

Mr. JENSEN. I am glad to have the gentleman's contribution. Now I am sure that most every member of the House has heard me speak, one time or another, about the awful post office and Federal office situation in Council Bluffs, Iowa.

In 1951 the Federal building which contained the Federal offices and the post office was condemned and torn down. The post office was moved into

an old building, and the Federal offices were scattered all around town. The Government is expending around \$20,000 a year for rental space for those Federal offices and for the post office.

Five members of the Public Works Committee came to Council Bluffs 3 years ago at my request, and made an investigation into the matter. They made a report to the Committee on Public Works, explaining the terrible condition that existed in the post office at Council Bluffs, and the other Federal offices there, which, as I say, are scattered all around town at great expense to the taxpayers.

I note, starting on page 10, that the bill contains these words, and I want to read them into the RECORD, and then I want to ask the chairman a question or two:

Payments, public buildings purchase contracts: For payments of principal, interest, taxes, and any other obligations under contracts entered into pursuant to the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (40 U. S. C. 356), \$1,331,100: *Provided*, That the Administrator of General Services may enter into contracts during the fiscal year 1958 for which the aggregate of annual payments for amortization of principal and interest thereon shall not exceed \$9 million, in addition to the unused portion of the \$12 million limitation applicable prior to July 1, 1957, under the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1957 (70 Stat. 343): *Provided further*, That the contracts about to be entered into shall have been authorized by the appropriate legislative committees and in amount by the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Construction, public buildings: For construction of public buildings pursuant to the Public Buildings Act of May 25, 1926, as amended (40 U. S. C. 341), \$2,125,000, to remain available until expended.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has again expired.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 3 additional minutes.

Mr. JENSEN. I thank the gentleman.

Now I would like to ask the gentleman, will he in his own words explain just what that provision means.

Mr. THOMAS. I will be delighted to.

You have 3 basic figures: \$1,331,100; second \$9 million; and, third, \$12 million. The \$1,331,100 is for payments on obligations incurred under the \$12 million. The \$9 million is a limitation on debts he can create for 1 year, namely, for 1958.

Mr. JENSEN. For what purpose?

Mr. THOMAS. For these buildings.

Mr. JENSEN. For plans, specifications, and so forth.

Mr. THOMAS. The item of sites and planning is over 1 page and that is \$20 million. Now you are dealing with payments after the contract has been made, you are amortizing it. This is an installment plan. It has been bogged down. There is no need to go into that question, but it is bogged down, and the only money we are spending this year is \$1,331,100.

Getting back to the gentleman's proposition, the gentleman has been long-suffering. I may add that our distinguished friend the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. STEED] went out and in-

vestigated for his committee and reported that it was long overdue.

May I say to my friend and I mean this: If this program does not get started this year, you come back to the committee and I am going to help BEN JENSEN get his buildings up.

Mr. JENSEN. I thank the gentleman. We have waited so long. The people of Council Bluffs are about at the end of their patience. I hope it will not be necessary to wait another year. If the provision I have read is made law, it will go into effect July 1 of this year.

This situation now is that the interest rates have risen to the point that the amounts authorized by the Public Works Committee for the Council Bluffs building and others under the Lease Purchase Act are not adequate and the bids received are so high that they have all been turned down except for one building in eastern Iowa.

We are hoping, of course, that the Committee on Public Works and the General Services Administration will soon find some solution to this problem so that buildings such as the Council Bluffs building proposal can get under construction at a very early date, and before next year.

I appreciate the statement of the gentleman from Texas, the chairman of our committee.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. EDMONDSON].

(Mr. EDMONDSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, I share the very keen interest which was manifested in this Committee this afternoon during the remarks of the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD]. I think if there is any any Member of this House who is performing an outstanding public service at this day and in this hour in alerting the people of our country and the membership of this body to a very grave and imminent danger, it is the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD]. I discussed with him a few minutes before he took the floor the concern which I felt and which I know he felt also about the implications of this cut in the appropriation for civil defense provided for in this bill. The cut is a very severe one. I think in terms of percentage it is the most severe cut administered to any of the agencies covered by this legislation. It has been cut \$90,300,000 below the budget request, and \$54 million below the 1957 figure, to the amount of \$39,300,000 for 1958, and I feel as does the gentleman from California with regard to the implications of this cut.

If this action is an expression of the dissatisfaction of the Committee on Appropriations with the present program of civil defense, if it can be construed and viewed as an expression of this Congress of dissatisfaction with the present inadequate program, that is one thing. But if it represents a congressional finding that civil defense today is of diminishing importance and concern to our people, that the program of civil defense

is not as important as it was last year or the year before, then I say to you with all seriousness that this is probably the most critical decision which we may make this year.

I am afraid from reading the report of the committee and the emphasis placed in that report upon the language of the President at a press conference on February 7, 1957 that this action is very likely to be viewed by some people in this country as a downgrading of the importance of civil defense by this body.

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman read to the Committee the President's statement at this time?

Mr. EDMONDSON. I will and I am glad to read it at this time. The President at his weekly conference quoted in the Washington Post, February 7, 1957, said:

The likelihood of any nation possessing these great weapons of massive destruction (using them in an attack) grows less, I think, every year. * * * I believe as their understanding of them grows, then the less chance that they would go on an adventure that brought these things into play, because as I see it, any such operation today is just another way of committing suicide."

It is not hard, reading this statement by the President and noting the importance attached to it in this report, to reach the conclusion that this body shares the opinion of the President of the United States.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDSON. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. I read the statement made by the President at his press conference with great amazement. It is one thing for the President individually and personally to feel a certain way, but it is a wrong thing for our country to act that way. We must be prepared. That is the language of one who the public might well believe feels that we should weaken our defense. I might personally feel that the Soviets are not going to attack us, but under no circumstances as a legislator should I take action in accordance with my personal belief because the very existence of our country and the safety of our people are involved.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I feel that the gentleman is exactly right. Our majority leader has sounded an appropriate note of warning here. All of us would do well to ponder upon it for a moment as we vote on this particular piece of legislation.

It is not so very long ago that a lot of plans were being made in the Pacific on the assumption that it would be suicide for Imperial Japan to attack the United States. It has not been so very long ago that a lot of plans were made on the continent of Europe on the assumption it would be suicidal for Fascist Italy or Nazi Germany to enter into a world conflict. Yet we know from history that these nations were willing to risk suicide in what appeared to be insane adventures and for a very long period of time the issue was in doubt. We cannot predicate the defense program of this coun-

try upon the supposition that it would be suicide for anybody to attack us. No more can we predicate the civil-defense plan on the assumption or belief or hope or prayer that it would be suicide for any nation to attack us with atomic bombs.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDSON. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. JONAS. The statement the gentleman is quoting as having been made by the President, and it is contained in the report, was in answer to a question asked the President at a press conference. His indication of the need to continue a civil defense program is reflected in the budget request which came to the subcommittee. There is quite a deal of difference between a response made by the President to a question asked him at a press conference and his request for funds which he sends to the Congress.

Mr. EDMONDSON. The gentleman makes a good point and I think it is a sound one, but I insist, on the other hand, that for the committee to take this statement which he made at a press conference and establish it in a report as justification for a drastic cut is opening the Congress up to very serious criticism, and justifiable criticism, by the people of the United States. The people are entitled to rely upon the judgment of the President and the judgment of this Congress as to the actual danger. When we reduce these expenditures and reduce them in the context of a statement by the President at a press conference, that there is no great danger or likelihood of this attack, then I think we present a very dangerous picture to the American people. I, for one, hope that this Congress will act and act promptly and with unanimity on the recommendations of the Holifield subcommittee when those recommendations are brought before this body. The real problem that we have in our civil-defense program today is not the absence of dedicated people in that program. All of the Members of this House know people in their own communities who are giving long hours of their time, at great personal sacrifice, to the cause of civil defense. I do not believe we have in any community any more dedicated and public-spirited minded people than we have in the civil-defense program.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDSON. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMAS. Just what would you suggest now that should be done that has not already been done in this program?

Mr. EDMONDSON. My suggestion is that we go forward with the Holifield committee recommendations for recognition of Federal responsibility and authorization of a shelter program, and I think it is imperative that we go ahead with this shelter program in this country.

Mr. THOMAS. Does the gentleman realize there is \$2 million in this program to go out and experiment with shelters? And \$2 million is not chicken feed, is it?

Mr. EDMONDSON. I realize that there is \$2 million left out of a request

of either \$10 million or \$6,700,000 for that purpose, Mr. Chairman, and I recognize that \$2 million is not chicken feed, but I recognize that the elimination of this, with the national importance it has, may very well mean more than \$2 million. The request was for \$6,700,000, as I recall, for the general field of research and development of a shelter program.

Mr. THOMAS. That is a horse of a different color. The gentleman said \$10 million for shelter. I just wanted to correct that.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I do not think there is a nickel recommended to build initial shelters.

Mr. THOMAS. Two million dollars was requested for experiments to build shelters, and we gave them exactly what they requested.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I certainly think that the responsibility for the failure of the civil defense program rests in a very large part upon the leadership of our Federal Civil Defense Administration, and while it has many devoted people in its rank and file, I think its leadership has not given to the House or to the people the guidance and the direction and the forward movement that we need to really be prepared for the possibility of nuclear warfare. We have already had it demonstrated in the past history of this country, of nations who are willing to gamble suicide in their insane ambitions to achieve world conquest, and we could very easily be confronting a similar enemy this year or next year on many fronts across this world. I do not think tomorrow is too late to begin favorable action in this House on the Holifield recommendations, and I hope this House will join hands to a man in support of an aggressive, realistic shelter program which will provide a measure of security and a real deterrent to war in this perilous age in which we live today.

Mr. OSTERTAG. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. NEAL].

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Chairman, not being a member of the committee, I want to thank my colleague for giving me this time. I do not believe that the discussion that has been going on here this afternoon relative to this budget is lost. Until now in this term of Congress, spurred on, I would say, by the fact that the people generally everywhere have made a pretty strong resistance movement against the size of the Federal budget, we have not had to face the climax that we have witnessed here today. It would seem to me that what we have witnessed today in these discussions clearly indicates to us that over the long years of activities in this body there has been more concern for promoting causes that cost the taxpayers money than we have given to the ultimate cost as it would accumulate from year to year. Here we have a \$72 billion budget. That is something rather amazing when we think about it. Where are you going to cut it? Has it not been shown here today that so many of the appropriations required for these various activities of Government are meant to take up certain fixed charges to the amount, I believe, all told, of \$18 or \$19 billion, all

of which the Congress has created during the years? These fixed charges represent former creations of the Congress. So when it comes to cutting the budget, and we find these fixed charges facing us, it is very, very difficult to know where to begin.

Inasmuch as we have a world situation at this time that keeps us on the qui vive; inasmuch as we are anxious about the protection of our own relations with governments throughout the world, we hesitate to make drastic cuts in the recommendations of our leaders and our military people lest we weaken the national defense.

So I think this, Mr. Chairman, that from now on it behooves the Members of this Congress to recognize that in each and every authorization for public improvement, for social benefits, for whatever it is, necessarily there will eventually pile up a certain amount of cost that cannot be escaped; and the longer we shirk our responsibility, the less apt we are to have an opportunity to cut the budget in the future. So I think it is a lesson we ought to take to ourselves. The people of this country I think are wide awake to the situation. They are casting an eagle eye on every Member of this Congress to see how he feels and how he behaves about cutting this budget. So I think it is up to us, Mr. Chairman, as Members of Congress, to go just as far as our consciences will let us in curtailing those activities which it is at all possible to curtail. I certainly think there is some room for curtailment in the number of Federal employees that we have. Here we are in a time of peace with 2,300,000 public servants which means—and you have seen it demonstrated here today—increases in salaries, and in addition increases that accumulate by reason of the protection of their pension systems, which will all come to us one of these days in a late day of awakening to make us see that we have been a bit too irresponsible in those things that we have done.

So, Mr. Chairman, I hope this discussion has done us all good. It is much easier to contract an obligation than it is to pay it.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to our distinguished friend from New York [Mr. MULTER].

(Mr. MULTER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

HOUSE SMALL BUSINESS COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Chairman, may I take a minute to stray from the subject at hand and announce to the Members of the House that on Tuesday next, March 26, the House Small Business Committee will start hearings involving the improvement, if it can be improved, and the extension of the Small Business Act.

Those Members who have problems involving small business, and I am sure everyone has, are invited to attend before the committee. They are requested to consult with the committee as to a convenient time when they can be heard, or if they cannot appear personally, to submit a statement with reference to the operation of the Small Business Ad-

ministration. We will be very happy to hear all of the Members who have any problems or any suggestions with reference to the operation of that act.

THE WASTE OF \$256,785,000

And now, Mr. Chairman, if I may return to the subject at hand.

For 4 years the Federal Civil Defense Administrator has been traveling and talking and trying to scare the American people. Shortly after Governor Peterson accepted the office of Administrator of the Federal Civil Defense Agency, the Soviets exploded the first hydrogen device or weapon.

The radioactive hazards of hydrogen explosions were first recorded in our own initial test in the fall of 1952. Notwithstanding the fact that Congress has appropriated \$256,785,000 during Mr. Val Peterson's stewardship, he has failed to develop an effective civil-defense program.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MULTER. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMAS. I know the gentleman will forgive me for saying this, but I must say something about Governor Peterson. The man has had an impossible job. I agree with just what the gentleman has said, that he has scared us all to death. We get him in committee and we rib him and we give him a bad time, but frankly, I do not know of a man that has worked any harder and who has done perhaps as much as our friend from California to bring the attention of the people of this country to this problem. I disagree with his general conclusions, and perhaps I might say the committee does, because we did not go along with appropriating all this money. However, the man has had an impossible job. Whenever a man takes an impossible job and works at it, my hat is off to him, whether you agree with him or disagree. I think he is a good, fine American citizen trying to do a job that is awfully hard to do.

Mr. MULTER. I agree with all the distinguished Chairman of the subcommittee has said to us, but he has left out one important thing. In addition, his job is a very thankless job.

Mr. THOMAS. Yes; that is right.

Mr. MULTER. I think that in accepting it he knew he was putting himself in a position where he have brickbats thrown at him, not only by me but by everybody else. My remarks are not addressed against the gentleman or his integrity. I have the highest respect for him.

The present civil defense program is merely an extension of the World War II civil defense procedures. It fails utterly to comprehend the hazards of nuclear warfare. It has spent vast sums studying and propagandizing the theory of evacuation of millions of city people, over inadequate egress roads into the countryside. The program makes no provision to shelter, feed and provide protection from the radioactive fallout which would contaminate thousands of square miles in downwind directions from the point of bomb explosion.

It is almost ludicrous to hear the comments about some thousands of hospital beds that have been prepared for emergency use. I was very glad to have the chairman point out that if all the hospital beds that are now available were to be saved just for use in the event of an atomic or hydrogen bomb attack, the number would still be inadequate to do the job.

The fact of the matter is that with all of these emergency hospital beds being prepared, no one has yet thought of how you can protect these beds against the windfall of these bombs. In days gone by we were able to mark our hospitals with tremendous red crosses and hope that the bombers as they flew overhead would respect the fact they were hospitals. It is time we woke up and realized that the windfall from these atomic and hydrogen bomb explosions has no sight or hearing, no sense or sensibilities, and no one has yet devised a method of stopping that windfall from seeping into our hospitals.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MULTER. I yield.

Mr. JONAS. I do not wish to be considered as defending this program, but I would like to make this comment. There is a great deal of difference between hospital beds in New York City in skyscraper buildings and the sort of emergency hospital that civil defense has arranged for because it is contemplated that they will be taken to different parts of the country where emergencies exist and there be erected, not in a separate building, but in an existing structure.

Mr. MULTER. I wish somebody would tell us how with these 338,000 emergency beds, which I think is the number the gentleman mentioned, we are going to take some of the people out of my district. There are almost half a million people in my Congressional District, which is just a small part of Brooklyn. Brooklyn is only 1 county in 5 counties in the city of New York. How is anybody going to get these people out of my district and to these emergency beds in the event of a catastrophe if it should occur, and we all hope it will not.

Mr. JONAS. I think it is contemplated one of these emergency hospitals will be erected in your district or nearby in the event that disaster strikes.

Mr. MULTER. 1,000 beds, 2,000 beds, 5,000 beds?

Mr. JONAS. Of course, in order to take care of the entire population of the United States, you would have to have 165 million hospital beds.

Mr. MULTER. Do you see what the distinguished chairman meant when he talked of this impossible task Mr. Peterson has? With 5,000 beds in my district of almost one-half million people, which 5,000 are you going to try to get into the hospital?

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MULTER. I yield.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Would it not be the much greater part of wisdom to provide facilities to prevent these people from becoming hospital cases in the first

place than to try to set up hospital beds for every person in the United States?

Mr. MULTER. There is no doubt but that the gentleman is right.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for one observation?

Mr. MULTER. I yield.

Mr. JONAS. Of course, the use to which these emergency hospitals is to be put is not supposed to be confined to situations where hydrogen bombs explode. They could be used for other emergency situations when disaster strikes—from bombs and otherwise.

Mr. MULTER. Of course, that is true, but is that what you are trying to prepare for? By this program, are we trying to prepare for disasters caused by nature or are we talking about a civil defense program to provide against disasters of war? I think that is what we are supposed to be doing.

The people of the United States in their confusion about the solution of the civil defense problem nevertheless indicate an intuitive conviction that the Federal Civil Defense Administration, suggestions are either phoney or inadequate. I say that in all good will. That is the reason they refuse to participate in local civil defense efforts.

Until the President and his Security Council and the Federal Civil Defense Administrator come up with a realistic program, we should continue to cut their budget request and save the many millions of dollars which would otherwise be wasted.

I joined the many other Members in submitting a bill to make the civil defense agency a part of the Defense Department. I say to you as earnestly as I can that if any of you think that in the event these atomic bombs and hydrogen bombs should begin to fall on this country that we can get along with anything less than martial law in those areas that may be struck, you are sticking your heads in the sand.

That is why you must make this civil defense program a part of the defense program. That is the only way it can be made to operate effectively. I hope that will be one of the suggestions that you will soon be called on to act upon in this session of Congress.

DOUBLETALK AND DOUBLECROSS

Some comment was made a few moments ago about the President making some remarks in a press conference which were different from the remarks he makes when he sends up his budget messages.

In my opinion the President and his Secretary of State and all of their high, appointed public officials are in duty-bound to say the same things in their press conferences as they say the same things in their press conferences as they say in their messages to the Congress.

This business of doubletalk and double standards has gone too far. No President has the right to say one thing in a message to the head of a foreign government and another thing in a press conference, have his Secretary of State at a press conference the next day contradict what the President said; and to

permit his representative in the United Nations say something else again.

This business of doubletalk and double standards must stop and the sooner this Congress says so to the executive departments, the better off we will be. If any of you think now that I am referring to the situation in the Middle East, you are right—I am referring to it because it is a horrible situation.

In the language of the street, what is happening there today is nothing but a despicable doublecross, a doublecross by people in high government office, including the President and his Secretary of State.

It is a spectacle most degrading of all the high principles this country has always stood for and espoused.

It is high time we stood upon this floor and called them to account for this reprehensible action.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York [Mr. MULTER] has again expired.

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM].

Mr. DURHAM. It is getting late, and I am not going to take much time this afternoon, but, as usual, I would like to say a few words on the matter of strategic stockpiling funds.

I think that the committee and the Congress since 1939 have done an excellent job in providing funds for what I believe to be one of the most important matters in the nature of our national defense and security—for a free people not to be dependent on foreign sources in case of war.

When I came to Congress that year I was a member of the old Military Affairs Committee, charged with some of the responsibilities of trying to put together security for this country. One of the first things we found was that we did not have anything to do with our waging a war. Some of us got busy and tried to enact some legislation. Then the Congress enacted Public Law 117, 76th Congress, August 9, 1939. Those were serious days, when the German army was rolling across Europe, with very little opposition. We appropriated \$10 million in the 76th Congress, August 9, 1939. We appropriated \$12,500,000 in the 76th Congress, March 25, 1940. We appropriated June 26, 1940, \$47,500,000 to acquire strategic materials. Then of course Congress had adopted a policy on strategic items necessary to wage war that were in short supply in America.

After the war was over in 1946, in the 79th Congress, we adopted Public Law 520, which laid down the policy of Congress on this important matter.

August 8, 1946, we appropriated \$100 million.

Eightieth Congress, July 30, 1947, we appropriated \$100 million.

Eightieth Congress, June 25, 1948, appropriated \$75 million.

June 25, 1948, we appropriated \$225 million.

Eighty-first Congress, June 23, 1949, appropriated \$40 million.

Eighty-first Congress, June 30, 1949, appropriated \$275 million.

Eighty-first Congress, June 30, 1949, appropriated \$250 million.

Eighty-first Congress, September 6, 1950, appropriated \$365 million.

Eighty-first Congress, September 6, 1950, appropriated \$240 million.

Eighty-first Congress, September 27, 1950, appropriated \$573,232,449.

Eighty-first Congress, January 6, 1951, appropriated \$1,834,911.

Eighty-second Congress, November 1, 1951, appropriated \$590,216,500.

Eighty-second Congress, November 1, 1951, appropriated \$200 million.

Eighty-second Congress, July 25, 1952, appropriated \$203,979,000.

Eighty-third Congress, August 26, 1954, appropriated \$379,952,000.

The 84th Congress, June 30, 1955, appropriated \$321,721,000.

The 84th Congress, the last session, June 30, 1956, appropriated \$27,400,000.

This makes a total appropriation of \$5,871,411,949 under Public Laws 117 and 520.

Mr. Chairman, I quote those figures because I think the House should know that this has been a wise investment by the Congress. I am informed, and I believe reliably so, that today we can sell what we have in the stockpile and we will have a balance of some \$3 billion profit which would go into the Federal Treasury.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DURHAM. In just a moment.

I do not believe there is any other program in which this Congress has invested its money that has turned out to be a wiser investment than that.

I am not objecting to the present cut. The only thing I want is to have the House and the country know the facts.

This program carries about 74 to 76 items; sometimes we drop out one or more. The rotation system which includes in this last year castor oil to cotton—it is not generally known but we do of course stockpile those items—we have never lost a dime, as far as I can determine from the best information I have, on the rotation of these items; we have actually made some money. In my opinion they have been rotated very wisely.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for one little observation at that point?

Mr. DURHAM. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS. First, may I say to my friend that I believe he is the authority in the House on stockpiling.

Mr. DURHAM. I thank the great chairman of this committee. I am not an authority—just trying not ever to be caught in the same situation we were in 1939 as long as I remain a Member of this body.

Mr. THOMAS. The gentleman has certainly worked at it and worked hard at it, and we take off our hats to the gentleman. But the rotation program costs us about \$10 million a year loss.

Mr. DURHAM. I believe there is some disagreement as to that figure of cost.

Mr. THOMAS. When you buy so many thousand gallons of oil and there-

after sell it at less than you paid for it there is bound to be some loss.

Mr. DURHAM. The costs of storage have been added and I do not think they should have been included in the actual sale price.

Mr. JONAS. Will the gentleman yield at that point? That is precisely the point I wanted to ask about when I requested the gentleman to yield before.

Mr. DURHAM. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from North Carolina who is a valuable member to this committee.

Mr. JONAS. Before I read from the record I want to say that I am in full agreement with the gentleman. The committee action in this instance represented the composite view of the committee and not necessarily the individual views of the members. I personally happen to have quite serious misgivings as to this particular cut and I was anxious about it.

Mr. DURHAM. I will say to the gentleman that I am not complaining about the cut. The only thing I am trying to do is to have this matter brought out fully and to show that the Congress has not made a bad investment in this matter of stockpiling strategic and critical materials.

Mr. JONAS. The following testimony from page 976 of our hearings will clear this point up and shows that we have a paper profit of over \$300 million in the program at current prices:

Mr. MEDLEY. The total availability under all prior appropriations and rotation receipts and so on, is \$6,352,691,135. The obligations which would include all costs including the purchase of materials as of December 31, is \$5,987,298,027.

Mr. THOMAS. With that you have a \$300 million profit out of a \$6 billion transaction.

Mr. MEDLEY. That would be about right.

Mr. THOMAS. I don't know how you arrived at that. I hope it is an accurate figure.

Mr. MEDLEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. THOMAS. How do you arrive at it?

Mr. MEDLEY. Well, that is just all the costs. That is the cumulative obligations on the program, including everything.

Mr. THOMAS. I hope your figure is a little better estimate than the way you figure your purchases over at the CCC.

The rotation figure for the last 2 or 3 years has shown a loss of about \$10 million.

Mr. MEDLEY. That is included in that. Of the \$5.9 billion figure, \$5.2 is materials and \$698 million is for all other.

Mr. DURHAM. The gentleman's figures may be correct, and I suppose they should be correct. The only thing that the Committee on Armed Services has to go by is the report that is required to be sent to the committee which, as the gentleman knows, is secret and cannot be quoted on the floor of the House. The 6 months report has not come up to the committee, which I complained about because I think it should be made available. I do not know if they have made the secret figures available to the committee. They do make them available to the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. Chairman, I am hopeful that the committee will not cut out what has been left in the appropriation because I do feel that this House should show to the

Department of Defense and the country at large that this program that we believe in is one that has been conducted in a wise manner.

(Mr. DURHAM asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. OSTERTAG. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. MACK].

Mr. MACK of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I have listened with a great deal of interest and some concern to what seems to be a new policy being adopted by the Government in abandoning the providing of interest payments on money in these reserve funds which the Federal Government uses for the operation and expenses of the Government. According to the actuaries it is going to be necessary to make these funds sound and solvent and that three factors must be considered.

The first is that the employee shall pay into the reserve fund 6½ percent of their total salaries; second, that the Federal Government shall match that payment by a 7 percent payment, and, third, to make the fund actuarially sound the Federal Government must pay interest on any of the money that it borrows from this fund and uses in the operation of the Government. We pay that interest not on the Federal employees' fund but we pay it also on the railroad retirement fund and also upon the social security fund.

This money in the Federal employees' retirement fund does not belong to all the people of the United States but only to those approximately 2½ million persons who in the past or who at the present time qualify for retirement benefits from the Federal Government. If we withdraw the payments of interest on this fund, then, of course, the time is going to come when the fund will not be actuarially sound and the Government after 1972 will be called upon to pay out of the General Treasury increased sums of money.

I am not opposed to this particular provision in the pending bill, but I am concerned that this practice will be continued in the future and thereby make the entire fund insolvent after a period of time unless, perhaps, we adopt the policy of paying for these benefits out of the Treasury of the United States by printing press money, which would be inflationary. In the long run I think we should always maintain a sound policy for the payment of these benefits to Federal workers, and insist that they contribute and that the Federal Government contribute, and that we pay interest on this fund, so that we will not be called upon ultimately to make a contribution from the taxpayers' dollars.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MACK of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMAS. I want to compliment my distinguished friend for that good, commonsense statement he is making. Let me suggest to the gentleman that if the budget does not come up with a reasonable payment to this fund next year, I hope the gentleman will support us

when we come in with some money to go into that fund.

Mr. MACK of Washington. I thank the gentleman for his statement. I hope the committee will not permit this practice to spread to the railroad retirement fund or to the social-security fund, making those funds less actuarially sound than they otherwise might be.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MACK of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. YATES. I want to reiterate what the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] said; and I want to commend the gentleman now addressing the committee for his excellent statement which he is making. I am also concerned about the fact there is not as much going into this fund as there should be. There is a lack of appropriation of \$564 million which I think is the interest on the deficit in the fund now. I hope that the gentleman might give us the benefit of his knowledge as to whether or not he thought we ought to be making the appropriation of \$564 million this year or whether we ought to let it go over for another couple of years.

Mr. MACK of Washington. The chairman of Civil Service recommended to the Budget, as I recall the testimony, that an appropriation of \$542 million should be made. The Budget has recommended against that. The committee has taken no action.

Mr. YATES. It was stricken out of the budget.

Mr. MACK of Washington. I know that. I think we should continue as we are and not try to change it in this particular bill, but in the future I do not think we should avoid the payment of interest. I am much interested in social security and all retirement systems. Those who retire need reasonable pensions, for two reasons. I think a person in his old age should have a reasonable amount of income or retirement pension, not an extravagant amount but a reasonable amount, and I also think that everyone in this country who works should pay every payday into pension funds so that he may secure benefits in his old age, not only for his own sake but to protect the general taxpayers of the United States so that he will not become dependent upon them. I believe in compulsory insurance to prevent people from becoming a burden upon the American taxpayers by paying something every payday toward their own welfare.

(Mr. MACK of Washington asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Chairman, in regard to the stockpiling program, I think it should be brought to the attention of the House that the General Services Administration and the armed services people and everybody concerned came to the committee. They brought their documents, call them top secret, middle secret, or what kind of secret you want to, but we let most of it be off the record, and may-

be that is a little window dressing. I did not see anything too secret about it. But, anyway, they wanted it secret, and we respected their wishes. But, we did study the problem, and we gave it perhaps the best that we were capable of giving it. I want to remind the House of one thing: This stockpiling program is based upon a 5-year war, and I repeat the statement I made earlier in the day. Do you think if we have an atomic war that it will last 3 years, 2 years, 1 year, 6 months, 30 days, or what? Maybe 30 days is a better guess. And, when you get through, you will have 4½ years' supply of these critical materials in your warehouses, and what are you going to do with them? Now, that is something to think about. We did not try to bring this program to a halt. My judgment is that we better give it some thinking, because it has reached the point now where I doubt it is doing too much good.

Mr. Chairman, we have no further requests for time.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Referring to line 23, page 3, of the bill, what is the meaning of this language?

That nothing in sections 281 or 283 of title 18, United States Code, or in section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99) shall be deemed to apply to any person because of appointment for part-time or intermittent service—

And so on and so forth. What is the meaning of that?

Mr. THOMAS. Title 18 is the penal code of the United States. This is dealing with United States employees serving or international organizations in New York, the United Nations, and this is a board set up to screen our own employees. There is an Executive Order 1042 dated January 9, 1953, setting up that Commission.

Mr. GROSS. "That nothing shall be deemed to apply to any person because of appointment for part-time or intermittent service."

If the gentleman can boil that down to a few words, I should like to know what it means.

Mr. THOMAS. That is the conflict of interest statute. That means when they go in there to serve on this Board they shall not be prohibited from serving in other public office or be subject to a \$10,000 fine if they have other business with the Government. The Board renders advisory opinions as to the integrity of personnel to be employed by international organizations. It is intermittent rather than full annual employment and they are performing a service for the Government when they serve on the board.

[Mr. HOFFMAN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. OSTERTAG. Mr. Chairman, we have no further requests for time on this side.

The CHAIRMAN. There being no further requests for time, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for sundry independent, executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, namely.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. IKARD, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6070) making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

NEW ENGLAND INVITES HER SONS AND DAUGHTERS FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD TO ATTEND 1958 RE- UNION

(Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, from the first person who stepped ashore from the *Mayflower*, to the latest refugee from the Red terror in Hungary, every person who has roots or residence in New England, is proud to be a member of the "Yankee family."

From the Lawrences and the Lowells to the Zelinskis—all have contributed something to the Yankee character and to the Yankee record of self-reliance and town-meeting democracy.

It was here that the United States was born, and the course of its future was outlined in a manner that, even today, shapes the development of our country in meeting its new responsibilities.

Wherever you go, you will find descendants of New England.

Our forefathers lighted the torch of liberty at Lexington and Concord.

Wagon trains of our pioneers opened the trails to Ohio, Kansas, and California.

Authors and statesmen, preachers and patriots—they and their courageous womenfolk always faced forward, as they are doing on the new frontiers of medical research and scientific progress in the outstanding universities and laboratories of New England today.

From village church to happy home, New England nourishes the great American adventure.

Her sons and daughters have carried this freedom spirit to all parts of the world.

The time for a reunion of this wonderful Yankee family nears.

It is scheduled for the whole of 1958, with a calendar chock full of interesting events.

Yankees everywhere—Adamses, and O'Briens, and Pappalardos—all make

plans now to attend the Yankee homecoming in 1958.

For all roads will lead to New England hospitality.

STEPS TOWARD A SOLUTION OF THE MIDDLE EAST CRISIS

(Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 15 minutes.)

Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, the establishment of a United Nations administration over the Gaza strip and the stationing of United Nations emergency forces at Sharm el Sheikh on the Gulf of Aqaba are welcome steps toward a solution of the Middle East crisis. All of us know that from bases in these areas the economy and security of Israel were gravely threatened, and that Israel took action to occupy and destroy these bases only after severe provocation. For their courage and cooperation in evacuating these danger points, the people of Israel and their Prime Minister, David Ben-Gurion, are worthy of our warm congratulations.

At the same time all of us must realize that these steps by Israel and the United Nations mark no more than the beginning of a new effort to establish peace in the area which must be vigorous and decisive. The problems are many and complex. But we must come to grips with them quickly, and by working within the United Nations as well as by direct diplomatic action, hasten the day of their solution.

Our responsibility in persuading Israel to withdraw from Aqaba and the Gaza strip had been headlined in every newspaper in the country. Israel's action was based on faith in our word, faith in certain assumptions that were encouraged by the exchange of notes between President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Ben-Gurion. They were additionally encouraged by the talks between Secretary Dulles and Israeli Ambassador Eban. These assumptions included United Nations control of the Gaza strip in order to prevent any renewal of fedayeen raids, freedom of passage through the Straits of Tiran, and freedom of passage through the Suez Canal.

It is evident to all that if we are to defend this region successfully against Communist aggression, we must move swiftly to clear away the conditions which invite Communist infiltration and subversion. The United States has a very real stake in a Middle East peace because it is directly related to our defense of democracy and the free world.

In the critical months that have just elapsed, the problems which divide and agitate the Near East have become clearly defined. The positive steps that we must take in order to settle these problems have also become clear. It is obvious that the hostile acts of raid and blockade which Egypt and the Arab states have been waging against Israel in violation of the 1949 Armistice Agreement must never be resumed. To insure that condition, the United Nations Emergency Force and administration must remain in the Gaza strip until

satisfactory peace arrangements can be reached. There must be no weakening in the vigilance against fedayeen marauders lest this slender finger of land pointed at the heart of Israel become once more a scene of carnage and destruction. If past experience can serve as our guide, we must never allow Egyptian forces to return to the Gaza strip.

The United Nations emergency force must also remain in Sharm el Sheikh so that the blockade of the Gulf of Aqaba shall not be resumed. The Egyptian guns that formerly commanded the Straits of Tiran leading into the gulf have been silenced and the gun emplacements blown up by the Israeli Army. There is no reason why the Egyptian fortifications on this desolate barren strip of land at the tip of the Sinai Peninsula should ever be rebuilt. The Straits of Tiran are an international waterway between the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aqaba, and the right of unrestricted passage through these waters has been affirmed by our government and other maritime nations. Secretary of State Dulles has said that the United States is prepared to "exercise the right of free and innocent passage" for American ships through the straits and to join with other nations to secure general recognition of this right for the ships of all nations. It would therefore be a serious setback to the commerce and development of the Middle East if this international waterway did not remain open to the world's shipping.

Equally grave would be the consequences if Egypt were to prevent Israel shipping from using the Suez Canal when that important waterway is reopened. There is a long history of protests by the United States and other maritime powers against Egypt's ban on the passage of Israeli and Israel-bound shipping, and in September 1951, the United Nations Security Council denied Egypt's claim to belligerent rights and called upon Egypt to stop restricting such shipping. We also called the attention of Egypt to the fact that such an act was a gross violation of the armistice agreement with Israel and urged her to comply with the resolution of the United Nations Security Council. There is no reason why Egypt cannot be persuaded to obey this United Nations resolution if we make the effort.

The importance of observing the armistice agreement has been given fresh emphasis in recent weeks by the President and the Secretary of State. They left no room for doubt that we intend to insure free and innocent passage of ships of all nations through the Suez Canal as of right and not on sufferance. The world will once more be placed in an intolerable position if it subjects this right to the whims and pressures of Egyptian domestic politics.

Most important of all, we must demand scrupulous observation of the clause in the armistice agreement which rules out any belligerent rights, any claim to rights under a state of war. Egypt should be reminded as forcefully as necessary that we will not permit any resumption of warlike acts in the Middle East.

The urgency in the Middle East which President Eisenhower has referred to ap-

plies to the Egyptian actions as much as it does to Communist aggression. We must move swiftly and decisively to prevent any return to the conditions which led to hostilities last year. The great prestige and influence of our country should be directed toward the establishment of new circumstances which will make peace possible. We must give substance to the promise made by President Eisenhower to Israel's Prime Minister Ben-Gurion when he said in his letter of March 2 that it has always been the view of this Government that a united effort should be made by all the nations to bring about conditions in the area more stable, more tranquil and more conducive to the general welfare than those which had previously existed.

To bring about these conditions there must be an end to the traffic in arms in the area. There must be an end to the persecution of Jews in Egypt and end to the hostile acts of one nation against another. And there must be a new beginning in negotiations for peace with Israel, and a start in the resettlement of the Arab refugees in Arab lands which urgently need this population. Only in this way can some measure of stability be established and the freedom of great international waterways be maintained. We would be deluding ourselves and the rest of the world if we settled for less. Only with peace can the great projects for regional development, for highways and the harnessing of water resources for the benefit of all get under way. By creating high living standards and an atmosphere in which peace and freedom can thrive, by giving each man a stake to work and fight for, we can keep communism out and go forward with the development of the Middle East.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. DAVIS] is recognized for 60 minutes.

(Mr. DAVIS of Georgia asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, a short while back this body celebrated its 168th anniversary. This date was not only important because it marked the birthday of this great body, but because it marked the anniversary of the beginning of the operation of a great constitutional form of government.

Our history is a testimony to the sufficiency of our Constitution. The institutions established by the greatest single document ever created by man in his search for enlightened self-government have stood the test of time.

The three branches of our Federal system have over the years brought dignity and respect to their respective branches. This is acknowledged by the vast majority of our people. It is recognized that each has acted in the best interest of all consistent with the wishes and demands of the governed.

None of the three branches had acquired a higher reputation or enjoyed more respect of the Nation as a whole

than the judiciary. Over a period of one and three-quarters centuries the Supreme Court had come to enjoy the confidence of the bar of the country, as well as the courts of the various States as no other court in the world. Its orders and decisions were accepted and followed with respect, although not always with complete agreement. This reputation and the respect for its opinions were not something conferred by a legislative act or an executive pronouncement. It was, rather, an accomplishment earned by years of strict adherence to the law as it was written and enacted by the proper forums.

It is sometimes amazing to realize the degree of legal thinking that dominates our form of government. Every act of the Congress, every order or move by the Executive must be considered in relation to our Constitution and the powers conferred thereby. Ultimately every action of Government is subject to review by legal tests and consideration and may result in litigation eventually coming before the Supreme Court.

It is not only desirable but absolutely essential that the Court enjoy the respect, not only of all branches of Government, national and local, but also that of the bar and the bench as well as the people whose very lives its decisions affect.

When we examine the history of the Supreme Court we find that its reputation did not come upon it overnight but rather was earned painstakingly by rendering decisions based on the law as it was, and not as the Court thought it ought to be. I am sure that there have been many decisions rendered which did not necessarily express the economic or social philosophy of the individual members of the Court. However, as a rule in the past they proved their judicial temperament by proclaiming the law as it was found on the statute books or in the Constitution of the United States.

The decisions of our present Supreme Court are slowly but surely destroying this confidence of the people and their elected representatives as well as the subordinate judicial bodies of this country. Evidence is daily accumulating that serious, patriotic Americans are finding it impossible to accept the efforts of the Court to usurp the power of the other constitutional bodies of our Government. More and more we find the challenge to the Supreme Court's invasion of reserved powers and its bare grab for power being shouldered by those instruments of Government closest to the people.

Not only is the Court's unwarranted attempt to impose its social philosophy upon the people by its decisions and orders being resisted by individuals and groups, but also by legislative bodies and our State courts.

I was impressed by the latest State court decision which found it necessary to deny the Supreme Court the authority to invade its jurisdiction. I refer to the decision of the State Supreme Court of Florida announced March 8, 1957.

This is the third State supreme court in the recent past that has found it necessary to reject an opinion of the United State Supreme Court, which had, by a

most unique and possibly illegal means, tried to usurp the power of a jurisdiction reserved to another branch of our Government, that of the right of a State court to control its own discretionary process.

The first case in which a State court found it necessary to deliver a stinging, but merited, rebuke to the Supreme Court for unauthorized meddling in the affairs of the State was in the Supreme Court of the State of Georgia. In this case, Williams against State of Georgia, the Supreme Court attempted to invade the jurisdiction of the State courts in a matter strictly reserved for State determination.

The case involved a Negro who had been convicted of murder by a jury and sentenced to death by the trial court. After sentence was imposed the defendant filed a formal motion for a new trial, which was later amended, and then overruled. Exceptions were filed; the Supreme Court of Georgia affirmed the conviction, and the defendant was again sentenced to death. At this stage in the proceedings the defendant filed an extraordinary motion for a new trial, claiming for the first time that his conviction was invalid because of a defect in selecting the jury panel from which the jury was drawn that convicted him. Georgia law provides that the jury panel must be challenged before the panel is put upon the defendant. If the panel is not thus challenged, the issue cannot later be raised and is considered waived once and for all. Therefore, after due consideration, the trial court dismissed the motion. This dismissal also was appealed to the supreme court of the State, where it was affirmed, the court holding that the challenge to the panel was made too late, and that the grounds for the motion were insufficient.

Certiorari to the Supreme Court of the United States was granted and after a hearing the Court remanded the case to the Supreme Court of Georgia for reconsideration.

The Federal court after acknowledging that a State-procedural rule such as that applicable in Georgia was recognized as a valid exercise of State power concluded that the trial court and the Supreme Court of Georgia though possessed of power to do so under State law had declined to grant the motion and that in view of the extraordinary facts of the case orderly procedure required that the case be remanded to the State Supreme Court for reconsideration. The court did not reverse; it did not affirm; it did not find error; it found that the Georgia law vested in the trial court discretion in ruling upon an extraordinary motion for a new trial and apparently concluded therefrom that the Supreme Court of Georgia should reverse the trial court because the discretion was not exercised as the Supreme Court of the United States would have exercised it.

Headnotes 2 and 3 to the Court's decision (349 U. S. 375) are as follows:

2. A review of the Georgia decisions leads to the conclusion that the trial court and the State Supreme Court in this case declined to grant petitioner's motion though possessed of the power to do so under State law.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued March 21, 1957
For actions of March 20, 1957
85th-1st, No. 48

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee ordered reported bill to extend Public Law 480. House passed independent offices appropriation bill. House committee reported bill to include personal property in determining eligibility for FHA loans.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H.R. 6070, the independent offices appropriation bill for 1958. pp. 3571-84
Among the amendments agreed to was an amendment by Rep. Davis, Ga., to strike out an item of \$19 million for the purchase of critical and strategic material pursuant to section 104 (b) of Public Law 480. p. 3577
Rejected an amendment by Rep. Edmondson to increase from \$2 million to \$6,700,000 the amount for studies and research for civil defense evacuation and shelters. pp. 3574-6
On a point of order by Rep. Gross, the provisions were stricken which limited 1958 GSA public buildings purchase contracts to \$9 million for annual payments for amortization of principal and interest, and requiring that such contracts have prior authorization of the appropriate legislative and appropriations committees. p. 3576
2. PERSONNEL. Reps. Taber and Gross commended Secretary Wilson's announced cut in Defense personnel. pp. 3571, 3572
3. CREDIT POLICIES. The Rules Committee reported with amendments H. Res. 85, to authorize the Banking and Currency Committee to conduct investigations in the field of national monetary and credit policies (H. Rept. 212). p. 3594

4. FARM LOANS. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H.R. 3988, to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act so as to provide more flexibility in refinancing loans by permitting the inclusion of personal property in determining eligibility for refinancing loans. p. 3601
5. FLOOD CONTROL; ELECTRIFICATION. Received from the GAO a report on the audit of the activities of the Corps of Engineers civil function, and the Southwestern Power Admin., Interior Department, in the Ark., White, and Red River Basins, Tex., for the 1956 fiscal year. p. 3601
Rep. Ullman spoke of the recent flood damage in Idaho, and urged additional flood control measures for the area. pp. 3597-98
The Government Operations Committee adopted the following two reports submitted by the Public Works and Resources Subcommittee: (1) Availability of Power to Public Preference Customers From Central Valley Project, Roseville, Calif.; and (2) Private Electric Utilities Organized Effort to Influence Secretary of Interior (Ebasco Services, Inc., and Rocky Mountain Group). p. D221
6. RECLAMATION. Received from the Interior Department a report that an adequate soil survey and land classification has been made of lands in the Webster Unit, Mo. River Basin, and that the lands to be irrigated are susceptible to the production of agricultural crops. p. 3601
7. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Lesinski spoke in favor of his bill (H.R. 6157) to establish an agricultural program which imposes limitations on agricultural products directly rather than indirectly through acreage controls. pp. 3594-95
8. EMPLOYMENT. Rep. Henderson spoke in favor of legislation to provide better employment opportunities for older persons. pp. 3595-97
9. REGULATORY AGENCIES. Rep. Evins urged further investigations of Federal independent agencies and regulatory commissions, and inserted several reports and statements on the matter. pp. 3584-94
10. FAMILY-SIZED FARMS. Received a Minn. Legislature memorial urging Congress to adopt an agricultural policy to foster family-sized, owner operated farms. p. 3602

SENATE

11. FOREIGN TRADE; SURPLUS COMMODITIES. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee ordered reported without amendment S. 1314, to extend Public Law 480 until June 30, 1958, increase title I authorizations from \$3 to \$4 billion, increase the amount authorized for famine relief from \$500 to \$800 million, and permit the bartering of agricultural commodities with Soviet Bloc countries. p. D219

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

12. WILDLIFE. Extension of remarks of Rep. Reuss applauding the decision of the Interior Department to withdraw their request to put civil service positions in the Fish and Wildlife Service under Schedule C, which action he had criticized earlier. p. A2271
13. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Mack inserted a poll of 794 weekly newspaper editors on 20 national issues taken by the American Press magazine, including the soil bank, price supports, and taxation of cooperatives. pp. A2245-6

Minnesota. Acquaintanceships and friendships made during one's service in Congress are one of the most rewarding features of years spent in the House. It is with real regret that I learned of the passing of such a friend. Our hearts go out to his bereaved family with whom we share a sense of personal loss.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, in yesterday's RECORD, on page 3506, the RECORD shows that the gentleman from California [Mr. SCUDDER] offered an amendment to the bill, H. R. 2822. Apparently, I was mistaken for Mr. SCUDDER by the reporter because it was my amendment. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

SMALL BUSINESS COMMITTEE

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Small Business Committee may sit during general debate next week.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

BUST OF THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE FRED M. VINSON

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution, House Joint Resolution 279, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Resolved, etc., That (a) the Marshal of the Supreme Court of the United States, subject to the direction and approval of the Chief Justice of the United States, is authorized and directed to procure an oil portrait and a marble bust, including pedestal, of the late Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson, and to cause them to be placed in the United States Supreme Court Building.

(b) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of not to exceed \$10,000 to carry out the purposes of this joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

(Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to have inserted at this point a letter addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives by the Marshal of the Supreme Court of the United States.)

The letter is as follows:

OFFICE OF THE MARSHAL,
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., March 18, 1957.

The Honorable SAM RAYBURN,
The Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Chief Justice Warren has requested me to take up with you the

matter of the procurement of a portrait and a bust (including pedestal) of the late Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson to be placed in the United States Supreme Court Building.

It has been customary to acquire by purchase or gift, portraits and busts of the Chief Justices of the United States. The following joint resolution to accomplish this purpose is suggested:

"JOINT RESOLUTION"

"The Marshal of the Supreme Court of the United States subject to the direction and approval of the Chief Justice of the United States, is authorized and directed to procure an oil portrait and a marble bust, including pedestal, of the late Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson, to be placed in the United States Supreme Court Building, and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated an amount not to exceed \$10,000 to carry out the object of this joint resolution."

Respectfully yours,

T. PERRY LIPPITT,

Marshal, Supreme Court, United States.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who desire to do so may be permitted to extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD and also have 5 legislative days within which to extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to thank the majority leader the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] for introducing the joint resolution providing for a bust of the late Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson.

I am privileged to represent most of the area formerly represented by Chief Justice Vinson. His many friends in the district, as well as the people in this country, will appreciate the passage of this resolution today.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS, 1958

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 6070) making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently, a quorum is not present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 26]

Anderson,
Mont.
Andresen,
August H.
Barden
Barrett

Blatnik
Bolton
Bowler
Buckley
Carnahan
Celler

Chudoff
Collier
Davis, Tenn.
Dawson, Ill.
Dies
Diggs

Durham
Eberharter
Green, Pa.
Gregory
Gwinn
Halleck
Hardy
Harrison, Nebr.
Holtzman
Hosmer

Jackson
Kilday
McGregor
Magnuson
Morrison
Moulder
Passman
Pillion
Poage
Polk

Powell
Prouty
Radwan
Rains
Sheehan
Smith, Wis.
Teague, Tex.
Teller
Weaver
Williams, N. Y.

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 381 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 6070.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 6070, with Mr. IKARD in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, once in awhile, when a public official has done something of an outstanding character to deserve a tribute, I like to see it recognized. Yesterday the Secretary of Defense issued an order cutting the number of people employed in the Pentagon by 12 percent, beginning in monthly installments on the 1st day of next July. This will reduce the number in the Pentagon by 6,400. In itself it probably will mean a saving of \$50 million, directly and indirectly.

If it can be extended, and I hope insofar as it can, the Secretary will carry it through to the different bureaus and agencies of the Department of Defense all over the country and in foreign lands, it might run into really big figures.

We may all hope and pray that it will, because if there is anything that needs to be done right now to maintain a proper approach to good business, and a proper equilibrium, it would be that. I hope it may be extended all the way through and that the other heads of departments will join in an effort to do something of that character in their agencies.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to ask the chairman of the committee one or two questions.

On page 939 of the hearings there is a list of 38 projects, in one of which I am particularly interested, the Kansas City, Kans., Post Office and Courthouse, the estimated date of completion being 1958. That particular Federal building has been on the top of the list of priorities for many years. We needed a new building in 1937. We need it much worse now. The land has been owned since 1937. Of course, World War II stopped it, and after that there was a freeze on construction, and then the Korean war came along. Many things have arisen just

about the time we were ready to go that have stopped it. Now, we were on the way toward having this much-needed project under way only to find that under some of the confusion arising under this lease-purchase-contract proposition it has now been stalled again. What is the status of these projects, including the one in which I am interested?

Mr. THOMAS. I will say to the gentleman from Kansas, as he doubtless knows, that the program has been apparently temporarily suspended for two reasons, and this was testified to by Mr. Floete, the Administrator of the General Services Administration. One, they could not get any money at 4 percent. Second, the Administration thought that perhaps the program ought to be suspended for the time being on account of its creating inflationary pressures.

Mr. SCRIVNER. In this particular instance, on the Kansas City, Kans., Federal building, the bid that was offered was 4-percent money. In the upset figure, or whatever you want to call it, they included land purchase.

The Government has owned the land for over 18 years. They included soil borings and some other things. Yet I notice that on page 10 of the bill there is an item for "Sites and expenses, purchase contract, and public building projects," which seems to provide funds for that very purpose.

Mr. THOMAS. That is our understanding. Let me read into the RECORD at this point the language carrying this \$20 million for sites and planning:

For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954, not otherwise provided for, including preparation of drawings and specification, by contract or otherwise; acquisition of sites, including soil investigations and tests.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Even so, that was included in the total price set by the General Services Administration, upon which it had a bid.

Mr. THOMAS. May I make this suggestion: It looks to me as if the language is broad enough to mean exactly what it says it does. In other words, \$20 million, plus the appropriations heretofore made, totaling \$40 million, including this \$20 million, will be used to buy sites and to do the planning and drawing the plans. If it is not, we would like to know why. If the gentleman will come down to the committee at his leisure this afternoon or tomorrow, we will get busy and get on the phone and call the Public Buildings and Grounds office and ask why. We will cooperate with the gentleman 100 percent.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I thank the gentleman for that offer. It is made in the helpful manner the gentleman always shows.

One other question, which relates to the next paragraph, which provides \$9 million for the payments. What is the purpose of that, and the anticipated effect?

Let me suggest to the Members of the House that they read that language carefully. It is a little bit complicated. You have three figures in that paragraph. The first figure is \$1,331,100.

The second figure is \$9 million. The third figure is \$12 million. The \$1,331,100 is to pay off this year the installments contracted for last year. Last year you authorized to spend in payments up to \$12 million, and in truth and in fact you did not do it. You spent only \$1,300,000. The \$9 million is the authorization. In other words \$9 million you will create an obligation of the United States for about \$200 million, or \$150 million.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for your cooperation, courtesy, and helplessness.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last four words.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I want to commend the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] for the statement just made. I hope the Secretary of Defense will go through with his plan to reduce civilian manpower in the Defense Department by some 12 percent. Let me say this. I think no small amount of the credit for, shall we say, the incentive behind the Secretary of Defense in announcing that he is going to cut civilian manpower in the Defense Department by 12 percent belongs to the distinguished gentleman from Georgia [Mr. DAVIS] who is chairman of the manpower utilization subcommittee of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee. The gentleman from Georgia has repeatedly had representatives of the Department of Defense before his subcommittee insisting upon manpower cuts, and because of his unceasing and diligent work to him goes no small part of the credit for stimulating the Secretary of Defense to reduce manpower.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. I would like to take this occasion to say that the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS] has been one of the most interested and hard-working members on that committee.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I would like to address myself to this bill and to the provision for the huge sum of \$491,800 to finance the investigation of United States citizens for employment in international organizations. I wonder if the distinguished gentleman from Texas, the chairman of the subcommittee, could tell me whether during the course of the hearings on this bill, there was any demand for information as to how well these employees are screened?

Mr. THOMAS. I will say to our distinguished friend from Iowa that the committee went into this pretty carefully. If we want to be perfectly frank about it, we complained pretty bitterly about this expense. This is a terrible item of expense. Some of these investigations cost \$350,000, \$400,000, \$450,000 and \$500,000. They claim that they are very careful. They claim that the turnover is 10 percent, 15 percent, and 20 percent a year. The amount involved here is about 10 percent less than it was last year. We gave them about \$510,000

last year. We cut them a little bit this year, but they claim the workload is up.

Mr. GROSS. It is still an enormous bill of expense; is it not?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes, it is. I agree with the gentleman. We moaned about it too in the committee. Apparently, nothing can be done about it. The Board has been set up by Executive order. There is nothing partisan about it. I think it is a good thing.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman will recall that it was not so long ago that we discovered a number of Americans who were Communists or at least, fellow travelers, employed in the United Nations. Eventually they were ousted and awarded back pay and damages running into the thousands and thousands of dollars.

Mr. THOMAS. I think it is a good thing. Therefore, we did not cut it too much. I think these people ought to be carefully screened.

Mr. GROSS. I should like to call the gentleman's attention to something else. Of course, I believe there must be a thorough screening process.

Mr. THOMAS. We do too and, therefore, we did not cut it too much.

Mr. GROSS. Let me give the gentleman from Texas further information in connection with international organizations.

In the November 1956 issue of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization's publication, entitled "UNESCO Chronicle," there is an interesting bit of information under the heading of staff appointments. I am quoting now from this publication:

"Mrs. A. Jegalova (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), who was formerly Chief of the Inspection Division in the Soviet Ministry of Education and more recently Chief of the Division of International Literature in the Publishing House of Foreign Literature, Moscow, has been appointed Chief of the Secondary Education Division (of UNESCO)."

In considering the implications of a Communist occupying such an important position, bear in mind that UNESCO is the organization which has referred in its "educational" publications to children "breathing the poisoned air of nationalism," and has called for children to be educated "to prepare themselves for citizenship in a world society."

Then in the December 1956 issue of UNESCO Chronicle there is the following:

"UNESCO gave financial and technical assistance to the Yugoslav (Communist) National Commission for the organization of an international seminar on the economic education of workers."

Among the countries represented at the seminar was Red China.

The United States each year pays almost one-third of UNESCO's operating costs, and the above-quoted items are submitted as examples of who and what we support with American taxpayers' dollars.

Here we are spending a half million dollars to investigate United States citizens who seek employment in international organizations, including the United Nations and UNESCO, and yet, sitting over those people in UNESCO is a Communist from Moscow Russia. How stupid can we get?

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. MASON. In my opinion, UNESCO is one of the most pernicious of the international branches of the United Nations. It is an educational institution and therefore it has that pernicious influence on the youngsters.

Mr. GROSS. I heartily agree with the gentleman from Illinois.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross] has expired.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am taking this time in advance of the actual reading of the section to which I propose to offer an amendment, to give notice of intention to offer an amendment to the particular section of this bill dealing with the Federal Civil Defense Administration.

I make particular reference to the language beginning in line 25 on page 5, in the appropriation bill, for "Surveys, plans, and research." I would like to read the specific language of that particular section:

Surveys, plans, and research: For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for studies and research to develop measures and plans for evacuation, shelter, and the protection of life and property, as authorized by section 201 (d) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, including services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$2 million, to remain available until expended.

The amendment which I propose to offer will increase that sum from \$2 million to \$6,700,000, the amount requested by the budget. The amount of \$6,700,000 for surveys, plans, and research in this field will still be approximately 33 1/3 percent below the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year for this purpose. It will represent a substantial cut below this year's budget for that item, but I think it will also preserve a perspective in this field, and retain selectivity in this economy wave, which I am sure we are all aware of and practically all in sympathy with.

In yesterday's debate there was a great deal of criticism of the civil-defense program—justifiable criticism, I firmly believe. I have no quarrel with the committee's conclusions which they have reached, that our civil-defense program is not adequate and is not doing the job we would like to have done. I think that can be improved upon. I think the Holifield committee has done a splendid service to the country in showing the shortcomings of this present program in this country, but in this bill we cut civilian defense by more than \$60 million below this year's figure, and more than \$90 million below the budget's recommendation, and at the same time cut by 80 percent the amount appropriated for the purpose of improving the program by research and study. To my way of thinking, that is not only taking away the armor but taking away the tools for constructing a better armor in the future. We cannot expect to have a better program without financing a program of research and study to improve the program.

While I am not going to quarrel with the committee in the much more substantial cuts they have made in other substantive phases of this program, I do think it borders on shortsightedness on the part of this Congress if we cut as severely as has been proposed the amount provided for research and for study and for planning in this field. I hope those who are interested in seeing a better civil-defense program, those who believe the program can be improved and should be improved, and those who are aware that this is a life and death proposition for our country and for our children and our children's children, will vote for the amendment and see that the appropriation remains at the budget request for research and planning for this important program.

(Mr. ROOSEVELT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Chairman, I want to compliment the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] and his committee for cutting the budget requests for the Federal Civil Defense Administration by more than two-thirds. There is no sense in appropriating the requested funds for an agency that does not know what it is doing or where it is going.

It is common knowledge that we have no civil defense in the United States today. The gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD] has conducted an extensive investigation in this field over a period of 2 years. I believe the several hundred witnesses before the Military Operations Subcommittee are virtually agreed that the civilian population of this country would be helpless against a full-scale enemy attack with atomic and hydrogen weapons, whether delivered by airplanes from the skies or by submarines off our coastal cities.

I believe in a strong civil defense, and so do all the Members. But I am not going to be party to the pretense that the President's budget request for \$130 million, with another \$50 million contingent upon a minor change in the authorizing legislation, will give us an effective civil defense.

Here is the report of the Military Operations Subcommittee—House Report No. 2946, 84th Congress, 2d session—approved by the Committee on Government Operations, July 27, 1956. The report, which had the bipartisan endorsement of all members of the subcommittee, states at page 2:

The FCDA has not fully grasped the technical, administrative, or economic requirements of an effective civil-defense program.

The report goes on to say that, "The FCDA's policy of reliance on evacuation as the key civil-defense measure is weak and ineffective and indeed dangerously shortsighted."

I commend this report to the Members for careful study. It shows that we cannot depend on the present FCDA setup to formulate a plan of civil defense for the United States.

Until such time as we have a real plan and agency prepared and equipped to carry it out, we had better save these millions of dollars which would be wasted in this present bungling agency.

This is one instance where the Congress can economize without waiting for the President to point the finger.

The Clerk read as follows:

Investigations of United States citizens for employment by international organizations: For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of Executive Order No. 10422 of January 9, 1953, as amended, prescribing procedures for making available to the Secretary General of the United Nations, and the executive heads of other international organizations, certain information concerning United States citizens employed, or being considered for employment by such organizations, including services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$491,800: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for advances or reimbursements to the applicable appropriations or funds of the Civil Service Commission and the Federal Bureau of Investigation for expenses incurred by such agencies under said Executive order: *Provided further*, That members of the International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board may be paid actual transportation expenses, and per diem in lieu of subsistence authorized by the Travel Expense Act of 1949, as amended, while traveling on official business away from their homes or regular places of business, including periods while en route to and from and at the place where their services are to be performed: *Provided further*, That nothing in sections 281 or 283 of title 18, United States Code, or in section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99) shall be deemed to apply to any person because of appointment for part-time or intermittent service as a member of the International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board in the Civil Service Commission as established by Executive Order 10422, dated January 9, 1953, as amended.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the language beginning at line 23, page 3, and running through line 4 on page 4 reading as follows:

Provided further, That nothing in sections 281 or 283 of title 18, United States Code, or in section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99) shall be deemed to apply to any person because of appointment for part-time or intermittent service as a member of the International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board in the Civil Service Commission as established by Executive Order 10422, dated January 9, 1953, as amended.

I make the point of order on the ground that this language constitutes legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

Emergency supplies and equipment: For expenses necessary for warehousing and maintenance of reserve stocks of emergency civil-defense materials as authorized by subsection (h) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, and for distribution of radiological instruments and detection devices to the several States, the District of Columbia, and the Territories and possessions of the United States, by loan or grant, for training and educational purposes, under such terms and conditions as the Administrator shall prescribe, \$3,300,000.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the following language, beginning in line 19 of page 5, "for distribution of radiological instruments and detection devices to the several States, the District of Columbia, and the Territories and possessions of the United States, by loan or grant, for training and educational purposes, under such terms and conditions as the Administrator shall prescribe," on the ground that the distribution of such radiological instruments and detection devices is not authorized in the organic legislation governing the Federal Civil Defense Administration, Public Law 920 of the 81st Congress, 2d session, as amended, and therefore is in violation of rule XXI, paragraph 2, of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

I recognize that the wording of this provision was contained in the two previous appropriation acts and was sponsored originally by the gentleman from New York [Mr. OSTERAG] in the form of an amendment to the fiscal 1956 appropriation bill—see volume 101, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, page 4066. I do not question the proposal on its merits, but simply make the point of order that this is legislation in an appropriation bill.

As I understand that rule and precedents pertaining thereto, the fact that this provision was carried in previous appropriation laws does not of itself justify its reenactment. The only exception would be in the case where previous appropriations had established a function of government which would bring it into the category of continuation of public works in progress.

There is pending before the Committee on Armed Services H. R. 4919, being the administration's proposals for further amending the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended. Section 3 of H. R. 4919 would authorize the Federal Civil Defense Administration to procure and distribute, by loan or grant to the States for civil defense purposes, radiological instruments and detection devices. That proposed amendment would provide the authorizing legislation now lacking and which this appropriation bill carries as a rider.

In other words, the fact that an amendment in the basic legislation has been requested by the administration is evidence that distribution of such instruments is not now authorized by law, and accordingly, justifies the point of order.

I want to repeat that I do not question the merits of the provision. In fact, I am inclined to think it would accomplish a worthwhile objective, but I do think we ought to accomplish this objective in the proper sequence of legislative action. We should place this provision on a proper legislative footing by first enacting authorizing legislation.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, we concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

Surveys, plans, and research: For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for studies and research to develop measures and plans for evacuation, shelter, and the pro-

tection of life and property, as authorized by section 201 (d) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, including services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$2 million, to remain available until expended.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. EDMONDSON: Page 6, line 6, strike out "\$2,000,000" and insert "\$6,700,000."

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, this is the amendment about which I spoke a few minutes ago. I really made my speech on the subject matter covered by the amendment on the floor of the House yesterday. At that time I stated, and I want to repeat, I am in wholehearted agreement with this committee and with the Holifield Subcommittee on Government Operations that a proper job has not been done to the satisfaction of the American people or for the needs of our country in these times of atomic peril under our present civil defense program. I do not think it is possible to read the hearings of the Holifield subcommittee without having a very uneasy feeling in the pit of one's stomach and a real sense of disturbance and apprehension about the inadequacy of this program that we have at the present time. We do not have effective measures in force under our civil defense program in this country today to meet the danger of atomic attack.

The most conservative estimates that have been made as to the damage that would be inflicted upon our civilian population in the event of an atomic attack on this country places the loss in population in our country at in excess of 50 million people. Other estimates have been given which say that we would lose from 80 to 90 percent of the American population. We do not have in being today the facilities to provide shelter to our people in the event of an attack.

While we admit the inadequacies of the present program and while this committee imposes the most drastic cuts, more drastic than has been placed on any other agency in this Independent Offices Appropriation bill, while we do not quarrel with those cuts in most instances because it has been demonstrated that a job has not been done, is it not the part of foresight and the part of wisdom for this Congress to insist that we do continue to provide the money which the Civil Defense Administration is requesting and which the President has approved through his Bureau of the Budget to carry on research into such vital factors as a shelter program to provide security and safety for the lives of the American people?

The sum of \$6,700,000 is not a large sum of money in terms of most appropriation bills. As I said before, it is \$3,300,000 less than we provided for this purpose last year. Is this basic and fundamental problem of providing shelter for American lives 80 percent less important than it was in 1956? Is it 80 percent less important today that we provide some safety and security for our children and our grandchildren. Can we face these facts and these figures and

say it is not so significant or important today that we prepare plans to meet the terrible menace of atomic warfare and the atomic bombing of our own beloved country?

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDSON. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MASON. Trying to answer the gentleman's question, is it 80 percent less important today than it was a year ago? That is the question, is it not? The answer to that, it seems to me, is that a year ago we overestimated the danger by about 80 percent and on reevaluation or reestimation of the danger, we have decided that is the amount necessary at this time.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Well, I hope that the gentleman's evaluation of the danger is not shared by all Members of this House because it certainly is not shared by the highest military authorities of this country who have testified before the Holifield committee on the imperative necessity of a shelter program. It certainly is not shared by the Chief Executive of our country who has a very great responsibility and who asked for at least \$6,700,000 to carry forward this vital research program.

I hope the committee will vote for this amendment which will grant an increase in this appropriation bill, amounting to an increase of less than one-half of 1 percent in the total funds in this bill. But it will preserve a selectivity in our economy and it will preserve a proper perspective in our civil-defense preparations by continuing the vital program of research and planning to meet this danger.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDSON. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FULTON. First, I want to compliment the gentleman on his devotion to the security of our country. As the gentleman knows, I represent the city of Pittsburgh, probably one of the largest atomic bomb targets in this country. The question that comes up is this: If we start into a program of these tremendous underground defense works, will we not be saying then to Russia, in effect, "Well, you better start into it too, and then we both begin a race on it." While if neither one of us begins a program of extensive underground defense of this type at such great incalculable cost which will force us both to live or work underground in fear, then both of us are subject to the same risk. Why, when the committee nor the United States Civil Defense Administration have no evidence whatever that Russia is advocating or proceeding on such a program, should United States start into a program costing really hundreds of billions of dollars? Where would we stop, should we provide underground shelter for everyone in the country at public expense? Let us have better military United States defenses first.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

(Mr. EDMONDSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 13 minutes, the last 4 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, first I yield to my friend the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FULTON].

Mr. FULTON. I had asked the gentleman a question. When there is no evidence that Russia has started in with this type of a program of civil defense, costing billions of dollars for underground shelters, why should we initiate the program and then get counteraction from Russia on the same kind of a program? Certainly, if somebody starts it, then we will all go underground like worms in burrows and no city will be safe unless we are all underground.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. EDMONDSON. In the first place, I will say to the gentleman that he may have access to information not available to me as to what Russia has been doing in relation to underground preparations for war. My own understanding of it was that there was quite an extensive program of preparing underground shelters underway in Europe; that some of the Scandinavian countries, even West Germany, had done something along this line, and very probably that Russia had done something along the line of underground shelters for war.

Mr. FULTON. But unless you tell us that Russia has already a program of this type of subterranean shelters underway, then if she is open just as we are, why not just let it ride?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I cannot yield further. That is a good answer to both of my distinguished friends.

Mr. Chairman, in my humble judgment, this amendment ought to be voted down. Our distinguished friend from Oklahoma is a very fine advocate and a very devoted member of civil defense, and it is good for him to be that way; we admire him and we like him very much. But, after all, what is this money for? Listen: This money is for surveys, plans, and research. What plans and what research? We gave to this organization \$10 million last year for this same purpose. Do you know what their carry-over is? A little better than \$6 million. We gave them \$2 million this year. To do what? To do a practical thing; not go out and do every theoretical thing on earth. We gave them that money to go out and study shelters, \$2 million, and that is what they asked for. They want to spend \$100,000 for things like this; now listen: To study research in human relations and human reactions to disasters; they are difficult to comprehend, it says; the Federal civil defense may examine the sociopsychological effects of disasters upon people so that they can

anticipate and cope with problems of panic and mass hysteria which would develop in the event of a nuclear attack. There is where your money is going to be spent.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment ought to be voted down.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. VURSELL. I just want to say to the gentleman from Texas that we did go through this very carefully and he has well stated the problem. Speaking for the committee on this side we think this amendment ought to be defeated without further delay.

Mr. THOMAS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. JONAS. The gentleman mentioned it, but I am not sure that the House understood it, that with the unobligated funds of more than \$6 million, if we add the \$2 million that the committee approved, that will give the agency more than \$8 million to spend on this program.

Mr. THOMAS. That is right.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FULTON. If we go into a program of underground shelters, has the committee any evidence that Russia is engaging in a similar program? Are we to be doing this unilaterally, or do we know that there is a program over there? Because if Russia does not, and we do, then Russia will and it will be a question of going backward and forward in a race.

Mr. THOMAS. The committee has no direct information on that.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. In view of the question asked by my dear friend from Pennsylvania [Mr. FULTON], do we have to do everything that Russia does or some other country does?

Mr. THOMAS. I should not think so; I hope not, anyway.

Mr. FULTON. If there is no threat, why do it?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Why look to them for anything that we do?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, it was my purpose to try to get a little credit for defeating this amendment, but the committee leadership on that side and the committee leadership on this side have made it evident that this amendment will be defeated anyway, so here I am again, without any reward for doing what I was about to do. But that is all right.

For the last 20 years the people of this Nation have been living in a state of fear. First, it has been one thing and then another. All the time we have been afraid, afraid of what might happen, and apparently afraid to meet it if it did happen. If those who won our independence had been as fearful as are we, we would still be under Britain's rule. It may be—bearing in mind our present foreign-aid contributions—we would be in a better situation, we would not contribute to every country—just to Britain.

The Holifield subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations has a bill before it, relating to civil defense, that if enacted will cost somewhere between a minimum of \$18 billion and \$32 billion. What are they going to do? The gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] has told us that one of those studies would cost \$100,000—a study to learn how bombing affects our minds. A little inquiry was made and it was learned that it was proposed to build underground shelters. What for? To take care of us when Russia or some other country—I do not know which, but some country—begins to bomb us. Well if we are to lose to Russia, I would rather be blown to death than be sent to Siberia or a labor camp.

We are appropriating \$38 billion for national defense. Now they come along and ask us to spend \$32 billion, or around that, to provide a place where we can run and hide when we hear the planes coming. But why live if Russia is to take over? It does not seem to me that we are being consistent about the situation. We either ought to have a little faith in our national defense program or else we should abandon it.

Why spend \$38 billion—\$32 billion for places to hide when war comes. Shades of Molly Pitcher and General Putnam and the men and women at Lexington and Bunker Hill. Instead of fighting from the top of Bunker Hill they should have dug a cave and hid under the hill; instead of fighting from behind the fence rows the minutemen should have hid in the woods.

With reference to this program on civil defense, if my information is correct, it would take care of but 40 percent of the people. Who is going to get into these shelters first? Am I going to get in, or will some fat plutocrat politician or war profiteer beat my wife or yours to it. I give you one guess.

The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. EDMONDSON] does not have any monopoly, at least in my humble judgment he does not, of this kindly feeling for our country or our people. I have an idea that I think just as much of my children, my grandchildren—and now listen to this—my great-grandchildren, as the gentleman from Oklahoma may have for his people, if he ever has any great-grandchildren. And I hope he lives to have a dozen or more. I do not like this idea of being accused of not being considerate or kindly of the people who are to come after.

I have been afraid—talking about this propaganda of fear—I have been afraid and worried over the fact, if I am able

to save anything from my compensation here that I would not be able to pass it along to my great-granddaughters. I do not care so much about the children or the grandchildren; they will get on, for they are willing to work, practice thrift, and the country is not going to the dogs no matter how foolish we get; how hard we try to send it there. But I do care about my great-granddaughters. I have been afraid that I would not be able to pass anything along to them because of the inheritance or some other tax. Or only just a little of it, if I have anything left, which I do not expect to do, if prices keep on going up. But if we go on with this civil-defense program and some of these other matters, Uncle Sam paying with the people's tax dollars—after the handlers of those tax dollars take their cut—a cut that would make the average 3-ball shark blush, there will not be anything left, anyway. But I had been thinking over the years—and I still think that it is possible for those children when they come along—and I am talking about those great-granddaughters now, do not let me get mixed upon this—I believe that they will get married and will get good husbands, because the girls deserve that; and they will have sense enough to choose—I hope—hard-working, and thrifty men who believe in, have faith in our form of government; but I have been thinking about whether they will be able to earn a livelihood, as I was able to do in those old horse-and-buggy days. How silly can we get? Keep on and Russia need not fight a war to destroy us. We will just spend ourselves out of existence. Neither Alexander nor Napoleon, nor anyone else ever conquered the world—nor will our dollars do it, though the spending may make a few thoughtless citizens fabulously rich.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. EDMONDSON. The Associated Press just carried a few minutes ago the following from London:

Russia's Defense Minister says any major new war would leave no hiding place and that the United States would not—

Mr. HOFFMAN. Then what is the use of building them?

Mr. EDMONDSON—

be able, as formerly, to sit it out over the ocean and avoid destructive and deadly blows.

Quoted by Moscow radio today, Marshal Georgi Zhukov warned that Russia would use atomic and hydrogen bombs as its main striking force if such a conflict broke out.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I do not yield further. I do not care to hear any more from Russia. One might just as well be dead, buried or not, if from day to day he is to live in fear of certain death as some seem to want us to do. Where is the advantage if from daylight and then through the night we must slave to get the dollars to buy friends who will fail us when we need them? If I had my way, we would not have anything to do with Russia. They cannot tell the truth. They will not keep their agreements. We made one of our greatest mistakes

when we recognized them as a nation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma.

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Payments, public buildings purchase contracts: For payments of principal, interest, taxes, and any other obligations under contracts entered into pursuant to the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (40 U. S. C. 356), \$1,331,100: *Provided*, That the Administrator of General Services may enter into contracts during the fiscal year 1958 for which the aggregate of annual payments for amortization of principal and interest thereon shall not exceed \$9,000,000, in addition to the unused portion of the \$12,000,000 limitation applicable prior to July 1, 1957, under the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1957 (70 Stat. 343): *Provided further*, That the contracts about to be entered into shall have been authorized by the appropriate legislative committees and in amount by the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language in the bill beginning on page 10, line 21, which reads as follows:

Provided further, That the contracts about to be entered into shall have been authorized by the appropriate legislative committees and in amount by the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that this is legislation on an appropriation bill, therefore in violation of the rules of the House.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the entire paragraph.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is well taken. The Chair sustains the point of order of the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. THOMAS: On page 10, after line 10, insert the following: "Payments, public buildings purchase contracts: For payments of principal, interest, taxes, and any other obligations under contracts entered into pursuant to the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (40 U. S. C. 356), \$1,331,100."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, this amendment reinserts the \$1,331,100 that appeared in the first part of the language before it was stricken from the bill.

The second thing it does is knock out the \$9 million limitation for the fiscal year 1958. The \$9 million limitation is no more than a rank guess. Our guess is as of today that you will not need any of it because the President has suspended the entire program.

Mr. Chairman, I ask for the adoption of the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Operating expenses, transportation and public utilities service: For necessary expenses of transportation and public utilities management and related activities, as pro-

vided by law, including not to exceed \$25,000 for expenses of travel; \$1,330,000.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to take a minute or two to call attention to what has transpired in the last few years since Congress enacted legislation which I had the honor of being the author of—the so-called motor pool bill. When that bill was introduced in the 2d session of the 83d Congress, we had in operation throughout our Government 260,000 commercial-type vehicles. The General Services Administration was authorized under that legislation to create in key cities in the United States motor pools to serve all agencies in the locality instead of the Government having to furnish automobiles to every separate agency. The last report shows that the number of motor vehicles owned by the Government—that is, the number of commercial-type automobiles—is now down from 260,000 in 1953 to 195,548—a reduction of 64,452 automobiles.

On page 1041 of our hearings, there is a table that shows savings from the operation of these motor pools in 1955 amounted to \$521,000; in 1956, \$1,300,000; in 1957, \$2,336,000. It is estimated that savings next year will be up to \$3,424,000.

This operation is conducted by 18 people in the General Services Administration, and by the end of the fiscal year 1957, we will have 28 of these motor pools operating throughout the United States.

It is estimated that when the program gets well underway annual savings in excess of \$5 million will result. This, of course, is a small sum when compared with billions, but is well worth saving and I am very pleased to be able to make this report to the Committee of a place where annual savings of a substantial sum are being made.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strategic and critical materials: For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpiling Act of July 23, 1946, including the acquisition of one parcel of land located at Harahan, La., now under lease to the Government and used for the storage of strategic and critical materials, services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), not to exceed \$3,327,600 for operating expenses, not to exceed \$86,000 for expenses of travel, and necessary expenses for transportation and handling, within the United States (including charges at United States ports), storage, security, and maintenance of strategic and critical materials acquired for or transferred to the supplemental stockpile established pursuant to section 104 (b) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U. S. C. 1704 (b)), \$19 million, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That any funds received as proceeds from sale or other disposition of materials on account of the rotation of stocks under said act shall be deposited to the credit, and be available for expenditure for the purposes, of this appropriation: *Provided further*, That during the current fiscal year, there shall be no limitation on the value of surplus strategic and critical materials which, in accordance with subsection 6 (a) of the act of July 23, 1946 (50 U. S. C. 98e (a)), may be transferred to stockpiles established in accordance with said act: *Provided further*, That no part of

funds available shall be used for construction of warehouses or tank storage facilities.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DAVIS of Georgia: On page 13, line 8, strike out "\$19,000,000."

(Mr. DAVIS of Georgia asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I would not under any circumstances want to cut out even \$1 either in this or any other bill, which would affect our military security. However, in dealing with this question of stockpiling of critical materials and strategic materials, we should deal with it not on a basis of hysteria or fright.

My amendment will eliminate from this bill an item of \$19 million for the purchase of critical and strategic material. This appropriation is not needed. There was brought over into 1957 fiscal year for this item \$389,029,618, unobligated funds. Obligated funds brought over into 1957 fiscal year were \$378,276,004. The total funds brought over into 1957 fiscal year on this item, obligated and unobligated, were \$767,305,622.

There will be carried over into 1958 fiscal year, according to estimates submitted and placed in the record of the hearings, \$145,680,000 unobligated funds, and \$196,625,622 of obligated funds, making a total of \$342,305,622 obligated and unobligated funds which will be carried over into 1958 fiscal year.

These figures are in the hearings and will be found on page 949.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS. I will say to our distinguished friend, the gentleman from Georgia, if you will permit, the committee will accept your amendment with the reservation that when we go to conference, if anything develops between now and then, we reserve the right to restore that amount in the bill, and, if not, we will leave it out.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. I am glad to accept that.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. DAVIS].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Committee, including contracts for engineering, drafting, and computing services; not to exceed \$380,000 for expenses of travel; maintenance and operation of aircraft; not to exceed \$100 for newspapers and periodicals; uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114), as amended; and services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); \$71,000,000.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROGERS of Texas: On page 19, line 11, strike out "\$71,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$70,000,000."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield briefly?

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. I will be happy to yield.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, my deep admiration for my distinguished friend from Texas compels the subcommittee to accept his amendment, with the understanding that we go to conference, and if anything develops between now and then whereby this extra \$1 million is needed, we will reserve the right to try to put it back in the bill in conference. Otherwise, we will be glad to accept the amendment.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. ROGERS].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Construction and equipment: For construction and equipment at laboratories and research stations of the committee, including the acquisition of not to exceed 115 acres of land, \$36,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which is at the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROGERS of Texas: On page 19, line 15, after the first comma, strike out "\$36,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$35,000,000."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, may I make this statement? The item was \$41,484,000, and the committee reduced it to \$36 million. It is a 4-year program. Heretofore we have been appropriating this money 10 million this year, 10 million next year, and 10 million the next year. We have an understanding with the NACA, and, incidentally, they do most of this work themselves. They go out and contract to the lowest bidder, but they think they can save one or two million, and we cut it by \$5½ million. We will accept the gentleman's amendment with the hope that none of us has cut it too much, because these are valuable pieces of equipment. They are wind tunnels and high-pressure test facilities, and if the money is needed we are going to have to give it to them. Meantime we will accept the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, I want to make this observation: I do not want to be placed in the position of trying to curtail research activity in the field of aeronautics. I do not feel that I am. The appropriation for this particular committee has increased from 1946 from \$24 million up to \$71 million. Perhaps that amount is needed. I do not know. However, I do know that the commercial

aviation people of this Nation and the aviation industries of themselves profit immeasurably by the research and development that is done by this particular committee. I appreciate the fact that they have a right to do that, but by the same token many of those industries are kept up by Government contracts, and I feel that what we should do is to reduce as much as possible the contribution that is being made by the taxpayers directly to this program, and let the people who are profiting by it pay at least a portion of it. There is no yardstick to determine just how much the industries and the commercial airlines profit by it.

I do think the committee should look into that next year and see if we cannot develop some yardstick by which to measure it.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. I shall be happy to yield.

Mr. THOMAS. I do not mean to intimate that there is any man in this House who would say that my friend wants to hurt national defense—and this is national defense, make no mistake about it. We are spending \$6 billion or \$7 billion a year for planes for the Government; this is the research institution that does work for 5, 10, or 15 years in advance. To be frank about it, of course, private industry in aviation in this country is mostly financed by Government money, and it is this crowd that does the research for private industry and for the Government.

I just want to say to the gentleman that nothing I have said should be construed except in the highest terms of the gentleman. I know he would never want to do anything that would hurt this agency or any other agency of Government.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. I appreciate the gentleman's concern, and I want to commend this subcommittee for the great job they did in this particular program in reducing the budget estimate.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. ROGERS].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, if there is such a thing as a beneficent conspiracy I would say that one is operating here in Committee this afternoon. It is always a pleasure to be around when there is a mutual admiration society transacting business here on the floor. We sure spoon out the honey when it serves our purpose, and I would say to the chairman of this subcommittee handling this bill that while I do not want to be critical, it seems to me that on our side we have fallen down a little on offering amendments—perhaps because from past experience we have learned that coming from our side of the aisle they are

usually voted down by strict party vote—it would not be kind to say—regardless of merit.

If I judge the situation which exists here just at this moment this afternoon amendments are being offered on the Democratic side to cut down the amounts named in the bill. I am just wondering what has happened to our members of the committee, why they do not offer amendments to make reductions that will be accepted. It may be because of some agreement made in committee to stand by the report—but that agreement if it was made should apply to the majority of the committee as well as to the minority. A Member on that side offers an amendment to cut the amount carried in the bill, and the chairman of the subcommittee accepts it. That is the way the Democrats are operating. They get the credit for voting for economy. What do we Republicans get? I see what they are up to. I want to commend them for being alert and attempting to get all this favorable political publicity. They sure have election day in mind every day. But why not tell me where I can offer an amendment that you will accept so that we on this side can have a share of the credit? It would help me in my district. You know my opponent last year said I voted "no" on everything and never did any good for anybody. He forgot to state that my votes against wages were in reality economy votes. He forgot that I was not politically ambitious enough to promise everyone everything when I knew the promises could not be kept. Now, if the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS]—and I admire him, he is the best-dressed man in the House and one of the kindest—if he will just tell me where I can offer an amendment somewhere to cut out some money which he will accept, I would appreciate it.

Mr. THOMAS. Let me say to my distinguished friend if he will yield—

Mr. HOFFMAN. Now, just a minute. Tell me a little in advance where in the bill I can offer an amendment that you will accept—just one place.

Mr. THOMAS. If the gentleman from Michigan ever needs anything from anybody on either side of the aisle he is going to get it. We are all for the gentleman on both sides. Frankly, now, about these two amendments—

Mr. HOFFMAN. I am not joking. Tell me where I can do it.

Mr. THOMAS. This is one of the important agencies of Government. Of course, they have now about 8,200 employees and they want to go to about 9,000. We have let them go.

I remember when my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH], handled this appropriation 10 and 12 years ago and they wanted \$15 million or \$20 million, we had quite a heated debate about it and the suggestion was made that the time would soon come when they would want more money and still more money; and they have grown.

Mr. HOFFMAN. To get back to the subject, if the gentleman will tell me where I can make a cut that would be acceptable to him it would help us on this side and especially your humble

servant from the Fourth District of Michigan. I want to be with you in the 86th Congress when we will have a majority here and at the other end of the Capitol to help us appreciably in the next election.

Mr. THOMAS. Seriously, we cannot hurt this agency too much. We have already given them a good cut.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I cannot yield further; the gentleman is just begging the question which is, Will you tell me or some colleague over here on the Republican side in advance where we can offer an amendment that you will accept? My fellow Republicans on this side would like to get in on this political propaganda drive. And we realize that no matter how hard we try, no matter what we offer, you can vote it down.

Mr. THOMAS. There is no propaganda about it, I will say to my friend.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I may be dumb, but I can see this one all right, and so can the boys in the Press Gallery.

Mr. THOMAS. We all love you, and I will say that any time you want anything, the gentleman is going to get it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Again I ask the gentleman: Is there not some way I can get some advantage out of offering an amendment which the gentleman will accept? Just a little hint to me instead of to a Democratic colleague?

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I yield.

Mr. MASON. I personally welcome the sinners back home after 20 years, and I would think the gentleman would.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Well, I do, but they are getting all the fatted calves, and they are not the only returning prodigal sons who have seen the light, and some of us who never strayed from home—who have talked and worked for economy and efficiency—would like to march in the parade even if converted sinners are in front. Let us come in at the tail end while they carry the flag and play in the band.

Mr. MASON. I do not care what they do as long as they do what is right.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, we are always glad to hear the gentleman from Michigan. If he was not serving in this House, I do not think I would hardly want to serve here.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Will the gentleman yield for one observation?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. If the gentleman will forget it, I will appreciate it.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, what I was going to say is this: He is a very able Member of this House, and he makes a great contribution in a substantial way, as well as occasionally giving us a little levity with his brilliance and his wit.

While the gentleman from Texas who has headed this committee for a number of years needs no defense from a humble neophyte member of this committee like myself, I do believe the House knows, and I know by serving on this committee with him for several weeks in bringing in this bill, that the gentleman from Texas has been for economy all the way through on

this bill. He is interested in providing sufficient funds for each agency so that they can properly perform the functions of their particular branch. However, at the same time he has crowded them for efficiency and economy, and he has had a major part in bringing this bill to the floor with a cut of over one-half billion dollars.

Mr. Chairman, I feel I should pay him this well-deserved tribute.

The Clerk read as follows:

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

General operating expenses: For necessary operating expenses of the Veterans' Administration, not otherwise provided for, including expenses incidental to securing employment for war veterans; uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law; not to exceed \$3,500 for newspapers and periodicals; and not to exceed \$3,020,000 for expenses of travel of employees; \$161,374,000, of which \$18,500,000 shall be available for such expenses as are necessary for the loan guaranty program: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay in excess of 22 persons engaged in public relations work: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay educational institutions for reports and certifications of attendance at such institutions an allowance at a rate in excess of \$1 per month for each eligible veteran enrolled in and attending such institution.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to thank the members of the Appropriations Committee on both sides of the aisle for the tremendous interest they have taken in providing prosthetic appliances for the amputees, the blind, the paraplegics, the deaf, and others. It has been a great cooperative work on their part and at a later time I shall ask to have inserted as a part of my remarks a very fine statement by Col. Robert S. Allen, commentator, regarding prosthetic appliances.

Colonel Allen had a very gallant war record and he is a very able columnist and broadcaster. His work has helped many civilian disabled. He is a human dynamo for any cause he espouses. When he appeared before the veterans he pointed out that some years ago the tremendously heavy artificial arms and legs cost \$500, but more recently and today they cost \$1,500. The hooks that he uses makes it very easy for them to move the hook and use the arm to better advantage. These hooks cost only \$68.

I saw Col. Robert S. Allen in 1944 at General Patten's headquarters where he was serving as combat intelligence officer to General Patten's army headquarters just after they had taken the fortress of Metz. He said to me, "Will you please tell my wife I am all right." A few days later he was taken prisoner, and his arm had been shot off. From that time Robert S. Allen has been determined to see that those who have given their arms and legs are provided with the proper appliances in order to make life more livable. While he was a patient at the Walter Reed Hospital he was an inspiration to all disabled veterans. He has indomitable courage. He and others deserve a great deal of credit for what has been done in pros-

thetic research—and again I thank this Appropriations Committee for what it has done.

I include as a part of my remarks the following statement by Robert Allen:

STATEMENT OF ROBERT ALLEN, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. THOMAS. Gentlemen of the committee, I invited my friend, Bob Allen, to come by and talk with us. Bob has done as much or more than perhaps all of us put together in prosthetic devices for the veterans. He is an expert in it, and has worked on it long and hard.

We are delighted, Bob, that you could take time out to come by and give us a statement.

Mr. ALLEN. You are very gracious and generous, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen. I would just take a few moments. I want to thank you again for all you have done for the program.

The problem I would like to take a few moments to discuss with you does not involve more funds. Our budget has been about the same for the last few years, about \$800,000, and, in fact, this year we are budgeted for slightly less than that.

Our problem involves one of the most efficient and productive use of our money. And that arises from a ruling from the Budget Bureau quite suddenly and out of the blue which requires the expenditure of these research funds within 1 fiscal year.

All through these years this program has been going on in artificial limbs it has been essential to program certain items over a long period of time. You gentlemen have made possible through the continued support of this program the key factor for our official limb development, and that is the continuity.

This program has developed a small group of technicians and experts who are sort of miracle people—none of them are geniuses, but they have developed a facility for just making things operate where there is nothing.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Allen, would you yield right there?

Mr. ALLEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. THOMAS. Gentlemen, what Mr. Allen is saying to us, is that we ought to make these 2-year funds rather than 1-year funds for research and development. Is there objection?

Mr. YATES. No.

Mr. BOLAND. I certainly favor it.

Mr. THOMAS. It is done. Bob, will you tell us about some of the good outstanding things the unit has done?

Mr. ALLEN. I have here, in one instance, a new elbow, a mechanical elbow that you loosen and lock just by a twitch. Now, an amputee above the elbow, you can't use this hook unless you lock that elbow. You might say, my elbow doesn't have a lock, it does, it is up, you have to put it in this artificial thing. The crux of the thing is to put it in there so that it doesn't become a thousand pounds after you have worn it a few hours, because everything that you hang on that stump becomes intensified as the day goes on.

For instance, when I was discharged from Walter Reed they gave me an arm which cost the Government \$527 then—that was 10 years ago—which would be now, what, \$1,500? That was the best arm that Uncle Sam could buy. And it had a hand that was called a miraculous hand. And the only thing that was miraculous about it was how they unloaded it on the Government, because there wasn't anything else miraculous about it, because it was made out of aluminum, and it weighed a pound and a quarter when you put it on, and a ton and a quarter after a few hours.

I have a hook here that weighs 5 ounces, and it is infinitely more proficient than that hand, and it works with springs.

Now, this lock which I have had on now for about 5 months has never had a breakdown. That is the big struggle. They have been working on that for years. They have made a breakthrough. I am guinea-pigging it. There are some others that are guinea-pigging it. You couldn't do that on a 12-months' basis. It has to be extended. Now, supposing something develops on this thing, some little cog, or some breakdown, they have to go on from there. And it all gets down to just a few words, gentlemen, as the chairman said, if I may just insert here, that Public Law 729 shall, as provided in that act: "remain available until expended," so our funds will remain available until expended.

We have been awfully careful about the money. And we haven't spent any money for anything beyond what has gone right into this thing. We have a little group of people, not over 8 or 10 or a dozen, and they are really miraculous technicians. And this spring we are going to put on a show here on the Hill in which we are going to show some of these things.

Mr. THOMAS. What is the doctor's name who is head of the New York office?

Mr. ALLEN. Dr. Rusk.

Mr. THOMAS. He is a genius.

Mr. ALLEN. He is. They have some others, Dr. Clopstick—they are like these people, these cryptographers, you don't know what they are doing, but they are doing it. They have got a new cable which is made out of something, it isn't made out of wire, it is made out of nylon. It is fantastic. You see, these things take a terrific pressure. I am throwing this around all the time, I open and close it a thousand times a day. Here is a cable made out of nylon. It looks like metal, but it is not. I have had the cable about—well, I put it on just before Christmas, and it is still there.

Mr. YATES. You said that your arm cost \$527 when you walked out of Walter Reed?

Mr. ALLEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. YATES. Have you any idea of what this one cost?

Mr. ALLEN. Of course, out at Walter Reed they are making this, down at the hangar, I don't know, but out at Walter Reed is costs the Government about \$68. And this is a bucket—I haven't had a new bucket, as I recall it, for 2 years, all this is hanging on this old bucket, which is pliable and malleable. It is just fabulous.

In 1945 or 1946 when they gave me that \$527 arm, this miracle hand was operated by rubber bands. At that time we had knocked off Hiroshima with an atomic bomb and wiped out 75,000 people with one blow, but all they could give a guy that had lost an arm or a hand was a rubber band. But now they have this new thing. You could make a book with string. The problem is always weight, because every ounce you hang on this in the morning becomes a pound and then a ton by evening.

Mr. BOLAND. The original arm wasn't developed by the Government—this was developed by private resources?

Mr. ALLEN. That is right. Now, all of this stuff is available to private industry. There is no patent. It is all available. You notice these pictures of these youngsters? That is all Government stuff. The arm they gave me was made out of leather and metal; they didn't use plastics. And after about 3 months it smelled like a saddlery. And the stuff began to rot on you. And I have a very simple harness made out of—well, it isn't nylon; it is something else—it is perspiration-resistant and moisture-resistant. I have had this same arm about 14 months, all through last summer. And it is just a

simple little brace across here, where you used to have loops under here and loops under there, they used to really lash you up.

They would spend all this money on a veteran amputee, and you had to go through certain training out at the hospitals, and once they got away from you they threw the thing in a corner.

Mr. THOMAS. You were wonderful, and thank you a million for coming by. Thank you for your advice and we will follow it, you needn't worry.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time as we approach consideration of the Veterans' Administration section of the bill to point out 1 or 2 respects in which the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and his associates deserve commendation. If you will examine the report of our committee on the bill you will see that the total cuts in administrative expenses amount to only \$13 million out of a \$4½ billion appropriation. Some of you may wonder why we were not able to make deeper cuts in administrative expenses. The reason is because the Veterans' Administration itself has done a very creditable job in getting operations under control. I put a table in the RECORD yesterday showing that personnel in the VA, for example, is down from 41,473 people in 1953 to 28,216 for 1958. I would like also to call your attention to the fact that net administrative costs estimated for 1958 in the budget estimates that came to us, when compared to 1957, were down \$5,310,000, showing conclusively that substantial economies have been made by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and his staff.

There is one other item to which attention should be called, and that is the Department of Insurance. There significant economies have been made also. The number of life-insurance policies outstanding, for example, has remained stable since 1954 at 6½ million policies, but operating costs of the insurance department have gone down \$13 million during the last 2 years or from \$37 million in 1954 to \$24 million in 1958. This amounts to a cost per policy of \$3.83 per policy in 1958 as against a cost of \$5.54 in 1954.

I mention those things because I think the committee and the Members of the House would like to know that in the field of getting administrative costs under control, Administrator Higley, in my opinion, and his associates are doing a very creditable job.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONAS. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MASON. The gentleman has just given a very excellent tribute to the Veterans' Administration and its Administrator. I think if we do that more and criticize less on some other things, we would get further along. We just had a tribute paid to the head of the Department of Defense because of his move in the right direction. Let us give credit where credit is due.

Mr. JONAS. I agree with the gentleman, and I would say further that it is

always easier to criticize, but if you spend some time on these subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations poring over these budget estimates, examining witnesses from day to day, you will find that it is not easy to cut down billions of dollars in operating costs. We approve that in this bill because 80 percent of the cuts we have made cannot be attributed to economies that we are enforcing in the departments, but the substantial cuts in this bill result from curtailment of big, broad programs which Congress itself has authorized.

Mr. WIER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to make inquiry of the committee concerning a policy over which the veterans organizations in my district and I think generally through the country are rather disturbed. I have had some experience with it myself in the last year and a half.

During the course of these appropriation hearings by the subcommittee, was it called to the attention of the committee by veterans organizations or anyone else the fact that rating cuts are being made in greater number in the compensation of qualified disabled veterans? For example, a veteran that has been drawing a 60 percent rating, after he takes his annual physical review, is reduced to 40 percent and others from 40 percent to 20 percent. I have had a great many of those cases in my area of reductions in compensation ratings of disabled veterans.

It has been rumored that these orders came from the top, to have a closer review of the physical disability rating of disabled veterans with the thought in mind of reducing the cost of compensation. Did that subject come up at all in the committee?

Mr. THOMAS. May I say to our distinguished friend from Minnesota [Mr. WIER] that those cuts to which he refers are administrative cuts. Neither this committee nor the Congress has jurisdiction over them unless the Congress wants to take jurisdiction. It could conceivably do that by legislation. But during the course of the hearings the subject was not gone into with any thoroughness because we had no evidence of unfairness. I think Mr. Higley, head of the Veterans' Administration, and his group are certainly trying to do a fair job. But if the gentleman has any specific information on the subject, I hope he will send it to us and we should be glad to look into it.

Frankly, we did not have any direct evidence before us on the subject for the simple reason more than anything else that it is an administrative matter. The committee does not make the cuts nor does it attempt to adjust any individual's compensation. I am sure the gentleman understands that.

Mr. WIER. I will say to the Chairman that I have taken the initiative myself because of the number of cuts recently made in the Fort Snelling Regional Office in the last year. I have written to Mr. R. L. Jarnagin, Chief of Review Board Section, in the Central Office, Veterans' Administration, asking him if he would

kindly furnish me with the number of veterans whose compensation was cut during the year 1956 at the Fort Snelling, Minn., regional office by action of the review boards there, as well as the total number of veterans who are drawing compensation. I just wanted to see how big the problem is.

Mr. THOMAS. I thank the gentleman for his suggestion.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. WIER], I am sure, is absolutely right on the subject of the cuts in veterans' compensation that have taken place administratively. I think one reason for that is that the Veterans' Administration has at its elbow, looking over its desk all of these investigating committees. I think they have had as many as five including our own Committee on Veterans' Affairs experts going through their accounts to see what they are doing.

I have had an experience in cuts like this in a number of cases in my own district, where individuals have been cut from 10 percent and 20 percent to nothing, and then receiving higher compensation. I think some of it is due to those who would like to take away any preference that the veterans have in civil-service employment. I am delighted the gentleman from Minnesota has brought up the question because I am sure if enough Members discuss the matter with the Administrator and others in the Veterans' Administration that this very pernicious practice will stop. I know that it exists.

There is one especially flagrant case in a cut in a heart case—twice the veteran has been cut. I am now trying to have the compensation restored. Since all of public statements by my very distinguished constituent, Dr. Dudley White, we know the importance of having a patient with a heart disability take care of himself, to eat properly, and so forth. How can a heart case look out for himself without money? And this is a service-connected case.

I note in the hearings that certain sums of money will be asked for at a later date for compensation and pensions if the amount in the bill is not enough.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HOFFMAN: On page 21, line 10, strike out "\$6,700,000" and insert "\$6,119,000."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, we are past that. I wonder if my friend wants to insist on it. If he does, I am not going to object.

Mr. HOFFMAN. That will be wonderful. To this amendment? The gentleman is not objecting to this amendment?

Mr. THOMAS. The gentleman realizes we are past it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Yes; I realize we have gone past it. I intended to ask unanimous consent to go back to page 21, but if the gentleman does not object—

Mr. THOMAS. I am not going to object, of course not, to my friend's offering the amendment.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Will the gentleman accept the amendment, too?

Mr. THOMAS. What was the amendment?

Mr. HOFFMAN. On page 21, to reduce the total of \$6,700,000 by striking out \$581,000. That goes for additional personnel. I call to the gentleman's attention before he answers that that amendment was suggested to me by a very prominent Member on the gentleman's side, our distinguished colleague from Virginia, Mr.—well, I guess I will not name him, because he might be accused of giving comfort to—

Mr. THOMAS. What is the gentleman's amendment now? Is it to line 10 on page 21?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Yes.

Mr. THOMAS. The gentleman wants to reduce it by what amount of money?

Mr. HOFFMAN. By \$581,000. That was for additional personnel, as shown on page 13 of the committee report.

Mr. THOMAS. Let me talk frankly to my friend, and then I am going to leave it up to his good judgment.

Mr. HOFFMAN. To my good judgment?

Mr. THOMAS. The workload of the Securities and Exchange Commission is up and up and up during this period of high financing throughout the United States. We have a lot of cases where innocent men and women are getting defrauded. We give the Commission half of their increase and direct, "You cannot put a nickel of this in the District of Columbia. You have to put it in the field." If the gentleman wants to cut it, we are going to accept his amendment.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Will the gentleman tell me whether this has anything to do with the recent drive on the Fairbanks-Morse Co.? To obtain control of that company? A certain individual has or alleges he has, control of stock necessary to determine control of the corporation. He says, according to the press, that he was offered \$1 million for his stock but if Fairbanks Morse will offer another million he will sell to it.

Mr. THOMAS. Not to my knowledge. I want to be honest about it. I do not know whether the gentleman is for it or not, but not to my knowledge.

Mr. HOFFMAN. It is not my desire to cut an appropriation where the reduction will prevent our people being protected. May I make a deal with the gentleman? If I do not insist on this amendment, will the gentleman tell me where I can offer one later?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The amendment is withdrawn. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Inpatient care: For expenses necessary for the maintenance and operation of hospitals and domiciliary facilities and for the care and treatment of beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration in facilities not under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration as authorized by law, including the furnishing of recreational articles and facilities; maintenance and operation of farms; repairing, altering, improving, or providing facilities in the several hospitals and homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration, not otherwise provided for, either by contract, or by the hire of temporary employees and purchase of materials; not to

exceed \$366,500 for expenses of travel of employees; uniforms or allowances therefor as authorized by the act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114), as amended; and aid to State or Territorial homes in conformity with the act approved August 27, 1888, as amended (24 U. S. C. 134) for the support of veterans eligible for admission to Veterans' Administration facilities for hospital or domiciliary care; \$708,656,000, including the sum of \$6,656,000 for reimbursable services performed for other Government agencies and individuals: *Provided*, That allotments and transfers may be made from this appropriation to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (Public Health Service), the Army, Navy, and Air Force Departments, for disbursement by them under the various headings of their applicable appropriations, of such amounts as are necessary for the care and treatment of beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration: *Provided further*, That the foregoing appropriation is predicated on furnishing inpatient care and treatment to an average of 140,800 beneficiaries during the fiscal year 1958, including members in State or Territorial homes, and if a lesser number is experienced such appropriation shall be expended only in proportion to the average number of beneficiaries furnished such care and treatment.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, just for the purpose of asking the chairman of the committee for an explanation of the point in the report appearing on page 6 headed "Sites and expenses, purchase contract, and public buildings projects." According to the report, the committee is providing \$20 million for site acquisition, design, and program expenses. That is, I presume, in view of the fact that the General Services Administration has suspended temporarily its consideration of financing the buildings which heretofore have been approved under the Lease-Purchase Act, and you are providing \$20 million for GSA to proceed to acquire sites and prepare plans and specifications for those buildings that are being held in suspension. Is that the point?

Mr. THOMAS. May I say to my distinguished friend from California that we did not cut that item one penny, and I will tell him why we did not touch it.

In the first place, with the \$20 million and appropriations heretofore made they have for sites and planning \$40 million. The reason we did not touch it is simply this: Even though this program is temporarily suspended, that is, the actual signing of the contracts, it has nothing to do with sites and drawing plans. We think it is a good idea for them to go ahead and get the sites bought and the plans drawn, because if this program bogs down next year, and we more or less agreed here yesterday we would put into the bill several hundred million dollars next year for direct appropriations for building, then you will have the plans and the sites already ready to go. It makes sense, in my judgment.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Does the committee estimate that the \$20 million provided for here will provide for the acquisition of sites and plans and specifications for these public buildings that have been approved under lease-purchase—all of them, a part of them, or what?

Mr. THOMAS. As well as I can remember, with this \$20 million they will

have \$40 million and it will take care of about \$460 million of construction projects. Before we get through, this matter of sites and planning is going to cost in the neighborhood of \$100 million to \$120 million.

Mr. McDONOUGH. In other words, the \$20 million provides for major projects now under consideration.

Mr. THOMAS. That is right exactly.

Mr. McDONOUGH. I am glad to hear that funds are provided for the acquisition of sites and for the preparation of plans and specifications. I am interested in the progress of the United States Custom House and Federal office building at Los Angeles, which I have sponsored since 1946 and which we need very much. The funds in this bill will, I presume be sufficient to go ahead with the site acquisition, plans, and specification for this building.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to ask the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee a couple of questions regarding the veterans' program. As a member of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and I hasten to say I am not here representing the committee in the comments I am about to make, but as a member of the committee I am quite concerned with seeing to it that the hospital and medical program of the VA continues, at least, at the present level. Some of the discussion I heard yesterday with reference to a cut of some \$200 million in the veterans' program indicated that it would possibly represent a guess and that it was a guess, let us say, of the department versus a guess of the committee. This is not meant, I might say, to be critical of the committee because I have a very high regard for the distinguished chairman as well as all members of the committee. But, the question I have in mind, Mr. Chairman, is this. Do you feel according to the testimony of the Veterans' Administration officials that there would be any necessity of closing any beds or closing any wings in existing hospitals because of any of the cuts that have been made in the program in this bill?

Mr. THOMAS. I am delighted to attempt to answer the question of our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from California. The gentleman is a man of great human understanding. He does a tremendous job for the veterans in the United States, and certainly for the people in his district. Answering the gentleman's question directly: Do you know how much is cut out of this bill for veterans' medicine? Not one red penny. Can you imagine it? Let me repeat it. Not one red penny was reduced from the budget estimates for veterans' medicines—not even for inpatient care or outpatient care. Do you know how much money is in this bill? A little better than \$800 million. Now, if there is anything wrong with the medical program, if there are any beds closed it will certainly not be the fault of the Congress; will it? Because you have not reduced it one 5-cent piece. Let me point this out to you: We have not built a new hospital for the veterans in this country in about 3 years.

So the bed capacity for this year is just about what it was last year. They say, perhaps, they will have about 600 new beds this year that they did not have last year. But, let us be frank about it. That is all bookkeeping. We have over 140,000 veterans' beds this year. We had them last year. We had not deducted one red penny and we are assuming that every bed we have will be used. Does that answer the gentleman's question?

Mr. SISK. I appreciate the gentleman's answer very much because from time to time we have reports from the field that this wing or that wing, or so many beds of a given hospital have been closed. We inquire as to why, and immediately the Veterans' Administration comes back with this statement: "Well, we do not have the money to keep that particular facility, or that wing of that hospital open."

I appreciate very much the statement the gentleman has made, because it is in line with what I had felt was true according to the report. I am just as anxious to bring about economies in all programs of Government as anyone here. I hope some of us will have some answers now for some of these administrators when they tell us they do not have the money. As I understand it, the committee has given the Veterans' Administration every penny, as far as medical care is concerned, that they asked for.

Mr. THOMAS. That is 100 percent correct.

Mr. SISK. I realize that the recommendations and suggestions of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs are always subject to approval by the Bureau of the Budget. What the Bureau of the Budget may have done between the time the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs made up his budget and the Budget Bureau operated on it, I do not know.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SISK. I yield.

Mr. JONAS. The money in this bill is sufficient to operate 140,800 beds. That is what the Veterans' Administration say they will have in operation in 1958, and that will be 460 beds more than 1957.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The gentleman from California [Mr. Sisk] has been invaluable as a member of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs. I would like to pay my tribute to the much maligned and abused budget. I do not always agree with them, but I will say this, they have always told the truth. That is not true of some of the departments. They say that certain things are recommended, and we find that they are not. I took these matters up with the Bureau of the Budget, and I find the budget is very truthful. I think Mr. Higley has the most difficult job next to the President in the country today.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS. May I join you in those words of commendation for Administrator Higley. He is very sympathetic and he has a head full of commonsense. I think he is a great American and a wonderful Administrator. He is almost as sympathetic for the veterans as our beloved colleague the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS].

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I think we all try hard. We may have different methods. I may say the gentleman from Texas is a very good diplomat. I would like to ask the gentleman from California if it is not true that our committee is working on certain hospital projects with the hope that they will be built. When the gentleman from New York, General KEARNEY, was chairman of the hospital subcommittee many fine recommendations were made.

Mr. SISK. Yes.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The hospital in Washington, Mt. Alto, is an absolute scandal. It is so overcrowded.

Mr. SISK. That is very true. We are very much concerned, particularly in three instances, for new hospitals that are not included.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The chairman of our committee has been away on account of the serious injury to his son, and he is very much interested in the hospitals also.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. FULTON. I believe I agree with the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] when he says that some of us feel slighted when we are left out of these compliments. When we on the Foreign Affairs Committee bring a foreign-aid bill before this House, we are not called these flowery things.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I think the gentleman has a good many complimentary statements; and, better than that, he gets the votes for his legislation.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I want to compliment the committee which brought this appropriation bill to the House for not striking anything from the item for medical attention for veterans. A matter developed on our committee the other day, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, that astounded me, and I want to read into the RECORD at this time an excerpt from that committee hearing. The Mr. Dixon, whose testimony I shall quote, is Mr. Melvin Dixon, director of veterans' affairs for the State of Florida. Let me say in the beginning that I hope the Members from the State of Florida will not take offense at what I am going to say here today, because I realize that if this state of affairs prevails in Florida, it prevails to a greater or lesser degree in every State of the Union. I read the following portion of the committee hearings:

Mr. LONG. Mr. CHRISTOPHER, did you want me to yield to you?

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. If you will, sir.

Mr. LONG. All right, sir.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. I understand you had a number of psychiatric veterans in jails be-

cause there were no hospital facilities available for them. What is the approximate number in jails in the entire State?

Mr. DIXON. In the entire State, sir, on January 28, the day I made a spot check to determine the number of veterans to be held in jail with no charges pending on them or awaiting hospitalization in the Veterans' Administration hospital, the number was 42.

Then I made the further statement that the above figure of 42 will average between 30 and 60 on nearly any given day in Florida.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. When a psychiatric veteran is placed in jail for his own protection and the protection of the public, do you not think that in a lot of those cases it is going to render that man's eventual recovery much less likely than if he had hospitalization?

You know, there is a certain stigma and disgrace attached to being sent to jail even if you are just put in there to keep you from freezing to death in a blizzard. No one wants to go to jail. There is an opinion in the land that when you go to jail you have committed at least a misdemeanor.

It seems to me that it is a terrible indictment of not only the Veterans' Administration, but the whole economy of the United States that a country that is rich enough to do all the things that we do and give away billions of dollars all over the world, however needful that may be, to confine in a jail a veteran who has honorably worn the uniform of the United States, confine him in jail for no reason in the world except that we have not got a place to put him; he offered his life and his body to protect this Nation and its flag, and now we have to put him in jail when he ought to be in the hospital. A situation like that almost moves me to profanity.

Mr. DIXON. Judge, let me say that I certainly agree with you. And I am sometimes moved to profanity.

I wanted the Members of the House and the members of the committee to know that the director of veterans' affairs for the State of Florida says that there are 30 veterans in jail without any charges against them in the State of Florida on any given date because there is no place to put them. If that is the situation in Florida it is the situation generally throughout the United States, and it is something I think everyone on the floor should know.

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. I yield.

Mr. HALEY. I want to call the attention of the distinguished gentleman from Missouri first to the fact that, of course, nobody ever freezes to death in Florida because they do not have that kind of weather, but I do want to make this statement that the gentleman will recall also from the testimony, that we have no neuropsychiatric facilities in the State of Florida. The closest neuropsychiatric facilities are hundreds of miles away, and we have in hospitals outside the State of Florida in addition to these people about 840 veterans every day in the year.

Mr. LONG. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. LONG. I would like to make an observation at this particular point. For the past 4 years we have been attempting to get a mental hospital for soldiers in Florida. The Government has spent over a million dollars in the buying of a

site and for the doing of the architectural work on that building but it is stalled at this point. I think this Congress should know that a veteran who is mentally sick in Florida must travel at least 500 miles before he can get to a hospital; then he will find the hospital full and he will be turned away.

The Clerk read as follows:

Major alterations, improvements, and repairs: For all necessary expenses of major alterations, improvements, and repairs to regional offices, supply depots, and hospital and domiciliary facilities, \$2,028,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be used to commence any major alteration, improvement, or repair unless funds are available for the completion of such work; and no funds shall be used for such work at any facility if the Veterans' Administration is reasonably certain that the installation will be abandoned in the near future.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I hesitate to take too much of the Committee's time because I realize the need to move along but I do feel with reference to this particular item regarding construction of hospital and domiciliary facilities that some attention should be given to the matter. I would like at this time to particularly discuss a problem we are concerned with nationally, with reference to keeping the veteran who is in need of hospitalization in a position to receive that hospitalization.

The \$42,500,000 which is included in this program I believe primarily goes to some 18 projects. The largest projects are, I believe, a new hospital in Nashville, Tenn., 1 at Jackson, Miss., and 1 in Wisconsin, as I recall.

The point I would like to bring out is: Due to the shift in population we are confronted in some areas of the country with a very grave situation. Certainly, as has been brought out here already, Florida is in dire need of additional hospital beds, particularly neuropsychiatric beds. I would like to comment with reference to my own State of California. We have today in the State of California something over 2,220,000 veterans. We have had a tremendous influx of veterans into that particular area since World War II. At the present time we have in that State, excluding domiciliary beds, only 9,700 hospital beds to care for these 2 million plus veterans. Due to a shift in population I feel that there is going to have to be some consideration given to the bringing into being in those areas of additional beds, both for neuropsychiatric, general medical and surgical services, and others, that may be needed because certainly we at this time in the State of California are very short. We have, according to the latest reports, over 6,000 neuropsychiatric patients today in State institutions. They are veterans; they are boys who would be eligible for veterans' hospital care if that care were available. As I have already mentioned, I know the situation that exists in Florida because of my experience as a member of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs. I would hope that all Members of the Congress, particularly those on committees that will be dealing with this in

time to come, will realize that in the readjustment that is going to be necessary, in order to care for the veterans in those areas where they are growing in number, it is going to require additional beds from time to time. We in California, particularly in the east bay area, are very hopeful we will have the opportunity to start construction very shortly on a new hospital.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SISK. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. BALDWIN. Is it not true that when the Veterans' Administration recently submitted a tabulation to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the hospitals in each State showing whether or not there was an average of any vacant beds that the record for the State of California showed they had not any surplus beds not in use whatsoever in the existing VA hospitals in California.

Mr. SISK. I might say that that is exactly right. The testimony of the VA officials was that we had waiting lists and that we did not have a single surplus bed in the State of California at the present time.

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SISK. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. HALEY. The same report, or the same information, brought forth the fact that in the State of Florida, where we only have 1,320 beds, the waiting list at any given time would more than fill up all hospital facilities; that if you vacated every bed there would still be a shortage.

Mr. SISK. The gentleman is right. And, as I stated earlier, Florida is in a deplorable condition so far as adequate beds are concerned to meet the needs of the veterans.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SISK. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. JONAS. Just so the record will be clear as to what type of veteran we are talking about, there is no waiting list anywhere in the United States for veterans with service-connected disabilities. The statement was made before our committee, and it is in the record, that if a service-connected veteran applies for hospitalization in a VA hospital and cannot get in, the Veterans' Administration will pay for his hospitalization in a contract bed in some private hospital.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

(Mr. SISK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. SISK] and others on our committee if it is not extremely difficult to find beds for veterans or anybody else in private hospitals. I have had a great deal of that experience lately.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I know that there are no vacant beds in most of the private hospitals. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. SISK. I might say that that is true. And, I would like to take this opportunity to talk with reference to the gentleman's comment. So far as G. M. and S. beds are concerned, there are no service-connected veterans waiting for G. M. and S. beds, but there are service-connected veterans in certain cases with neuropsychiatric difficulties waiting for beds. That was testified to in the State of Florida, and it is my understanding that in the State of California there are some cases of that type.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Certain general medical and surgical cases all over the country cannot get beds.

The Clerk read as follows:

Service-disabled veterans insurance fund: To increase the capital of the fund established in accordance with section 620 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended (38 U. S. C. 821), \$1,500,000.

Mr. LONG. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I think inasmuch as we are discussing this service-connected situation, we had better understand what is meant when we say "service connected." I do not think in many instances there is such a thing as "service connected" under the definition that we are using.

Having been superintendent of a mental hospital for more than 3 years, I speak from experience. In the mental institutions of Louisiana many non-service-connected soldiers were admitted and afterward found to be service connected.

When soldiers have worn the uniform and have defended this great country of ours, and are mentally sick and unable to take care of themselves with no place to go, and no one to take care of them, we are making a serious mistake when we say to them, "Because we cannot trace your disability from the time that you were in the military service or because we believe that it began before you went into the military service, although you went in there and did a wonderful service for this great country of ours, your disability is not service connected, and although you are sick and you served us and did the best you could, there no place to go, and this grateful country will not take care of you." I think we should be just a little careful.

Let us go back into the State of Florida, where I made investigations on several occasions. They have in that State literally hundreds of men who are mentally sick. They are now trying to build a mental hospital and if that hospital were put into service tomorrow, they would fill it as fast as the men could be admitted. And the Members who live in the State of Florida will tell you that this is true.

These people in the State of Florida must travel more than 500 miles to get to a mental hospital; and yet we have spent \$1 million at Gainesville, Fla., to get a site, draw plans and start construc-

tion of a hospital. We have now been stalled for economy's sake. I think it is high time that we think of the soldier just a little bit in these areas and put the hospitals where they are needed.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LONG. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentleman from the bottom of my heart for the constant interest he has shown in this great problem, especially the problem of the neuropsychiatric cases. I want to thank him and other members of his great committee for coming to my home city in Florida and looking over this situation thoroughly. I want the gentleman to know how grateful all the veterans of Florida are.

I should like to ask the gentleman this question. Is it not very difficult for even the best doctors to tell when a soldier has a service-connected neuropsychiatric problem, as against a non-service-connected similar problem? Is not that a very difficult problem to decide?

Mr. LONG. Mr. Chairman, I will answer the gentleman this way and state that it is almost impossible. The Member who I succeeded here tried to get soldiers service connected in order to get treatment for them and for more than 20 years they were classified as nonservice connected. Today they are service connected and have gained admittance to a hospital, but they were denied that same treatment for more than 20 years. It is almost impossible to tell when a mental condition starts, whether it started before the man went into the military service or while he was in the service or after he got out of the service.

Mr. Chairman, let me give you my definition of a service-connected case. If a man was called into the service and performed military duties, and if he put on the uniform and went into the service at the time when the Government needed him, giving that service freely, then I say that when the time comes and he is sick with no place to go and no one to care for him, a grateful Government can do no less than consider his illness service connected. Let the uniform and the service connect the disability, instead of a doctor's certificate.

The Clerk read as follows:

Appropriations available to the Veterans' Administration for the current fiscal year for "Inpatient care" and "Outpatient care" shall be available for funeral, burial, and other expenses incidental thereto (except burial awards authorized by Veterans Regulation No. 9 (a), as amended (38 U. S. C., ch. 12A)), for beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration receiving care under such appropriations.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, since we have just about completed the bill, with the exception of 1 or 2 small items, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the bill be considered as read and open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the bill and all amendments thereto close in 20 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any further amendments?

If not, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. IKARD, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6070) making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the previous question is ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the RECORD on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

FEDERAL REGULATORY COMMISSIONS—ARMS OF CONGRESS

(Mr. EVINS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the body of the RECORD, following the vote on the independent offices appropriation bill.)

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Speaker, during general debate on the independent offices appropriations bill on yesterday, I made

some remarks concerning the need for appropriate legislative committees of the Congress further considering the position of our independent agencies and regulatory commissions.

A special study and investigation by the Subcommittee on Regulatory Agencies of the House Small Business Committee during the last session of the Congress developed some rather startling testimony and the shifting positions of some of these commissions.

I also note, Mr. Speaker, that on February 5 of this year you addressed the House—your very timely and appropriate remarks appear at page 1309 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of this date—and at this time you spoke of the need for the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to study and investigate the Federal regulatory agencies for the purpose of determining whether or not the law, as enacted by Congress, is being properly carried out or whether a great many enactments of Congress are, in effect, being repealed or revamped by those who administer these laws passed by the Congress.

Certainly I join with our distinguished Speaker in this matter and I am gratified that the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House will take up this issue where our committee has initiated an investigation in this area. As I indicated on yesterday, this is a matter to which the Congress and the appropriate legislative committees should direct their attention.

In this connection, I desire to have reproduced in the RECORD—at a time when the appropriation for our independent agencies is being considered—excerpts from my committee's report, a report printed December 24, 1956, as House Document No. 2967, 84th Congress.

As I was honored to serve as chairman of this subcommittee, I personally feel that our report was a most constructive one and certainly it has been highly commended by lawyers, business concerns, and by many officials of our independent agencies and commissions themselves.

I commend this report to our legislative committees for their attention and consideration.

Our report on our study contained the following conclusions and recommendations:

1. Wisdom dictates avoidance of centralized Executive power over regulation of commerce: In adopting the Constitution the people granted to the Congress the power to regulate commerce. There is no similar grant in the Constitution of any power to the President of the United States.

Congress realized early the necessity for delegating to agencies of Government some of its power to regulate commerce. It acted wisely in diffusing such power in its delegation and in avoiding the delegation of that power to the executive branch. It chose instead to establish independent Federal regulatory commissions and agencies and to delegate to them certain of its powers to regulate commerce.

From the beginning of civilization citizens have struggled to avoid centralized autocratic control over their lives and their pursuits. In the establishment of independent regulatory commissions and agencies and in delegating to them certain powers to regu-

late commerce, Congress avoided centralizing such powers in the hands of the Chief Executive. Moreover, when that action was taken Congress made clear its intent to keep the Federal regulatory commissions and agencies free from control of the Chief Executive. The Supreme Court of the United States recognized that intent of the Congress (*Humphrey, Executor v. U.S.*, 295 U.S. 602). Therefore, those agencies were not only creatures of the Congress, they were arms of Congress and made responsible only to the Congress. In that way, if the original concept and intent had been carried out, the regulation of commerce would have remained largely with the people because under our system of government the Congress is expected to express the will of the people and when it does not the people express their will and their power over the Congress.

2. The intent to avoid centralization of the power to regulate commerce in the hands of the Chief Executive has become obscured, frustrated, and circumvented: The complexities and expansion of interstate commerce brought many and varied duties of regulation in that field. Many important segments of commerce and industry of necessity fell under regulation. Their activities were closely scrutinized by the regulating agencies. Thus, the importance of the role of the regulating agency grew. With that growth arose criticism against the regulating agency. The regulated disliked regulation. The regulated criticized the regulator. The volume of criticism against Federal regulatory commissions grew to such proportions that when one sought to lend an ear to it all else seemed to be forgotten. Reasons underlying original concepts concerning the independent Federal regulatory commissions and agencies faded.

The interests which were subject to regulation formulated clever propaganda. The regulated agencies were accused of not conforming to our constitutional concepts since they did not fit squarely into either the legislative, judicial, or executive branch of our Government. They were described as constituting a veritable fourth branch of Government.

Faults of individual members of the agencies were seized upon and utilized as a basis for attacks on the agencies themselves. Faulty administration within an agency frequently was used not only as a basis for an attack upon the agency but also as a basis for an attack upon the administrative law process as it was exemplified through the operation of independent Federal regulatory commissions and agencies.

Arguments were presented that there should be less regulation. Furthermore, it was argued that all the required regulation over interstate commerce could be done better by the executive branch than by the independent Federal regulatory commissions. To support some of those arguments it was said that there was need for more coordination between and among the independent Federal regulatory commissions and the enforcement of laws entrusted to the Chief Executive. It was argued that government was becoming too much of a sprawling affair and that only reorganization and full coordination of our efforts to regulate commerce under the direction of the Chief Executive could be expected to produce needed efficiency and avoidance of conflicting and duplicating operations.

One of the first actions which impinged the independence of Federal regulatory agencies and commissions was the requirement that such Federal regulatory agencies and commissions submit their estimates of needs for funds to the Bureau of the Budget for approval. After the agencies' estimates of needs for funds undergo revision or reduction by the Bureau of the Budget, the estimates are included then in and made a part

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6070

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 21, 1957

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for sundry
5 independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, cor-
6 porations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending
7 June 30, 1958, namely:

1 TITLE I—INDEPENDENT OFFICES
2 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

3 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
4 ing not to exceed \$22,000 for services as authorized
5 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
6 55a) ; not to exceed \$10,000 for medical examinations per-
7 formed for veterans by private physicians on a fee basis;
8 not to exceed \$100 for the purchase of newspapers
9 and periodicals (excluding scientific, technical, trade or
10 traffic periodicals, for official use) ; payment in advance for
11 library membership in societies whose publications are avail-
12 able to members only or to members at a price lower than
13 to the general public; not to exceed \$70,000 for per-
14 forming the duties imposed upon the Commission by the
15 Act of July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 767) ; reimbursement
16 of the General Services Administration for security guard
17 services for protection of confidential files; not to exceed
18 \$508,000 for expenses of travel; and not to exceed \$5,000
19 for actuarial services by contract, without regard to section
20 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended; \$18,300,000.

21 No part of the appropriations herein made to the Civil
22 Service Commission shall be available for the salaries and

1 expenses of the Legal Examining Unit in the Examining and
2 Personnel Utilization Division of the Commission, established
3 pursuant to Executive Order 9358 of July 1, 1943.

4 Investigations of United States citizens for employment
5 by international organizations: For expenses necessary to
6 carry out the provisions of Executive Order No. 10422 of
7 January 9, 1953, as amended, prescribing procedures for
8 making available to the Secretary General of the United
9 Nations, and the executive heads of other international organ-
10 izations, certain information concerning United States citi-
11 zens employed, or being considered for employment by such
12 organizations, including services as authorized by section 15
13 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$491,800:
14 *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for
15 advances or reimbursements to the applicable appropria-
16 tions or funds of the Civil Service Commission and the
17 Federal Bureau of Investigation for expenses incurred by
18 such agencies under said Executive order: *Provided further*,
19 That members of the International Organizations Employees
20 Loyalty Board may be paid actual transportation expenses,
21 and per diem in lieu of subsistence authorized by the Travel
22 Expense Act of 1949, as amended, while traveling on official

1 business away from their homes or regular places of business,
2 including periods while en route to and from and at the place
3 where their services are to be performed.

4 Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and
5 Lighthouse Service widows: For payment of annuities
6 authorized by the Act of May 29, 1944, as amended (48
7 U. S. C. 1373a), and the Act of August 19, 1950 (64
8 Stat. 465), \$2,300,000.

9 Administrative expenses, employees' life insurance
10 fund: Not to exceed \$123,800 of the funds in the
11 "Employees' Life Insurance Fund" shall be available for
12 reimbursement to the Civil Service Commission for admin-
13 istrative expenses incurred by the Commission during the
14 current fiscal year in the administration of the Federal Em-
15 ployees' Group Life Insurance Act.

16 FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

17 Operations: For necessary expenses, not otherwise pro-
18 vided for, in carrying out the provisions of the Federal Civil
19 Defense Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C., App. 2251-
20 2297), including services as authorized by section 15 of the
21 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; reimbursement of
22 the Civil Service Commission for full field investigations of
23 employees occupying positions of critical importance from the
24 standpoint of national security; expenses of attendance at

1 meetings concerned with civil defense functions; reimburse-
2 ment of the General Services Administration for security
3 guard services; not to exceed \$6,000 for the purchase of
4 newspapers, periodicals, and teletype news services; not to
5 exceed \$598,000 for expenses of travel; and not to exceed
6 \$6,000 for emergency and extraordinary expenses to be
7 expended under the direction of the Administrator for such
8 purposes as he deems proper, and his determination thereon
9 shall be final and conclusive; \$17,000,000.

10 Federal contributions: For financial contributions to the
11 States, not otherwise provided for, pursuant to subsection
12 (i) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950,
13 as amended, to be equally matched with State funds,
14 \$17,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1959.

15 Emergency supplies and equipment: For expenses
16 necessary for warehousing and maintenance of reserve stocks
17 of emergency civil defense materials as authorized by sub-
18 section (h) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act
19 of 1950, as amended, \$3,300,000.

20 Surveys, plans, and research: For expenses, not other-
21 wise provided for, necessary for studies and research to
22 develop measures and plans for evacuation, shelter, and the
23 protection of life and property, as authorized by section 201
24 (d) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended,

1 including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
2 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$2,000,000, to remain
3 available until expended.

4 No part of any appropriation in this Act shall be avail-
5 able for the construction of warehouses or for the lease of
6 warehouse space in any building which is to be constructed
7 specifically for the use of the Federal Civil Defense Adminis-
8 tration.

9 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

10 DISASTER RELIEF

11 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
12 Act of September 30, 1950 (Public Law 875), as amended,
13 authorizing assistance to States and local governments in
14 major disasters, \$10,000,000, to remain available until
15 expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed 3 per centum of the
16 foregoing amount shall be available for administrative
17 expenses.

18 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

19 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in per-
20 forming the duties of the Commission as authorized by law,
21 including newspapers (not to exceed \$175), land and struc-
22 tures (not to exceed \$68,200), special counsel fees, im-
23 provement and care of grounds and repairs to buildings
24 (not to exceed \$18,500), services as authorized by section

1 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and
2 not to exceed \$112,900 for expenses of travel, \$8,300,000.

3 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

4 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
5 work of the Commission, as authorized by law, including
6 not to exceed \$300,000 for expenses of travel; hire of pas-
7 senger motor vehicles; and not to exceed \$500 for news-
8 papers; \$5,530,000, of which not to exceed \$10,000 shall
9 be available for special counsel and services as authorized
10 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
11 55a), but at rates not exceeding \$50 per diem for indi-
12 viduals: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$325,000 shall be
13 available for investigations relating to Federal river devel-
14 opment projects.

15 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

16 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
17 Federal Trade Commission, including uniforms or allow-
18 ances therefor, as authorized by law, not to exceed \$700 for
19 newspapers, services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
20 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and not to exceed
21 \$237,000 for expenses of travel, \$5,950,000: *Provided*,
22 That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be ex-
23 pended upon any investigation hereafter provided by con-
24 current resolution of the Congress until funds are appropri-

1 ated subsequently to the enactment of such resolution to
2 finance the cost of such investigation.

3 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

4 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
5 General Accounting Office, including newspapers and peri-
6 odicals (not exceeding \$500) ; uniforms or allowances there-
7 for, as authorized by law; not to exceed \$1,500,000 for
8 expenses of travel; and services as authorized by section
9 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ;
10 \$36,050,000.

11 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

12 Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service: For
13 necessary expenses of real property management and related
14 activities as provided by law; furnishings and equipment;
15 rental of buildings in the District of Columbia; restoration of
16 leased premises; moving Government agencies (including
17 space adjustments) in connection with the assignment, allo-
18 cation, and transfer of building space; acquisition by purchase
19 or otherwise and disposal by sale or otherwise of real estate
20 and interests therein; payments in lieu of taxes pursuant to
21 the Act of August 12, 1955 (40 U. S. C. 521) ; and not
22 to exceed \$205,300 for expenses of travel; \$127,464,000:
23 *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available, without
24 regard to section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as

1 amended (40 U. S. C. 278a), with respect to buildings or
2 parts thereof, heretofore leased under the appropriation for
3 "Emergency operating expenses".

4 Repair and improvement, federally owned buildings:
5 For expenses necessary for the repair, alteration, preserva-
6 tion, renovation, improvement, extension, equipment, and
7 demolition of federally owned buildings and buildings occu-
8 pied pursuant to the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act
9 of 1954 (40 U. S. C. 356), not otherwise provided for, in-
10 cluding grounds, approaches and appurtenances, wharves and
11 piers, together with the necessary dredging adjacent thereto;
12 acquisition of land as authorized by title III of the Act of
13 June 16, 1949 (40 U. S. C. 297) ; not to exceed \$250,000
14 for expenses of travel; and care and safeguarding of sites
15 acquired for Federal buildings; \$65,000,000, to remain
16 available until expended: *Provided*, That the unexpended
17 balance of appropriations heretofore granted for "Repair,
18 improvement, and equipment of federally owned buildings
19 outside the District of Columbia" shall be merged with this
20 appropriation.

21 Sites and expenses, purchase contract and public build-
22 ings projects: For expenses necessary in carrying out the
23 provisions of the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act

1 of 1954 (40 U. S. C. 356), not otherwise provided for,
2 including preparation of drawings and specifications, by con-
3 tract or otherwise; acquisition of sites, including soil investi-
4 gations and tests; not to exceed \$100,000 for expenses of
5 travel; and administrative expenses; \$20,000,000, to remain
6 available until expended, and not to exceed \$500,000 of
7 this amount shall be available for construction of approved
8 small public buildings projects outside the District of
9 Columbia pursuant to the Public Buildings Act of May 25,
10 1926, as amended (40 U. S. C. 341).

11 Payments, public buildings purchase contracts: For pay-
12 ments of principal, interest, taxes, and any other obliga-
13 tions under contracts entered into pursuant to the Public
14 Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (40 U. S. C.
15 356), \$1,331,100.

16 Construction, public buildings: For construction of
17 public buildings pursuant to the Public Buildings Act of
18 May 25, 1926, as amended (40 U. S. C. 341), \$2,125,000,
19 to remain available until expended.

20 Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service: For nec-
21 essary expenses of personal property management and related
22 activities as provided by law; including not to exceed \$300
23 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and not to
24 exceed \$120,000 for expenses of travel; \$3,360,000: *Pro-*
25 *vided*, That not to exceed \$1,600,000 of any funds received

1 during the current or preceding fiscal year for deposit under
2 section 204 (a) of the Federal Property and Administrative
3 Services Act of 1949, as amended, and not otherwise dis-
4 posed of by law, shall be deposited to the credit of this
5 appropriation and shall be available for necessary expenses
6 in carrying out the functions of the General Services Admin-
7 istration under the said Act, with respect to the utilization
8 and disposal of excess and surplus personal property.

9 Expenses, supply distribution: For expenses, not other-
10 wise provided, necessary for operation of the stores depot
11 system and other procurement services, including contractual
12 services incident to receiving, handling, and shipping ware-
13 house items; not to exceed \$250 for purchase of newspapers
14 and periodicals; and not to exceed \$110,000 for expenses
15 of travel; \$17,765,000.

16 General supply fund: To increase the general supply
17 fund established by the Federal Property and Administrative
18 Services Act of 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C. 630g),
19 \$12,500,000.

20 Operating expenses, National Archives and Records
21 Service: For necessary expenses in connection with Federal
22 records management and related activities as provided by
23 law; and not to exceed \$44,750 for expenses of travel;
24 \$7,254,500.

25 Operating expenses, Transportation and Public Utilities

1 Service: For necessary expenses of transportation and
2 public utilities management and related activities, as pro-
3 vided by law, including not to exceed \$25,000 for expenses
4 of travel; \$1,330,000.

5 Strategic and critical materials: For necessary expenses
6 in carrying out the provisions of the Strategic and Critical
7 Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946, including the
8 acquisition of one parcel of land located at Harahan, Louisi-
9 ana, now under lease to the Government and used for the
10 storage of strategic and critical materials, services as author-
11 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
12 55a), not to exceed \$3,327,600 for operating expenses, not
13 to exceed \$86,000 for expenses of travel, and necessary
14 expenses for transportation and handling, within the United
15 States (including charges at United States ports), storage,
16 security, and maintenance of strategic and critical materials
17 acquired for or transferred to the supplemental stockpile
18 established pursuant to section 104 (b) of the Agricultural
19 Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U. S. C.
20 1704 (b)), to remain available until expended: *Pro-*
21 *vided*, That any funds received as proceeds from
22 sale or other disposition of materials on account of the rota-
23 tion of stocks under said Act shall be deposited to the credit,
24 and be available for expenditure for the purposes, of this
25 appropriation: *Provided further*, That during the current

1 fiscal year, there shall be no limitation on the value of surplus
2 strategic and critical materials which, in accordance with
3 subsection 6 (a) of the Act of July 23, 1946 (50 U. S. C.
4 98e (a)), may be transferred to stockpiles established in
5 accordance with said Act: *Provided further*, That no part of
6 funds available shall be used for construction of warehouses
7 or tank storage facilities.

8 Abaca fiber program: Not to exceed \$47,000 of funds
9 available to the General Services Administration for the
10 abaca fiber program shall be available for administrative
11 expenses incident to the abaca fiber program, to be computed
12 on an accrual basis, and to be exclusive of the interest paid,
13 depreciation, capitalized expenditures, expenses in connec-
14 tion with the acquisition, protection, operation, maintenance,
15 improvement, or disposition of real or personal property
16 relating to the abaca fiber program, and expenses of services
17 performed on a contract or fee basis in connection with the
18 performance of legal services.

19 Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator: For
20 expenses of executive direction for activities under the
21 control of the General Services Administration, including
22 not to exceed \$8,000 for expenses of travel, and not to
23 exceed \$250 for purchase of newspapers and periodicals;
24 \$260,000.

25 Administrative operations fund: Funds available to Gen-

1 eral Services Administration for administrative operations,
2 in support of program activities, shall be expended and ac-
3 counted for, as a whole, through a single fund, which is
4 hereby authorized: *Provided*, That costs and obligations for
5 such administrative operations for the respective program
6 activities shall be accounted for in accordance with systems
7 approved by the General Accounting Office: *Provided fur-*
8 *ther*, That the total amount deposited into said account for
9 the fiscal year 1958 from funds made available to General
10 Services Administration in this Act shall not exceed \$10,-
11 230,000, of which not to exceed \$137,700 may be used for
12 travel expenses: *Provided further*, That amounts deposited
13 into said account for administrative operations for each pro-
14 gram shall not exceed the amounts included in the respective
15 program appropriations for such purposes.

16 The appropriate appropriation or fund available to the
17 General Services Administration shall be credited with (1)
18 cost of operation, protection, maintenance, upkeep, repair,
19 and improvement, included as part of rentals received from
20 Government corporations pursuant to law (40 U. S. C.
21 129) ; (2) reimbursements for services performed in respect
22 to bonds and other obligations under the jurisdiction of the
23 General Services Administration, issued by public author-
24 ities, States, or other public bodies, and such services in
25 respect to such bonds or obligations as the Administrator

1 deems necessary and in the public interest may, upon the
2 request and at the expense of the issuing agencies, be pro-
3 vided from the appropriate foregoing appropriation; and
4 (3) appropriations or funds available to other agencies, and
5 transferred to the General Services Administration, in con-
6 nection with property transferred to the General Services
7 Administration pursuant to the Act of July 2, 1948 (50
8 U. S. C. 451ff), and such appropriations or funds may,
9 with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, be so trans-
10 ferred.

11 Funds available to the General Services Administration
12 shall be available for the hire of passenger motor vehicles.

13 No part of any money appropriated by this or any other
14 Act for any agency of the executive branch of the Govern-
15 ment shall be used during the current fiscal year for the
16 purchase within the continental limits of the United States
17 of any typewriting machines except in accordance with
18 regulations issued pursuant to the provisions of the Federal
19 Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as
20 amended.

21 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

22 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

23 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
24 Office of the Administrator, including rent in the District
25 of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the

1 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; not to exceed
2 \$340,000 for expenses of travel; and expenses of attend-
3 ance at meetings of organizations concerned with the
4 work of the Agency; \$6,930,000: *Provided*, That
5 necessary expenses of inspections and of providing repre-
6 sentatives at the site of projects being planned or undertaken
7 by local public agencies pursuant to title I of the Housing
8 Act of 1949, as amended, projects financed through loans to
9 educational institutions authorized by title IV of the Housing
10 Act of 1950, as amended, and projects and facilities financed
11 by loans to public agencies pursuant to title II of the Hous-
12 ing Amendments of 1955, as amended, shall be compensated
13 by such agencies or institutions by the payment of fixed
14 fees which in the aggregate will cover the costs of rendering
15 such services, and expenses for such purpose shall be con-
16 sidered nonadministrative; and for the purpose of providing
17 such inspections, the Administrator may utilize any agency
18 and such agency may accept reimbursement or payment for
19 such services from such institutions, or the Administrator,
20 and shall credit such amounts to the appropriations or funds
21 against which such charges have been made, but such non-
22 administrative expenses shall not exceed \$1,500,000.

23 Urban planning grants: For grants to State, regional,
24 and metropolitan area planning bodies in accordance with

1 the provisions of section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954,
2 as amended, \$1,275,000.

3 Reserve of planned public works (payment to revolving
4 fund) : For payment to the revolving fund established pur-
5 suant to section 702 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended
6 (40 U. S. C. 462) , \$5,000,000.

7 PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

8 Administrative expenses: For administrative expenses
9 of the Public Housing Administration, \$11,440,000, to be
10 merged with and expended under the authorization for such
11 expenses contained in title II of this Act.

12 Annual contributions: For the payment of annual con-
13 tributions to public housing agencies in accordance with sec-
14 tion 10 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as
15 amended (42 U. S. C. 1410) , \$95,000,000.

16 INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

17 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
18 Interstate Commerce Commission, including not to exceed
19 \$5,000 for the employment of special counsel; services as
20 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
21 U. S. C. 55a) , at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for
22 individuals; newspapers (not to exceed \$200) ; and not to
23 exceed \$1,085,000 for expenses of travel; \$16,500,000, of

1 which not less than \$1,350,000 shall be available for
2 expenses necessary to carry out railroad safety activities
3 and not less than \$950,000 shall be available for expenses
4 necessary to carry out locomotive inspection activities:
5 *Provided*, That no part of the foregoing funds shall be
6 available for expenses necessary to carry out such defense
7 mobilization functions as may be delegated pursuant to law:
8 *Provided further*, That Joint Board members and cooperat-
9 ing State commissioners may use Government transportation
10 requests when traveling in connection with their duties as
11 such.

12 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR
13 AERONAUTICS

14 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
15 Committee, including contracts for engineering, drafting and
16 computing services; not to exceed \$380,000 for expenses of
17 travel; maintenance and operation of aircraft; not to exceed
18 \$100 for newspapers and periodicals; uniforms or allowances
19 therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954 (68
20 Stat. 1114), as amended; and services as authorized by
21 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a);
22 \$70,000,000.

23 Construction and equipment: For construction and
24 equipment at laboratories and research stations of the Com-
25 mittee, including the acquisition of not to exceed one hun-

1 dred and fifteen acres of land, \$35,000,000, to remain avail-
2 able until expended.

3 NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

4 Maintenance and operation of properties: For the main-
5 tenance and operation of properties under title I of the Dis-
6 trict of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority Act, \$40,000:
7 *Provided*, That all receipts derived from sales, leases, or other
8 sources shall be covered into the Treasury of the United
9 States monthly: *Provided further*, That so long as funds
10 are available from appropriations for the foregoing purposes,
11 the provisions of section 507 of the Housing Act of 1950
12 (Public Law 475, Eighty-first Congress), shall not be
13 effective.

14 NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

15 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry
16 out the purposes of the National Science Foundation Act of
17 1950, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1861-1875), including
18 award of graduate fellowships; services as authorized by sec-
19 tion 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at
20 rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; hire of
21 passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed \$150,000 for
22 expenses of travel; not to exceed \$300 for the pur-
23 chase of newspapers and periodicals; and reimbursement
24 of the General Services Administration for security guard
25 services; \$40,000,000, to remain available until expended:

1 *Provided*, That of the foregoing amount not less than
2 \$9,500,000 shall be available for tuition, grants, and allow-
3 ances in connection with a program of supplementary train-
4 ing for high school science and mathematics teachers.

5 RENEGOTIATION BOARD

6 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
7 Renegotiation Board, including expenses of attendance at
8 meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation;
9 hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed \$50,000 for
10 expenses of travel; and services as authorized by section 15
11 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not
12 to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; \$3,000,000.

13 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

14 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
15 ing not to exceed \$1,125 for the purchase of newspapers;
16 not to exceed \$197,500 for expenses of travel; uniforms or
17 allowances therefor, as authorized by law; and services as
18 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
19 U. S. C. 55a) ; \$6,700,000.

20 SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

21 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
22 operation and maintenance of the Selective Service System,
23 as authorized by title I of the Universal Military Training
24 and Service Act (62 Stat. 604), as amended, including
25 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,

1 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; travel expenses; not to exceed \$250
2 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and not to
3 exceed \$80,000 for the National Selective Service Appeal
4 Board; \$27,000,000: *Provided*, That of the foregoing
5 amount \$19,410,000 shall be available for registration,
6 classification, and induction activities of local boards: *Pro-*
7 *vided further*, That during the current fiscal year, the Presi-
8 dent may exempt this appropriation from the provisions of
9 subsection (c) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as
10 amended, whenever he deems such action to be necessary
11 in the interest of national defense.

12 Appropriations for the Selective Service System may
13 be used for the destruction of records accumulated under
14 the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended,
15 by the Director of Selective Service after compliance with
16 the procedures for the destruction of records prescribed
17 pursuant to the Records Disposal Act of 1943, as amended
18 (44 U. S. C. 366-380) : *Provided*, That no records may
19 be transferred to any other agency without the approval
20 of the Director of Selective Service.

21 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

22 General operating expenses: For necessary operating
23 expenses of the Veterans Administration, not otherwise pro-
24 vided for, including expenses incidental to securing employ-

1 ment for war veterans; uniforms or allowances therefor, as
2 authorized by law; not to exceed \$3,500 for newspapers and
3 periodicals; and not to exceed \$3,020,000 for expenses of
4 travel of employees; \$161,374,000, of which \$18,500,000
5 shall be available for such expenses as are necessary for
6 the loan guaranty program: *Provided*, That no part of this
7 appropriation shall be used to pay in excess of twenty-two
8 persons engaged in public relations work: *Provided further*,
9 That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay
10 educational institutions for reports and certifications of at-
11 tendance at such institutions an allowance at a rate in excess
12 of \$1 per month for each eligible veteran enrolled in and
13 attending such institution.

14 Medical administration and miscellaneous operating ex-
15 penses: For expenses necessary for administration of the
16 medical, hospital, domiciliary, special service, construction
17 and supply, research, and employee education and training
18 activities; expenses necessary for carrying out programs of
19 medical research and of education and training of employees,
20 as authorized by law: not to exceed \$992,200 for ex-
21 penses of travel of employees paid from this appropria-
22 tion, and those engaged in training programs; not to exceed
23 \$2,700 for newspapers and periodicals; and not to exceed
24 \$45,000 for preparation, shipment, installation, and dis-
25 play of exhibits, photographic displays, moving pictures,

1 and other visual educational information and descriptive
2 material, including purchase or rental of equipment; \$20,-
3 773,800, of which \$10,000,000 shall be available for medi-
4 cal research: *Provided*, That \$1,000,000 of the foregoing
5 appropriation shall remain available until expended for
6 prosthetic testing and development.

7 Inpatient care: For expenses necessary for the main-
8 tenance and operation of hospitals and domiciliary facilities
9 and for the care and treatment of beneficiaries of the Vet-
10 erans Administration in facilities not under the jurisdiction
11 of the Veterans Administration as authorized by law, includ-
12 ing the furnishing of recreational articles and facilities; main-
13 tenance and operation of farms; repairing, altering, improv-
14 ing or providing facilities in the several hospitals and homes
15 under the jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration, not
16 otherwise provided for, either by contract, or by the hire
17 of temporary employees and purchase of materials; not to
18 exceed \$366,500 for expenses of travel of employees; uni-
19 forms or allowances therefor as authorized by the Act of
20 September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114), as amended; and aid
21 to State or Territorial homes in conformity with the Act
22 approved August 27, 1888, as amended (24 U. S. C. 134)
23 for the support of veterans eligible for admission to Vet-
24 erans Administration facilities for hospital or domiciliary
25 care; \$708,656,000, including the sum of \$6,656,000 for

1 reimbursable services performed for other Government
2 agencies and individuals: *Provided*, That allotments and
3 transfers may be made from this appropriation to the
4 Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (Public
5 Health Service), the Army, Navy, and Air Force Depart-
6 ments, for disbursement by them under the various headings
7 of their applicable appropriations, of such amounts as are
8 necessary for the care and treatment of beneficiaries of the
9 Veterans Administration: *Provided further*, That the fore-
10 going appropriation is predicated on furnishing inpatient
11 care and treatment to an average of 140,800 beneficiaries
12 during the fiscal year 1958 including members in State
13 or Territorial homes, and if a lesser number is experienced
14 such appropriation shall be expended only in proportion to
15 the average number of beneficiaries furnished such care and
16 treatment.

17 Outpatient care: For expenses necessary for furnishing
18 outpatient care to beneficiaries of the Veterans Administra-
19 tion, as authorized by law; uniforms or allowances therefor,
20 as authorized by law; and not to exceed \$206,400 for
21 expenses of travel of employees; \$79,000,000.

22 Maintenance and operation of supply depots: For ex-
23 penses necessary for maintenance and operation of supply

1 depots, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as author-
2 ized by law, and not to exceed \$5,400 for expenses of travel
3 of employees, \$1,790,000.

4 Compensation and pensions: For the payment of com-
5 pensation, pensions, gratuities, and allowances (including
6 burial awards authorized by Veterans Regulation Numbered
7 9 (a), as amended, and subsistence allowances authorized
8 by part VII of Veterans Regulation 1 (a) as amended),
9 authorized under any Act of Congress, or regulation of the
10 President based thereon, including emergency officers' re-
11 tirement pay and annuities, the administration of which is
12 now or may hereafter be placed in the Veterans Adminis-
13 tration, and for the payment of adjusted-service credits as
14 provided in sections 401 and 601 of the Act of May 19,
15 1924, as amended (38 U. S. C. 631 and 661), \$2,840,-
16 500,000, to remain available until expended.

17 Readjustment benefits: For the payment of benefits to
18 or on behalf of veterans as authorized by titles II, III, and
19 V, of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as
20 amended, and title II of the Veterans Readjustment Assist-
21 ance Act of 1952, as amended, and for supplies, equipment,
22 and tuition authorized by part VII and payments author-
23 ized by part IX of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as

1 amended, and for benefits authorized by the War Orphans'
2 Educational Assistance Act of 1956, \$787,987,000, to re-
3 main available until expended.

4 Military and naval insurance: For military and naval
5 insurance, \$4,275,000, to remain available until expended.

6 National service life insurance: For the payment of
7 benefits and for transfer to the national service life insurance
8 fund, in accordance with the National Service Life Insurance
9 Act of 1940, as amended, \$7,600,000, to remain available
10 until expended: *Provided*, That certain premiums shall be
11 credited to this appropriation as provided by the Act.

12 Servicemen's indemnities: For payment of liabilities
13 under the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951, \$29,877,500,
14 to remain available until expended.

15 Grants to the Republic of the Philippines: For payment
16 to the Republic of the Philippines of grants in accordance
17 with the Act of July 1, 1948, as amended (50 U. S. C.
18 App. 1991-1996), for expenses incident to medical care
19 and treatment of veterans, \$1,500,000.

20 Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For hospital and
21 domiciliary facilities, for planning and for extending any of
22 the facilities under the jurisdiction of the Veterans Admin-
23 istration or for any of the purposes set forth in sections 1 and
24 2 of the Act approved March 4, 1931 (38 U. S. C. 438j-k)
25 or in section 101 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of

1 1944 (38 U. S. C. 693a), to remain available until
2 expended, \$42,500,000.

3 Major alterations, improvements, and repairs: For all
4 necessary expenses of major alterations, improvements, and
5 repairs to regional offices, supply depots, and hospital and
6 domiciliary facilities, \$2,028,000, to remain available until
7 expended: *Provided*, That no part of the foregoing appro-
8 priation shall be used to commence any major alteration,
9 improvement, or repair unless funds are available for the
10 completion of such work; and no funds shall be used for
11 such work at any facility if the Veterans Administration is
12 reasonably certain that the installation will be abandoned in
13 the near future.

14 Service-disabled veterans insurance fund: To increase
15 the capital of the fund established in accordance with section
16 620 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as
17 amended (38 U. S. C. 821), \$1,500,000.

18 Not to exceed 5 per centum of any appropriation for
19 the current fiscal year for "Compensation and pensions",
20 "Readjustment benefits", "Military and naval insurance",
21 "National service life insurance", and "Servicemen's in-
22 demnities" may be transferred to any other of the men-
23 tioned appropriations, but not to exceed 10 per centum of
24 the appropriations so augmented, and not to exceed \$500,000
25 of the appropriation "National service life insurance" for

1 the current year may be transferred to "Service-disabled
2 veterans insurance fund."

3 Appropriations available to the Veterans Administra-
4 tion for the current fiscal year for salaries and expenses
5 shall be available for services as authorized by section 15
6 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

7 Appropriations available to the Veterans Administra-
8 tion for the current fiscal year for "Inpatient care" and
9 "Outpatient care" shall be available for funeral, burial,
10 and other expenses incidental thereto (except burial awards
11 authorized by Veterans Regulation Numbered 9 (a), as
12 amended (38 U. S. C., chap. 12A)), for beneficiaries of
13 the Veterans Administration receiving care under such
14 appropriations.

15 No part of the appropriations in this Act for the Vet-
16 erans Administration (except the appropriation for "Hos-
17 pital and domiciliary facilities") shall be available for the
18 purchase of any site for or toward the construction of any
19 new hospital or home.

20 No part of the foregoing appropriations shall be avail-
21 able for hospitalization or examination of any persons except
22 beneficiaries entitled under the laws bestowing such benefits
23 to veterans, unless reimbursement of cost is made to the
24 appropriation at such rates as may be fixed by the Admin-
25 istrator of Veterans Affairs.

1 INDEPENDENT OFFICES—GENERAL PROVISIONS

2 SEC. 102. Where appropriations in this title are ex-
3 pendable for travel expenses of employees and no specific
4 limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures for
5 such travel expenses may not exceed the amount set forth
6 therefor in the budget estimates submitted for the appro-
7 priations: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to
8 travel performed by uncompensated officials of local boards
9 and appeal boards of the Selective Service System.

10 SEC. 103. Where appropriations in this title are ex-
11 pendable for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals
12 and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the
13 expenditures therefor under each such appropriation may
14 not exceed the amount of \$50: *Provided*, That this limita-
15 tion shall not apply to the purchase of scientific, technical,
16 trade, or traffic periodicals necessary in connection with the
17 performance of the authorized functions of the agencies for
18 which funds are herein provided, nor to the purchase of
19 newspapers and periodicals necessary for the care and wel-
20 fare of patients and members in Veterans Administration
21 hospitals and domiciliary facilities.

22 SEC. 104. No part of any appropriation contained in
23 this title shall be available to pay the salary of any person
24 filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly
25 held by an employee who has left to enter the Armed

1 Forces of the United States and has satisfactorily completed
2 his period of active military or naval service and has within
3 ninety days after his release from such service or from hos-
4 pitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not
5 more than one year made application for restoration to his
6 former position and has been certified by the Civil Service
7 Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of his
8 former position and has not been restored thereto.

9 SEC. 105. Appropriations contained in this title, avail-
10 able for expenses of travel shall be available, when speci-
11 fically authorized by the head of the activity or establishment
12 concerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of or-
13 ganizations concerned with the function or activity for which
14 the appropriation concerned is made.

15 SEC. 106. No part of any appropriations made available
16 by the provisions of this title shall be used for the purchase
17 or sale of real estate or for the purpose of establishing new
18 offices outside the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That this
19 limitation shall not apply to programs which have been ap-
20 proved by the Congress and appropriations made therefor.

21 SEC. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in this
22 title shall be used to pay the compensation of any employee
23 engaged in personnel work in excess of the number that
24 would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to one

1 hundred and thirty-five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-
2 time, and intermittent employees of the agency concerned:
3 *Provided*, That for purposes of this section employees shall
4 be considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend
5 half time or more in personnel administration consisting of
6 direction and administration of the personnel program; em-
7 ployment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and
8 classification; employee relations and services; training;
9 wage administration; and processing, recording, and report-
10 ing.

11 SEC. 108. None of the sections under the head "Inde-
12 pendent Offices, General Provisions" in this title shall apply
13 to the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

14 TITLE II—CORPORATIONS

15 The following corporations and agencies, respectively,
16 are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the
17 limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each such
18 corporation or agency and in accord with law, and to make
19 such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year
20 limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government
21 Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary
22 in carrying out the programs set forth in the Budget for the
23 fiscal year 1958 for each such corporation or agency, except
24 as hereinafter provided:

1 FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

2 Federal Home Loan Bank Board: Not to exceed a
3 total of \$1,200,000 shall be available for administrative
4 expenses of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, and
5 shall be derived from funds available to the Federal
6 Home Loan Bank Board, including those in the Federal
7 Home Loan Bank Board revolving fund and receipts of
8 the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, the Federal
9 Home Loan Bank Board, or the Home Loan Bank Board
10 for the current fiscal year and prior fiscal years, and the
11 Board may utilize and may make payment for services and
12 facilities of the Federal home-loan banks, the Federal Re-
13 serve banks, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Cor-
14 poration, and other agencies of the Government: *Provided,*
15 That all necessary expenses in connection with the conserva-
16 torship of institutions insured by the Federal Savings and
17 Loan Insurance Corporation or preparation for or conduct
18 of proceedings under section 5 (d) of the Home Owners'
19 Loan Act of 1933 or section 407 of the National Housing
20 Act and all necessary expenses (including services performed
21 on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal
22 services) in connection with the handling, including the pur-
23 chase, sale, and exchange, of securities on behalf of Federal
24 home-loan banks, and the sale, issuance, and retirement of,
25 or payment of interest on, debentures or bonds, under the

1 Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended, shall be con-
2 sidered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes
3 hereof: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$46,950
4 shall be available for expenses of travel: *Provided further*,
5 That members and alternates of the Federal Savings
6 and Loan Advisory Council shall be entitled to reimburse-
7 ment from the Board as approved by the Board for trans-
8 portation expenses incurred in attendance at meetings of or
9 concerned with the work of such Council and may be paid
10 not to exceed \$25 per diem in lieu of subsistence: *Provided*
11 *further*, That notwithstanding any other provisions of this
12 Act, except for the limitation in amount hereinbefore speci-
13 fied, the administrative expenses and other obligations of the
14 Board shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance
15 with the provisions of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act of
16 July 22, 1932, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1421-1449):
17 *Provided further*, That the nonadministrative expenses for
18 the examination of Federal and State chartered institutions
19 (other than special examinations determined by the Board to
20 be necessary) shall not exceed \$5,665,000.

21 Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation: Not
22 to exceed \$650,000 shall be available for administrative
23 expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis and shall be
24 exclusive of interest paid, depreciation, properly capitalized
25 expenditures, expenses in connection with liquidation of

1 insured institutions or preparation for or conduct of pro-
2 ceedings under section 407 of the National Housing Act,
3 liquidation or handling of assets of or derived from insured
4 institutions, payment of insurance, and action for or toward
5 the avoidance, termination, or minimizing of losses in the
6 case of insured institutions, legal fees and expenses, and pay-
7 ments for administrative expenses of the Federal Home Loan
8 Bank Board determined by said Board to be properly
9 allocable to said Corporation, and said Corporation may utilize
10 and may make payment for services and facilities of the Fed-
11 eral home-loan banks, the Federal Reserve banks, the Fed-
12 eral Home Loan Bank Board, and other agencies of the
13 Government: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$15,400 shall
14 be available for expenses of travel: *Provided further*, That
15 notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, except for
16 the limitation in amount hereinbefore specified, the adminis-
17 trative expenses and other obligations of said Corporation
18 shall be incurred, allowed and paid in accordance with title
19 IV of the Act of June 27, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C.
20 1724-1730).

21 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

22 Office of the Administrator, college housing loans: Not
23 to exceed \$1,327,000 shall be available for all administra-
24 tive expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis, of carry-
25 ing out the functions of the Office of the Administrator

1 under the program of housing loans to educational insti-
2 tutions (title IV of the Housing Act of 1950, as amended,
3 12 U. S. C. 1749-1749d), but this amount shall be exclu-
4 sive of payment for services and facilities of the Federal
5 Reserve banks or any member thereof, the Federal home-
6 loan banks, and any insured bank within the meaning of the
7 Act creating the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (Act
8 of August 23, 1935, as amended, 12 U. S. C. 264) which
9 has been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as
10 a depository of public money of the United States: *Provided*,
11 That not to exceed \$42,000 shall be available for expenses
12 of travel.

13 Office of the Administrator, public facility loans: Not to
14 exceed \$400,000 of funds in the revolving fund estab-
15 lished pursuant to title II of the Housing Amendments
16 of 1955, as amended, shall be available for administrative
17 expenses, but this amount shall be exclusive of payment for
18 services and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks or any
19 member thereof, the Federal home-loan banks, and any in-
20 sured bank within the meaning of the Act creating the Fed-
21 eral Deposit Insurance Corporation (Act of August 23, 1935,
22 as amended, 12 U. S. C. 264) which has been designated by
23 the Secretary of the Treasury as a depository of public money
24 of the United States.

25 Office of the Administrator, revolving fund (liquidating

1 programs) : During the current fiscal year not to exceed
2 \$970,000 shall be available for administrative expenses
3 (including not to exceed \$133,000 for travel), but this
4 amount shall be exclusive of costs of services performed
5 on a contract or fee basis in connection with termina-
6 tion of contracts and legal services on a contract or fee
7 basis and of payment for services and facilities of the
8 Federal Reserve banks or any member thereof, any
9 servicer approved by the Federal National Mortgage Asso-
10 ciation, the Federal home-loan banks, and any insured bank
11 within the meaning of the Act of August 23, 1935, as
12 amended, creating the Federal Deposit Insurance Corpora-
13 tion (12 U. S. C. 264) which has been designated by the
14 Secretary of the Treasury as a depository of public money
15 of the United States: *Provided*, That all expenses, not
16 otherwise specifically limited in connection with the pro-
17 grams provided for under this head shall not exceed \$500,-
18 000, but this limitation shall not apply to expenses (other
19 than for personal services) in connection with disposition of
20 federally owned projects.

21 Federal National Mortgage Association: Not to exceed
22 \$4,750,000 shall be available for administrative ex-
23 penses, which shall be on an accrual basis, and shall
24 be exclusive of interest paid, expenses (including ex-
25 penses for fiscal agency services performed on a contract or

1 fee basis) in connection with the issuance and servicing of
2 securities, depreciation, properly capitalized expenditures,
3 fees for servicing mortgages, expenses (including serv-
4 ices performed on a force account, contract, or fee basis,
5 but not including other personal services) in connection
6 with the acquisition, protection, operation, maintenance,
7 improvement, or disposition of real or personal property
8 belonging to said Association or in which it has an interest,
9 cost of salaries, wages, travel, and other expenses of per-
10 sons employed outside of the continental United States,
11 expenses of services performed on a contract or fee basis in
12 connection with the performance of legal services, and all
13 administrative expenses reimbursable from other Govern-
14 ment agencies, and said Association may utilize and may
15 make payment for services and facilities of the Federal
16 Reserve banks and other agencies of the Government: *Pro-*
17 *vided*, That the distribution of administrative expenses to
18 the accounts of the Association shall be made in accordance
19 with generally recognized accounting principles and prac-
20 tices: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$150,000 shall
21 be available for expenses of travel.

22 Federal Housing Administration: For administrative
23 expenses in carrying out duties imposed by or pursuant
24 to law, not to exceed \$7,260,000 of the various funds of
25 the Federal Housing Administration shall be available,

1 in accordance with the National Housing Act, as amended
2 (12 U. S. C. 1701), including uniforms or allowances
3 therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954,
4 as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131) : *Provided*, That, except
5 as herein otherwise provided, all expenses and obligations
6 of said Administration shall be incurred, allowed, and paid
7 in accordance with the provisions of said Act: *Provided*
8 *further*, That not to exceed \$445,000 shall be available
9 for expenses of travel: *Provided further*, That funds shall
10 be available for contract actuarial services (not to exceed
11 \$1,500) ; and purchase of periodicals and newspapers (not
12 to exceed \$750) : *Provided further*, That nonadministrative
13 expenses classified by section 2 of Public Law 387,
14 approved October 25, 1949, shall not exceed \$36,000,000.

15 Public Housing Administration: Of the amounts avail-
16 able by or pursuant to law for the administrative expenses
17 of the Public Housing Administration in carrying out duties
18 imposed by or pursuant to law, including funds appro-
19 priated by title I of this Act, not to exceed \$12,305,000
20 shall be available for such expenses, including not to exceed
21 \$950,000 for expenses of travel; purchase of uniforms, or
22 allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September
23 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131) ; and expenses of
24 attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the
25 work of the Administration: *Provided*, That necessary ex-

1 penses of providing representatives of the Administration at
2 the sites of non-Federal projects in connection with the con-
3 struction of such non-Federal projects by public housing
4 agencies with the aid of the Administration, shall be com-
5 pensated by such agencies by the payment of fixed fees which
6 in the aggregate in relation to the development costs of such
7 projects will cover the costs of rendering such services, and
8 expenditures by the Administration for such purpose shall
9 be considered nonadministrative expenses, and funds re-
10 ceived from such payments may be used only for the pay-
11 ment of necessary expenses of providing representatives of
12 the Administration at the sites of non-Federal projects:
13 *Provided further,* That all expenses of the Public Housing
14 Administration not specifically limited in this Act, in carry-
15 ing out its duties imposed by law, shall not exceed
16 \$2,200,000.

17 CORPORATIONS—GENERAL PROVISIONS

18 SEC. 202. No part of the funds of, or available for
19 expenditure by, any corporation or agency included in this
20 title shall be used to pay the compensation of any employee
21 engaged in personnel work in excess of the number that
22 would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to one
23 hundred and thirty-five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-
24 time, and intermittent employees of the agency concerned:
25 *Provided,* That for purposes of this section employees shall

1 be considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend
2 half-time or more in personnel administration consisting of
3 direction and administration of the personnel program;
4 employment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and
5 classification; employee relations and services; training;
6 committees of expert examiners and boards of civil-service
7 examiners; wage administration; and processing, recording,
8 and reporting.

9 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

10 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in
11 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any
12 corporation or agency included in this Act, shall be used
13 for publicity or propaganda purposes designed to support
14 or defeat legislation pending before the Congress.

15 This Act may be cited as the “Independent Offices
16 Appropriation Act, 1958”.

Passed the House of Representatives March 20, 1957.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6070

AN ACT

Making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

MARCH 21, 1957

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 10, 1957
For actions of June 7, 1957
85th-1st, No. 98

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committees reported: Agriculture, Independent Offices, and Labor-HEW appropriation bills. Mutual security authorization bill.

SENATE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H.R. 7441, the Agricultural appropriation bill (p. D501). Representatives of the Department agencies have been advised in detail of the Committee's actions on the estimates for the Department. Copies of the bill, committee report, and hearings will be distributed directly to the agency budget offices, as soon as received, pursuant to a distribution list that has been worked out with the Department agencies. The agencies will receive the material at the same time this office will receive it. The material will not be distributed from this office. In general, copies should be obtained from the agency budget offices rather than from this office. At the end of this Digest is a summary of the Committee actions.

The Appropriations Committee ordered reported with amendments the following bill:

H.R. 6070, 1958 independent offices appropriation bill, providing a total of \$4,378,224,800, a decrease of \$6,976,900 from the House-passed total of \$5,385,201,700. p. D501

H.R. 6287, 1958 Labor Health, Education, and Welfare appropriation bill, providing a total of \$2,885,290,781, an increase of \$38,459,200 over the House-passed total of \$2,846,831,581. p. D501

2. FOREIGN AID. The Foreign Relations Committee ordered reported with amendments S. 2130, the proposed Mutual Security Act of 1957. As approved by the Committee the bill would reduce the total authorization requests by a net of \$227.3 million. pp. D501-2
3. SAFETY. S. 931, to provide for reorganization of the safety functions of the Government, was reported without amendment by the Government Operations Committee on June 5 (S. Rept. 408). This bill creates in the Labor Department a Federal Safety Division to direct and coordinate all safety educational programs and related loss-prevention procedures conducted by the various Federal agencies and to carry out the present functions of the Federal Safety Council; requires Federal agencies to include in their budget estimates, for safety activities, amounts at least equal to those recommended by the Labor Department, unless the departments concerned state in writing to the Labor Department and the Budget Bureau their reasons for not doing so; and imposes penalties for falsifying or concealing facts relative to injury or death of persons compensable under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act.

HOUSE

4. FORESTRY. Received from GAO the first report on the audit of the Forest Service for 1955-56; to Government Operations Committee. p. 7638
5. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack announced that the following measures will be considered as soon as the civil rights bill is disposed of, possibly this week: Conference report on H.R. 7221, the third supplemental appropriation bill; H.R. 6974, to extend Public Law 480; S. 469, to extend termination date of Federal supervision over Klamath Indians; and H.R. 7163, the Federal construction contract procedures bill. p. 7623
6. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 10. p. 7638

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

7. STATEHOOD. Extension of remarks of Rep. Dawson in favor of Alaskan statehood and commenting on provisions of the bill. pp. A4465-6
8. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Gary inserted an editorial, "More Proof of Foreign-Aid Waste;" on the House Government Operations Committee report on foreign aid operations. p. A4467
Extension of remarks of Rep. Smith urging the expansion of the technical assistance program on a long-term basis. p. A4467
Rep. Haley inserted a letter from a constituent protesting the size of the budget and continued foreign aid. p. A4471
Rep. Sullivan inserted a letter from a Postal employee contending that foreign aid should be suspended if the Government couldn't afford to give its workers a pay increase. pp. A4480-1 to
Rep. Bosch inserted a column relating/certain foreign aid expenditures and criticizing the program. p. A4431
9. BUDGET. Rep. Coad inserted an editorial, "Who Is In Charge Down There?," criticizing the administration's stand on the budget. pp. A4469-70
10. TAX AMORTIZATION ; ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Ullman inserted two articles concerning the fast tax writeoff granted the Idaho Power Co. pp. A4470-1

Calendar No. 421

85TH CONGRESS }
1st Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
No. 414

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958

JUNE 7, 1957.—Ordered to be printed

Filed, under authority of the order of the Senate of May 13, 1957

Mr. MAGNUSON, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted
the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6070]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6070) making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House ----- \$5, 385, 201, 700

Amount of decrease by Senate ----- 6, 976, 900

Amount of bill as reported to Senate ----- 5, 378, 224, 800

Amount of appropriations, 1957 ----- 5, 990, 841, 826

Amount of regular and supplemental estimates,
1958 ----- 5, 924, 165, 000

The bill as reported to the Senate:

Under the estimates for 1958 ----- 545, 940, 200

Under the appropriations for 1957 ----- 612, 617, 026

GENERAL STATEMENT

The bill provides a total of \$5,378,224,800, which is \$545,940,200 or 9.2 percent under the estimates for 1958, \$612,617,026 under the appropriations for 1957, and a decrease of \$6,976,900 under the House bill. The net decrease under the House bill results from increases totaling \$11,215,100 and decreases totaling \$18,192,000.

TITLE I

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

INVESTIGATIONS OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS FOR EMPLOYMENT BY
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

In order to continue with the proper functioning of the International Organization Employees Loyalty Board, the committee recommends the restoration of the language exempting the service of its members from the conflict-of-interest statutes, as follows:

: Provided further, That nothing in sections 281 or 283 of title 18, United States Code, or in section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99) shall be deemed to apply to any person because of appointment for part-time or intermittent service as a member of the International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board in the Civil Service Commission as established by Executive Order 10422, dated January 9, 1953, as amended

ANNUITIES, PANAMA CANAL CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYEES AND LIGHT-
HOUSE SERVICE WIDOWS

The committee recommends the restoration of the full budget estimate of \$2,417,000, or an increase of \$117,000.

FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS

The committee recommends that the limitation on the amount for expenses of travel be increased from \$598,000 to \$800,000, which is \$592,500 below the budget estimate for that purpose.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

The committee realizes that the report of the special network study being conducted by the FCC is to be submitted on or about June 30, 1957. In view of the fact that the special appropriation earmarked for this study expires on June 30, 1957, the committee expects the Commission to use the appropriation herein for completion of this study or any implementation thereof necessary.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

An increase of \$10,000 is recommended in the limitation on the amount available for investigations relating to Federal river development projects, to provide the budget estimate of \$335,000.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

The committee recommends that the limitation on the amount for expenses of travel be increased from \$237,000 to \$251,250.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

The committee recommends that the limitation on the amount for expenses of travel be increased from \$1,500,000 to \$1,600,000.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

OPERATING EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

The committee recommends an increase of \$5,750,000, to provide a total of \$133,214,000, which is \$8,786,000 below the budget estimates. Of this increase, \$1,000,000 is recommended as a partial restoration of the reduction for financing space commitments, and the balance is recommended for the cleaning of buildings, which the committee considers of prime importance and urges the Administration to increase.

The committee also recommends that the limitation on the amount for expenses of travel be increased from \$205,300 to \$238,650.

REPAIR AND IMPROVEMENT, FEDERALLY OWNED BUILDINGS

The committee recommends that the limitation on the amount for expenses of travel be increased from \$250,000 to \$270,000.

SITES AND EXPENSES, PURCHASE CONTRACT AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

The committee is advised that plans are not as yet definitely formulated for the use of square 167 in the District of Columbia, now in the process of being acquired, and therefore recommends that the following proviso be inserted:

: Provided, That no part of such funds shall be used during the current fiscal year for preparation of drawings and specifications, acquisition of sites, design, planning, construction, or in any other manner for or in connection with proposed Federal office building No. 7 on square 167 in the District of Columbia (project No. 3-DC-05, GSA prospectus submitted July 13, 1956)

PAYMENTS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PURCHASE CONTRACTS

In order to continue available the authorization for contracts, the committee recommends the restoration of the following proviso:

Provided, That the Administrator of General Services may enter into contracts during the fiscal year 1958 for which the aggregate of annual payments for amortization of principal and interest thereon shall not exceed the unused portion of the \$12,000,000 limitation applicable prior to July 1, 1957, under the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1957 (70 Stat. 343)

CONSTRUCTION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS

The committee recommends an increase of \$20,000, to be used for the planning of a border station at Dunseith, N. Dak., for the accommodation and use of the Bureau of Customs and the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The committee is advised that this port of entry is on the highway going through the International Peace Garden, where the Canadian Government has recently constructed a new facility costing more than \$400,000. The committee believes that a suitable facility on the United States side of the border would justify planning for a \$300,000 structure.

HOSPITAL FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The committee is advised that the Washington Hospital Center, located on the grounds of the United States Soldiers Home in the District of Columbia, is now about completed at a cost of \$21,700,000, and will shortly be ready to open except for lack of sufficient funds to properly equip the hospital. S. 2194 and H. R. 7835 are pending bills to provide the required additional authorization, and the committee is informed that these bills will soon be reported.

In view of the urgency of this situation, the committee recommends the insertion of an item appropriating \$1,710,000, contingent upon the passage of such legislation.

OPERATING EXPENSES, FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE

The committee recommends that the limitation on the amount for expenses of travel be increased from \$120,000 to \$192,500.

EXPENSES, SUPPLY DISTRIBUTION

The committee recommends that the limitation on the amount for expenses of travel be increased from \$110,000 to \$123,900.

OPERATING EXPENSES, NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

The committee recommends an addition of \$8,500 to be used for microfilming that part of the Confederate service records known as the Consolidated Index of the States, from which copies of a part or all of such index would be available at cost to interested patriotic groups. The committee is advised that such information is sufficient to establish service in the forces of the Confederate States for membership application and other record purposes, and that such microfilming and furnishing of copies would reduce the wear and tear now occasioned by handling of the original material and thus aid in preventing further deterioration of these records.

The committee also recommends that the limitation on the amount for expenses of travel be increased from \$44,750 to \$52,000.

OPERATING EXPENSES, TRANSPORTATION, AND PUBLIC UTILITIES SERVICE

The committee recommends that the limitation on the amount for expenses of travel be increased from \$25,000 to \$27,500.

STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS

The committee recommends language changes to permit the continuation of available funds for operations under the Stockpiling Act, without adding any new funds for that purpose.

The committee also recommends the establishment and operation of a mica purchasing station at Santa Fe, N. Mex.

ADMINISTRATIVE OPERATIONS FUND

The committee recommends an increase of \$600,000 in the limitation for administrative operations from the various funds of GSA, to provide a total of \$10,830,000, which is \$770,000 below the budget estimate.

The committee also recommends that the limitation on the amount for expenses of travel be increased from \$137,700 to \$168,900.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The committee recommends the insertion of a 5 percent transfer provision, applying to operating expenses, with an aggregate limit of \$5,000,000, in order to provide some flexibility to the Administrator.

The committee also recommends a provision to authorize 10 positions at the field level in GS-16. This recommendation is intended to aid in better administration in the field organization, and is not intended for the hiring of additional personnel.

REAL PROPERTY INVENTORY

During this session of the 85th Congress, summary tables of additional inventories have been issued as follows:

Senate Document No. 25, issued February 11, 1957, Inventory Report on Real Property Owned by the United States Throughout the World as of June 30, 1956.

Senate Document No. 41, issued May 20, 1957, Inventory Report on Real Property Leased to the United States Throughout the World as of July 1, 1956.

Now that a comprehensive inventory has been assured on an annual basis, the committee recommends the insertion of a provision to make sure of its continuance over the years and that it may be printed regularly as a Senate document.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

The committee recommends an increase of \$500,000 in the limitation for nonadministrative expenses, to provide a total of \$2,000,000.

The committee also recommends the insertion of an authorization for a general counsel in grade GS-18.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, HOUSING STUDIES

The committee recommends the insertion of a new appropriation item for Housing Studies as authorized by section 602 of the Housing Act of 1956, in the amount of \$120,000, which is \$50,000 below the budget estimate in H. Doc. 115.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

An increase of \$500,000 is recommended, to provide an appropriation of \$17,000,000, which is \$500,000 under the budget estimate.

The committee also recommends an increase in the limitation for newspapers from \$200 to \$500; an increase in the limitation on the amount for expenses of travel from \$1,085,000 to \$1,185,000; the insertion of authorizations for uniforms and for the purchase of 80 passenger motor vehicles, with 62 for replacement; increasing the earmarking for railroad safety activities from \$1,350,000 to \$1,363,500, and the earmarking for locomotive inspection from \$950,000 to \$956,600; and providing \$225,000 for delegated defense mobilization functions.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

An increase of \$1,000,000 is recommended in the appropriation, to provide a total of \$71,000,000, which is \$5,800,000 below the budget estimate.

The committee also recommends that the limitation on the amount for expenses of travel be increased from \$380,000 to \$425,000, and that authorizations be inserted for special investigations and reports by contracts, and for the purchase of 10 passenger motor vehicles for replacement.

NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

The committee recommends a reduction of \$2,000 in the appropriation, to provide a total of \$38,000, the same as for 1957.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

The committee recommends that the limitation on the amount for expenses of travel be increased from \$150,000 to \$200,000; and for purchase of newspapers and periodicals be increased from \$300 to \$400.

The committee also recommends the deletion of the earmarking for the program of supplementary training for high school science and mathematics teachers, in the amount of \$9,500,000.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

The committee recommends that the limitation on the amount for expenses of travel be increased from \$197,500 to \$241,000.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

The committee recommends the deletion of the proviso earmarking \$19,410,000 for registration, classification, and induction activities of local boards.

The committee also recommends the insertion of authorization to purchase 44 passenger motor vehicles for replacement, with 1 at \$4,000.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

In order to provide greater flexibility in the operations and to enable the Administrator to meet the reduction made in the appropriation, the committee recommends a reduction in the earmarking for the loan guaranty program from \$18,500,000 to \$17,500,000.

The committee also recommends the insertion of authorization to purchase 6 passenger motor vehicles for replacement, with 1 at \$5,000.

MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS OPERATING EXPENSES

The committee recommends an increase of \$1,989,600 in the appropriation, to provide a total of \$22,763,400, which is \$696,400 over the budget estimate.

The committee is well pleased with the results obtained from the additional funds added last year for medical research, and believes that an additional \$1,000,000 can be wisely used in the fields of heart disease, mental illness, cancer, neurological diseases, and arthritis.

An increase is also recommended in the earmarking for medical research of \$1,344,000, to provide a total of \$11,344,000, of which \$1,000,000 is the additional funds recommended and \$344,000 is the additional requirement for contribution to the retirement fund.

The committee also recommends that the limitation on the amount for expenses of travel be increased from \$992,200 to \$1,100,000.

INPATIENT CARE

The committee recommends the insertion of authorization to purchase 100 passenger motor vehicles for replacement.

COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

The committee recommends a reduction of \$14,250,000 in the appropriation, to provide a total of \$2,826,250,000. These funds are provided without fiscal year limitation in order to make mandatory payments under the law, and in case the amount provided is not adequate to make such payments then the committee would consider a supplemental estimate at a later time, when the amount required could be more definitely ascertained.

READJUSTMENT BENEFITS

The committee recommends a reduction of \$3,940,000 in the appropriation, to provide a total of \$784,047,000.

HOSPITAL AND DOMICILIARY FACILITIES

In agreeing to the House amount of \$42,500,000 for this item, the committee makes no selection as between projects submitted to the committee.

TITLE II

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

The committee recommends an increase of \$100,000 in the limitation for administrative expenses, to provide a total of \$1,300,000.

FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN INSURANCE CORPORATION

The committee recommends an increase of \$50,000 in the limitation for administrative expenses, to provide a total of \$700,000.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

COLLEGE HOUSING LOANS

The committee recommends an increase of \$100,000 in the limitation for administrative expenses, to provide a total of \$1,427,000.

LIQUIDATING PROGRAMS

The committee recommends an increase of \$970,000 in the limitation for administrative expenses, to provide a total of \$1,940,000.

The committee also recommends the deletion of the proviso limiting expenses not otherwise limited to \$500,000. The committee is advised that such limitation is too restrictive.

PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

Of the increase recommended under liquidating programs, \$865,000 is to be administered by PHA in the operation and disposition of Lanham Act housing. Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase in the administrative expense limitation from \$12,305,000 to \$13,170,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

[Limitations on amounts of corporate funds to be expended]

Corporation or agency	Authoriza- tions, 1957	Budget esti- mates, 1958	Recom- mended in House bill for 1958	Amount rec- ommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-) Senate bill compared with—		
					Authoriza- tions, 1957	Budget esti- mates, 1958	House bill
Federal Home Loan Bank Board.....	\$1,036,700	\$1,300,000	\$1,200,000	\$1,300,000	+\$263,300	-----	+\$100,000
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.....	596,000	700,000	650,000	700,000	+\$104,000	-----	+\$60,000
Housing and Home Finance Agency:							
College housing loans.....	1,100,000	1,700,000	1,327,000	1,427,000	+\$327,000	-\$273,000	+\$100,000
Public facility loans.....	368,000	490,000	400,000	400,000	+\$32,000	-90,000	-----
Revolving fund (liquidating programs).....	2,165,000	1,940,000	970,000	1,940,000	-\$225,000	-----	+\$970,000
Federal National Mortgage Association.....	4,025,000	5,250,000	4,750,000	4,750,000	+\$725,000	-500,000	-----
Federal Housing Administration.....	6,900,000	7,400,000	7,260,000	7,260,000	+\$360,000	-140,000	-----
Public Housing Administration.....	112,675,000	115,030,000	112,305,000	113,170,000	(+\$495,000)	(-1,860,000)	(+\$865,000)
Total, administrative expenses.....	16,190,700	18,780,000	16,557,000	17,777,000	+\$1,586,300	-1,003,000	+\$1,220,000

1 Includes funds available by appropriation in title I, and by transfer from the revolving fund (liquidating programs) and is not included in totals to avoid duplication.

PERMANENT AND INDEFINITE ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS

Object	Appropriations, 1957	Budget esti- mates, 1958	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Federal Power Commission: Payments to States under Federal Power Act.....	\$45,274	\$55,883	+\$10,609
General Services Administration: Expenses, disposal of surplus real and related personal property.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	-----
Total, permanent and indefinite appropriations.....	2,045,274	2,055,883	+\$10,609

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1957, AND ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED
IN THE BILL FOR 1958

Item	Appropriations, 1957	Budget estimates, 1958	Recom- mended House bill for 1958	Amount rec- ommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-) Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1957	Budget estimates, 1958	House bill
INDEPENDENT OFFICES							
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION							
Salaries and expenses.....	\$17,407,500	\$20,000,000	\$18,300,000	\$18,300,000	+\$892,500	-\$1,700,000	-----
Investigations of United States citizens for employment by international organizations.....	487,500	507,000	491,800	491,800	+4,300	-15,200	-----
Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and Lighthouse Service widows.....	2,024,000	2,417,000	2,300,000	2,417,000	+393,000	-----	+\$117,000
Payment to the civil-service retirement and disability fund.....	525,000,000	-----	-----	-----	-525,000,000	-----	-----
Administrative expenses, Federal employees life insurance fund.....	(117,500)	(233,000)	(123,800)	(123,800)	(+6,300)	(-102,200)	-----
Total, Civil Service Commission.....	544,919,000	22,924,000	21,091,800	21,208,800	-523,710,200	-1,715,200	+117,000
FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION							
Operations.....	15,560,000	25,000,000	17,000,000	17,000,000	+1,440,000	-8,000,000	-----
Federal contributions.....	17,000,000	17,000,000	17,000,000	17,000,000	-----	-----	-----
Emergency supplies and equipment.....	47,000,000	75,000,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	-43,700,000	-71,700,000	-----
Surveys, plans, and research.....	10,000,000	6,700,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	-8,000,000	-4,700,000	-----
Salaries and expenses, civil defense functions of Federal agencies.....	4,000,000	6,300,000	0	0	-4,000,000	-6,300,000	-----
Total, Federal Civil Defense Administration.....	93,560,000	130,000,000	39,300,000	39,300,000	-54,260,000	-90,700,000	-----
FUNDS APPROPRIATED BY THE PRESIDENT							
Disaster relief.....	6,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	+4,000,000	-----	-----
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION							
Salaries and expenses.....	7,823,000	8,950,000	8,300,000	8,300,000	+472,000	-650,000	-----

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION				
Salaries and expenses.....	5,225,000	5,900,000	5,530,000	+305,000
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION				
Salaries and expenses.....	5,550,000	6,250,000	5,950,000	+400,000
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE				
Salaries and expenses.....	34,000,000	37,800,000	36,050,000	+2,050,000
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION				
Operating expenses, Public Building Services.....	131,050,000	142,000,000	127,464,000	+2,164,000
Repair and improvement, federally owned buildings.....	42,600,550	85,500,000	65,000,000	+22,399,450
Sites and expenses, purchase contract and public buildings projects.....	5,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	+15,000,000
Payments, public buildings purchase contracts.....	237,000	2,000,000	1,331,100	+1,094,100
Construction, public buildings.....		2,500,000	2,125,000	+2,145,000
Acquisition of land, District of Columbia.....	250,000	1,675,000	0	-250,000
Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service.....	12,884,400	24,300,000	23,360,000	+475,600
Expenses, supply distribution.....	15,070,000	20,000,000	17,765,000	+2,695,000
General supply fund.....	18,000,000	25,000,000	12,500,000	-5,500,000
Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service.....	6,893,650	7,600,000	7,254,500	+369,350
Operating expenses, Transportation and Public Utilities Service.....	1,251,100	1,700,000	1,330,000	+78,900
Strategic and critical materials.....		130,000,000		-130,000,000
Abaca fiber program (administrative expenses).....	(100,000)	(94,500)	(47,000)	(-53,000)
Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator.....	395,000	284,000	260,000	-4,000
Administrative operations fund (limitation).....	(9,540,375)	(11,600,000)	(10,830,000)	(+1,289,625)
Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia (liquidation of contract authorization).....	5,300,000			
U. S. Post Office and Courthouse, Nome, Alaska.....	200,000		1,710,900	-3,590,900
Acquisition of tin.....	8,000,000			-200,000
Total, General Services Administration.....	237,131,700	442,620,000	258,389,000	+28,746,400
			265,878,100	-176,750,900
				+7,488,500

See footnotes at end of table, p. 14.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1957, and estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for 1958—Con.

Item	Appropriations, 1957	Budget estimates, 1958	Recommended in House bill for 1958	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (–) Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1957	Budget estimates, 1958	House bill
INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued							
HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY							
Office of the Administrator:							
Salaries and expenses.....	\$6,225,000	\$7,925,000	\$6,930,000	\$6,930,000	+\$705,000	–\$995,000	-----
Defense mobilization functions.....	-----	175,000	0	0	-----	–175,000	-----
Housing studies, administrative expenses.....	-----	7170,000	-----	120,000	+120,000	–50,000	+\$120,000
Housing studies, liquidation of contract authorization.....	-----	7800,000	-----	0	-----	–800,000	-----
Urban planning grants.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,275,000	1,275,000	–225,000	–225,000	-----
Reserve of planned public works (payment to revolving fund).....	7,500,000	6,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	–2,500,000	–1,000,000	-----
Capital grants for slum clearance and urban renewal.....	40,000,000	-----	-----	-----	–40,000,000	-----	-----
Administrative expenses, Federal Flood Indemnity Administration.....	500,000	-----	-----	-----	–500,000	-----	-----
Total, Office of the Administrator.....	55,725,000	16,570,000	13,205,000	13,325,000	–42,400,000	–3,245,000	+120,000
Public Housing Administration:							
Administrative expenses.....	10,700,000	13,300,000	11,440,000	11,440,000	+740,000	–1,860,000	-----
Annual contributions.....	93,000,000	99,000,000	95,000,000	95,000,000	+2,000,000	–4,000,000	-----
Total, Public Housing Administration.....	103,700,000	112,300,000	106,440,000	106,440,000	+2,740,000	–5,860,000	-----
Total, Housing and Home Finance Agency.....	159,425,000	128,870,000	119,645,000	119,765,000	–39,660,000	–9,105,000	+120,000
INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION							
Salaries and expenses.....	14,879,696	17,500,000	16,500,000	17,000,000	+2,120,304	–500,000	+500,000

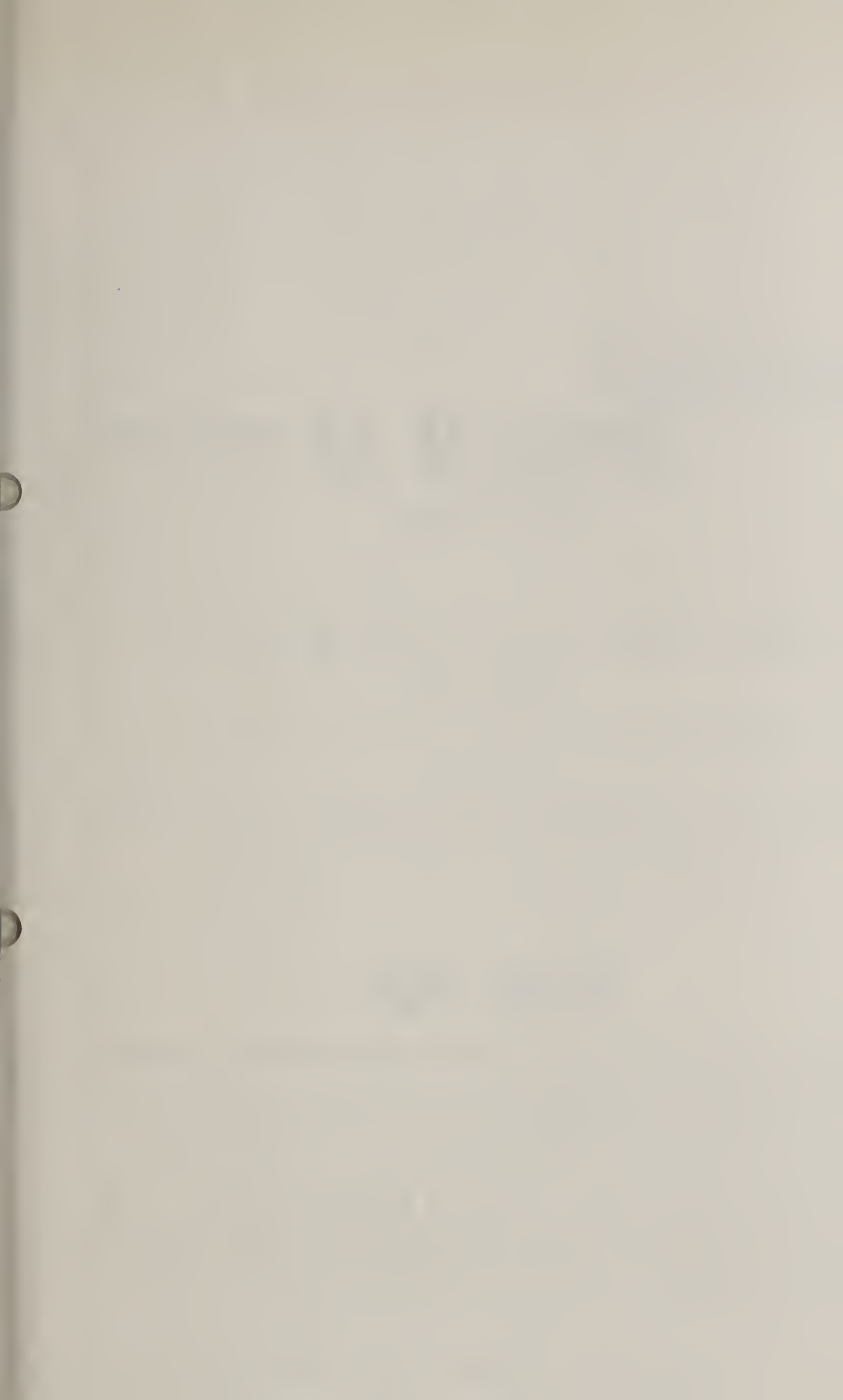
NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS									
Salaries and expenses.....	4 62,676,500	76,800,000	70,000,000	71,000,000	+8,323,500	-5,800,000	+1,000,000		
Construction and equipment.....	14,000,000	41,484,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	+21,000,000	-6,484,000			
Total, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	76,676,500	118,284,000	105,000,000	106,000,000	+29,323,500	-12,284,000	+1,000,000		
NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY									
Maintenance and operation of properties.....	38,000	42,000	40,000	38,000		-4,000	-2,000		
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION									
Salaries and expenses.....	40,000,000	65,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000		-25,000,000			
NATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING COMMISSION									
Salaries and expenses.....	50,000	75,000	0	0	-50,000	-75,000			
RENEGOTIATION BOARD									
Salaries and expenses.....	3,675,000	3,400,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	-675,000	-400,000			
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION									
Salaries and expenses.....	5,749,000	7,178,000	6,700,000	6,700,000	+451,000	-478,000			
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM									
Salaries and expenses.....	29,070,000	30,000,000	27,000,000	27,000,000	-2,070,000	-3,000,000			
VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION									
General operating expenses.....	163,027,130	165,442,000	161,374,000	161,374,000	-1,653,130	-4,068,000			
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses.....	20,773,880	22,067,000	20,773,800	22,763,400	+1,989,600	+696,400	+1,989,600		
Inpatient care.....	6 662,900,000	6 702,000,000	6 702,000,000	6 702,000,000	+39,100,000				
Outpatient care.....	82,638,000	79,000,000	79,000,000	79,000,000	-3,638,000				
Maintenance and operation of supply depots.....	1,628,000	1,940,000	1,790,000	1,790,000	+162,000	-150,000			
Compensation and pensions.....	2,907,000,000	2,990,000,000	2,840,500,000	2,826,250,000	-80,750,000	-163,750,000	-14,250,000		
Readjustment benefits.....	775,000,000	829,460,000	787,987,000	784,047,000	+9,047,000	-45,413,000	-3,940,000		
Military and naval insurance.....	5,000,000	4,500,000	4,275,000	4,275,000	-725,000	-225,000			

See footnotes at end of table, p. 14.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1957, and estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for 1958—Con.

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					Appropriations, 1957	Budget esti- mates, 1958	House bill
INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued							
VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION—continued							
National service life insurance.....	\$23,200,000	\$8,000,000	\$7,600,000	\$7,600,000	—\$15,600,000	—\$400,000	-----
Service men's indemnities.....	26,750,000	31,450,000	29,877,500	29,877,500	+3,127,500	-1,572,500	-----
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines.....	2,000,000	1,750,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	—500,000	—250,000	-----
Hospital and domiciliary facilities.....	51,635,000	50,000,000	42,500,000	42,500,000	—9,135,000	—7,500,000	-----
Major alterations, improvements, and repairs.....	4,533,000	2,254,000	2,028,000	2,028,000	—2,505,000	—228,000	-----
Service-disabled veterans insurance fund.....	1,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	+500,000	-----	-----
Total, Veterans' Administration.....	4,727,084,930	4,889,363,000	4,682,705,300	4,666,504,900	—60,580,030	—222,858,100	—\$16,200,400
Total, title I.....	5,990,841,826	5,924,165,000	5,385,201,700	5,378,224,800	—612,617,026	—545,940,200	—6,976,900

¹ And \$1,935,600 from proceeds of surplus property disposal.² And \$1,960,000 from proceeds of surplus property disposal.³ And \$1,600,000 from proceeds of surplus property disposal.⁴ And not to exceed \$1,500,000 of unobligated funds continued available.⁵ And in addition \$7,216,900 from reimbursements.⁶ And in addition \$6,656,000 from reimbursements.⁷ Supplemental estimate in H. Doc. 115.



Calendar No. 421

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6070

[Report No. 414]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 21, 1957

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 7, 1957

Reported, under authority of the order of the Senate of May 13, 1957, by
Mr. MAGNUSON, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for sundry
- 5 independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, cor-
- 6 porations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending
- 7 June 30, 1958, namely:

1 TITLE I—INDEPENDENT OFFICES

2 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

3 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
4 ing not to exceed \$22,000 for services as authorized
5 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
6 55a) ; not to exceed \$10,000 for medical examinations per-
7 formed for veterans by private physicians on a fee basis;
8 not to exceed \$100 for the purchase of newspapers
9 and periodicals (excluding scientific, technical, trade or
10 traffic periodicals, for official use) ; payment in advance for
11 library membership in societies whose publications are avail-
12 able to members only or to members at a price lower than
13 to the general public; not to exceed \$70,000 for per-
14 forming the duties imposed upon the Commission by the
15 Act of July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 767) ; reimbursement
16 of the General Services Administration for security guard
17 services for protection of confidential files; not to exceed
18 \$508,000 for expenses of travel; and not to exceed \$5,000
19 for actuarial services by contract, without regard to section
20 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended; \$18,300,000.

21 No part of the appropriations herein made to the Civil
22 Service Commission shall be available for the salaries and
23 expenses of the Legal Examining Unit in the Examining and
24 Personnel Utilization Division of the Commission, established
25 pursuant to Executive Order 9358 of July 1, 1943.

1 Investigations of United States citizens for employment
2 by international organizations: For expenses necessary to
3 carry out the provisions of Executive Order No. 10422 of
4 January 9, 1953, as amended, prescribing procedures for
5 making available to the Secretary General of the United
6 Nations, and the executive heads of other international organ-
7 izations, certain information concerning United States citi-
8 zens employed, or being considered for employment by such
9 organizations, including services as authorized by section 15
10 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$491,800:
11 *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for
12 advances or reimbursements to the applicable appropria-
13 tions or funds of the Civil Service Commission and the
14 Federal Bureau of Investigation for expenses incurred by
15 such agencies under said Executive order: *Provided further*,
16 That members of the International Organizations Employees
17 Loyalty Board may be paid actual transportation expenses,
18 and per diem in lieu of subsistence authorized by the Travel
19 Expense Act of 1949, as amended, while traveling on official
20 business away from their homes or regular places of business,
21 including periods while en route to and from and at the place
22 where their services are to be performed: *Provided further*,
23 *That nothing in sections 281 or 283 of title 18, United States*
24 *Code, or in section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C.*
25 *99) shall be deemed to apply to any person because of ap-*

1 pointment for part-time or intermittent service as a member
 2 of the International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board
 3 in the Civil Service Commission as established by Executive
 4 Order 10422, dated January 9, 1953, as amended.

5 Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and
 6 Lighthouse Service widows: For payment of annuities
 7 authorized by the Act of May 29, 1944, as amended (48
 8 U. S. C. 1373a), and the Act of August 19, 1950 (64
 9 Stat. 465), ~~\$2,300,000~~ \$2,417,000.

10 Administrative expenses, employees' life insurance
 11 fund: Not to exceed \$123,800 of the funds in the
 12 "Employees' Life Insurance Fund" shall be available for
 13 reimbursement to the Civil Service Commission for admin-
 14 istrative expenses incurred by the Commission during the
 15 current fiscal year in the administration of the Federal Em-
 16 ployees' Group Life Insurance Act.

17 FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

18 Operations: For necessary expenses, not otherwise pro-
 19 vided for, in carrying out the provisions of the Federal Civil
 20 Defense Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C., App. 2251-
 21 2297), including services as authorized by section 15 of the
 22 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; reimbursement of
 23 the Civil Service Commission for full field investigations of
 24 employees occupying positions of critical importance from the
 25 standpoint of national security; expenses of attendance at

1 meetings concerned with civil defense functions; reimburse-
2 ment of the General Services Administration for security
3 guard services; not to exceed \$6,000 for the purchase of
4 newspapers, periodicals, and teletype news services; not to
5 exceed ~~\$598,000~~ \$800,000 for expenses of travel; and not to
6 exceed \$6,000 for emergency and extraordinary expenses to
7 be expended under the direction of the Administrator for such
8 purposes as he deems proper, and his determination thereon
9 shall be final and conclusive; \$17,000,000.

10 Federal contributions: For financial contributions to the
11 States, not otherwise provided for, pursuant to subsection
12 (i) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950,
13 as amended, to be equally matched with State funds,
14 \$17,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1959.

15 Emergency supplies and equipment: For expenses
16 necessary for warehousing and maintenance of reserve stocks
17 of emergency civil defense materials as authorized by sub-
18 section (h) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act
19 of 1950, as amended, \$3,300,000.

20 Surveys, plans, and research: For expenses, not other-
21 wise provided for, necessary for studies and research to
22 develop measures and plans for evacuation, shelter, and the
23 protection of life and property, as authorized by section 201
24 (d) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended,
25 including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of

1 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$2,000,000, to remain
2 available until expended.

3 No part of any appropriation in this Act shall be avail-
4 able for the construction of warehouses or for the lease of
5 warehouse space in any building which is to be constructed
6 specifically for the use of the Federal Civil Defense Adminis-
7 tration.

8 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

9 DISASTER RELIEF

10 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
11 Act of September 30, 1950 (Public Law 875), as amended,
12 authorizing assistance to States and local governments in
13 major disasters, \$10,000,000, to remain available until
14 expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed 3 per centum of the
15 foregoing amount shall be available for administrative
16 expenses.

17 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

18 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in per-
19 forming the duties of the Commission as authorized by law,
20 including newspapers (not to exceed \$175), land and struc-
21 tures (not to exceed \$68,200), special counsel fees, im-
22 provement and care of grounds and repairs to buildings
23 (not to exceed \$18,500), services as authorized by section
24 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and
25 not to exceed \$112,900 for expenses of travel, \$8,300,000.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the work of the Commission, as authorized by law, including not to exceed \$300,000 for expenses of travel; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and not to exceed \$500 for newspapers; \$5,530,000, of which not to exceed \$10,000 shall be available for special counsel and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), but at rates not exceeding \$50 per diem for individuals: *Provided*, That not to exceed ~~\$325,000~~ \$335,000 shall be available for investigations relating to Federal river development projects.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Federal Trade Commission, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law, not to exceed \$700 for newspapers, services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and not to exceed ~~\$237,000~~ \$251,250 for expenses of travel, \$5,950,000: *Provided*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be expended upon any investigation hereafter provided by current resolution of the Congress until funds are appropriated subsequently to the enactment of such resolution to finance the cost of such investigation.

1 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

2 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
3 General Accounting Office, including newspapers and peri-
4 odicals (not exceeding \$500) ; uniforms or allowances there-
5 for, as authorized by law ; not to exceed ~~\$1,500,000~~ \$1,600,-
6 000 for expenses of travel; and services as authorized by
7 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ;
8 \$36,050,000.

9 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

10 Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service: For
11 necessary expenses of real property management and related
12 activities as provided by law; furnishings and equipment;
13 rental of buildings in the District of Columbia; restoration of
14 leased premises; moving Government agencies (including
15 space adjustments) in connection with the assignment, allo-
16 cation, and transfer of building space; acquisition by purchase
17 or otherwise and disposal by sale or otherwise of real estate
18 and interests therein; payments in lieu of taxes pursuant to
19 the Act of August 12, 1955 (40 U. S. C. 521) ; and not
20 to exceed ~~\$205,300~~ \$238,650 for expenses of travel; ~~\$127,-~~
21 ~~464,000~~ \$133,214,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation
22 shall be available, without regard to section 322 of the Act
23 of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a), with
24 respect to buildings or parts thereof, heretofore leased under
25 the appropriation for "Emergency operating expenses".

1 Repair and improvement, federally owned buildings:
2 For expenses necessary for the repair, alteration, preserva-
3 tion, renovation, improvement, extension, equipment, and
4 demolition of federally owned buildings and buildings occu-
5 pied pursuant to the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act
6 of 1954 (40 U. S. C. 356), not otherwise provided for, in-
7 cluding grounds, approaches and appurtenances, wharves and
8 piers, together with the necessary dredging adjacent thereto;
9 acquisition of land as authorized by title III of the Act of
10 June 16, 1949 (40 U. S. C. 297); not to exceed \$250,000
11 \$270,000 for expenses of travel; and care and safeguarding
12 of sites acquired for Federal buildings; \$65,000,000, to
13 remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the unex-
14 pended balance of appropriations heretofore granted for
15 “Repair, improvement, and equipment of federally owned
16 buildings outside the District of Columbia” shall be merged
17 with this appropriation.

18 Sites and expenses, purchase contract and public build-
19 ings projects: For expenses necessary in carrying out the
20 provisions of the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act
21 of 1954 (40 U. S. C. 356), not otherwise provided for,
22 including preparation of drawings and specifications, by con-
23 tract or otherwise; acquisition of sites, including soil investi-
24 gations and tests; not to exceed \$100,000 for expenses of

1 travel; and administrative expenses; \$20,000,000, to remain
2 available until expended, and not to exceed \$500,000 of
3 this amount shall be available for construction of approved
4 small public buildings projects outside the District of
5 Columbia pursuant to the Public Buildings Act of May 25,
6 1926, as amended (40 U. S. C. 341): *Provided, That no*
7 *part of such funds shall be used during the current fiscal*
8 *year for preparation of drawings and specifications, acquisi-*
9 *tion of sites, design, planning, construction, or in any other*
10 *manner for or in connection with proposed Federal office*
11 *building Numbered 7 on square 167 in the District of*
12 *Columbia (project Numbered 3-DC-05, General Services*
13 *Administration prospectus submitted July 13, 1956).*

14 Payments, public buildings purchase contracts: For pay-
15 ments of principal, interest, taxes, and any other obliga-
16 tions under contracts entered into pursuant to the Public
17 Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (40 U. S. C.
18 356), \$1,331,100: *Provided, That the Administrator of*
19 *General Services may enter into contracts during the fiscal*
20 *year 1958 for which the aggregate of annual payments for*
21 *amortization of principal and interest thereon shall not exceed*
22 *the unused portion of the \$12,000,000 limitation applicable*
23 *prior to July 1, 1957, under the Independent Offices Ap-*
24 *propriation Act, 1957 (70 Stat. 343).*

25 Construction, public buildings: For construction of

1 public buildings pursuant to the Public Buildings Act of
 2 May 25, 1926, as amended (40 U. S. C. 341), ~~\$2,125,000~~
 3 \$2,145,000, to remain available until expended.

4 *Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia: For an*
 5 *additional amount for expenses necessary in carrying out the*
 6 *provisions of the Act of August 7, 1946 (60 Stat. 896), as*
 7 *amended, authorizing the establishment of a hospital center*
 8 *in the District of Columbia, including grants to private agen-*
 9 *cies for hospital facilities in said District, \$1,710,000, to*
 10 *remain available until expended: Provided, That the limita-*
 11 *tion on the total amount for completion of the hospital center*
 12 *is increased from \$21,700,000 to \$23,410,000: Provided*
 13 *further, That this paragraph shall become effective only upon*
 14 *approval of the increased authorization proposed in S. 2194*
 15 *and/or H. R. 7835, Eighty-fifth Congress.*

16 Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service: For nec-
 17 essary expenses of personal property management and related
 18 activities as provided by law; including not to exceed \$300
 19 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and not to
 20 exceed ~~\$120,000~~ \$192,500 for expenses of travel;
 21 \$3,360,000: *Provided, That not to exceed \$1,600,000 of*
 22 *any funds received during the current or preceding fiscal*
 23 *year for deposit under section 204 (a) of the Federal Prop-*
 24 *erty and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended,*
 25 *and not otherwise disposed of by law, shall be deposited to*

1 the credit of this appropriation and shall be available for
2 necessary expenses in carrying out the functions of the
3 General Services Administration under the said Act, with
4 respect to the utilization and disposal of excess and surplus
5 personal property.

6 Expenses, supply distribution: For expenses, not other-
7 wise provided, necessary for operation of the stores depot
8 system and other procurement services, including contractual
9 services incident to receiving, handling, and shipping ware-
10 house items; not to exceed \$250 for purchase of newspapers
11 and periodicals; and not to exceed ~~\$110,000~~ \$123,900 for
12 expenses of travel; \$17,765,000.

13 General supply fund: To increase the general supply
14 fund established by the Federal Property and Administrative
15 Services Act of 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C. 630g),
16 \$12,500,000.

17 Operating expenses, National Archives and Records
18 Service: For necessary expenses in connection with Federal
19 records management and related activities as provided by
20 law; and not to exceed ~~\$44,750~~ \$52,000 for expenses of
21 travel; ~~\$7,254,500~~ \$7,263,000.

22 Operating expenses, Transportation and Public Utilities
23 Service: For necessary expenses of transportation and
24 public utilities management and related activities, as pro-

1 vided by law, including not to exceed ~~\$25,000~~ \$27,500 for
2 expenses of travel; \$1,330,000.

3 Strategic and critical materials: ~~For necessary expenses~~
4 ~~in~~ *Funds available for* carrying out the provisions of the
5 Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23,
6 1946, ~~including~~ *during the current fiscal year shall be avail-*
7 *able for* the acquisition of one parcel of land located at Harahan,
8 Louisiana, now under lease to the Government and used for
9 the storage of strategic and critical materials, *establishment*
10 *and operation of a buying station at Santa Fe, New Mexico,*
11 *to handle purchases of mica under the General Services*
12 *Administration purchase programs for domestic mica, estab-*
13 *lished pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as*
14 *amended,* services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
15 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), not to exceed \$3,327,600
16 for operating expenses, not to exceed \$86,000 for expenses
17 of travel, and necessary expenses for transportation and han-
18 dling, within the United States (including charges at United
19 States ports), storage, security, and maintenance of strategic
20 and critical materials acquired for or transferred to the sup-
21 plemental stockpile established pursuant to section 104 (b)
22 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act
23 of 1954 (7 U. S. C. 1704 (b)), ~~to remain available until~~
24 ~~expended~~: *Provided, That any funds received as proceeds*

1 from sale or other disposition of materials on account of the
2 rotation of stocks under said Act shall be deposited to the
3 credit, and be available for expenditure for the purposes, of
4 this appropriation: *Provided further*, That during the current
5 fiscal year, there shall be no limitation on the value of surplus
6 strategic and critical materials which, in accordance with
7 subsection 6 (a) of the Act of July 23, 1946 (50 U. S. C.
8 98e (a)), may be transferred to stockpiles established in
9 accordance with said Act: *Provided further*, That no part of
10 funds available shall be used for construction of warehouses
11 or tank storage facilities.

12 Abaca fiber program: Not to exceed \$47,000 of funds
13 available to the General Services Administration for the
14 abaca fiber program shall be available for administrative
15 expenses incident to the abaca fiber program, to be computed
16 on an accrual basis, and to be exclusive of the interest paid,
17 depreciation, capitalized expenditures, expenses in connec-
18 tion with the acquisition, protection, operation, maintenance,
19 improvement, or disposition of real or personal property
20 relating to the abaca fiber program, and expenses of services
21 performed on a contract or fee basis in connection with the
22 performance of legal services.

23 Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator: For
24 expenses of executive direction for activities under the
25 control of the General Services Administration, including

1 not to exceed \$8,000 for expenses of travel, and not to
2 exceed \$250 for purchase of newspapers and periodicals;
3 \$260,000.

4 Administrative operations fund: Funds available to Gen-
5 eral Services Administration for administration operations,
6 in support of program activities, shall be expended and ac-
7 counted for, as a whole, through a single fund, which is
8 hereby authorized: *Provided*, That costs and obligations for
9 such administrative operations for the respective program
10 activities shall be accounted for in accordance with systems
11 approved by the General Accounting Office: *Provided fur-*
12 *ther*, That the total amount deposited into said account for
13 the fiscal year 1958 from funds made available to General
14 Services Administration in this Act shall not exceed \$10,-
15 ~~230,000~~ \$10,830,000, of which not to exceed \$137,700
16 \$168,900 may be used for travel expenses: *Provided fur-*
17 *ther*, That amounts deposited into said account for administra-
18 tive operations for each program shall not exceed the amounts
19 included in the respective program appropriations for such
20 purposes.

21 The appropriate appropriation or fund available to the
22 General Services Administration shall be credited with (1)
23 cost of operation, protection, maintenance, upkeep, repair,
24 and improvement, included as part of rentals received from
25 Government corporations pursuant to law (40 U. S. C.

1 129) ; (2) reimbursements for services performed in respect
2 to bonds and other obligations under the jurisdiction of the
3 General Services Administration, issued by public author-
4 ities, States, or other public bodies, and such services in
5 respect to such bonds or obligations as the Administrator
6 deems necessary and in the public interest may, upon the
7 request and at the expense of the issuing agencies, be pro-
8 vided from the appropriate foregoing appropriation; and
9 (3) appropriations or funds available to other agencies, and
10 transferred to the General Services Administration, in con-
11 nection with property transferred to the General Services
12 Administration pursuant to the Act of July 2, 1948 (50
13 U. S. C. 451ff), and such appropriations or funds may,
14 with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, be so trans-
15 ferred.

16 Funds available to the General Services Administration
17 shall be available for the hire of passenger motor vehicles.

18 No part of any money appropriated by this or any other
19 Act for any agency of the executive branch of the Govern-
20 ment shall be used during the current fiscal year for the
21 purchase within the continental limits of the United States
22 of any typewriting machines except in accordance with
23 regulations issued pursuant to the provisions of the Federal
24 Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as
25 amended.

1 *Not to exceed 5 per centum of any appropriation made*
2 *available to the General Services Administration for the*
3 *current fiscal year by this Act may be transferred to any*
4 *other such appropriation, but no such appropriation shall be*
5 *thereby increased more than 5 per centum: Provided, That*
6 *such transfers shall apply only to operating expenses, and*
7 *shall not exceed in the aggregate the amount of \$5,000,000.*

8 *The Administrator is authorized, without regard to the*
9 *Classification Act of 1949, as amended, to place ten positions*
10 *at the field level, in addition to those otherwise authorized,*
11 *in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule established by said*
12 *Act.*

13 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

14 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

15 *Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the*
16 *Office of the Administrator, including rent in the District*
17 *of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the*
18 *Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not to exceed*
19 *\$340,000 for expenses of travel; the salary of a general*
20 *counsel, but not in addition to staff otherwise authorized,*
21 *which shall hereafter be at the salary rate of grade GS-18;*
22 *and expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations con-*
23 *cerned with the work of the Agency; \$6,930,000: Provided,*
24 *That necessary expenses of inspections and of providing repre-*

1 representatives at the site of projects being planned or undertaken
 2 by local public agencies pursuant to title I of the Housing
 3 Act of 1949, as amended, projects financed through loans to
 4 educational institutions authorized by title IV of the Housing
 5 Act of 1950, as amended, and projects and facilities financed
 6 by loans to public agencies pursuant to title II of the Hous-
 7 ing Amendments of 1955, as amended, shall be compensated
 8 by such agencies or institutions by the payment of fixed
 9 fees which in the aggregate will cover the costs of rendering
 10 such services, and expenses for such purpose shall be con-
 11 sidered nonadministrative; and for the purpose of providing
 12 such inspections, the Administrator may utilize any agency
 13 and such agency may accept reimbursement or payment for
 14 such services from such institutions, or the Administrator,
 15 and shall credit such amounts to the appropriations or
 16 funds against which such charges have been made, but such
 17 nonadministrative expenses shall not exceed \$1,500,000
 18 \$2,000,000.

19 *ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, HOUSING STUDIES*

20 *For administrative expenses in carrying out the pro-*
 21 *gram authorized by section 602 of the Housing Act of 1956*
 22 *(70 Stat. 1113), \$120,000, to remain available until June*
 23 *30, 1958.*

24 Urban planning grants: For grants to State, regional,
 25 and metropolitan area planning bodies in accordance with

1 the provisions of section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954,
2 as amended, \$1,275,000.

3 Reserve of planned public works (payment to revolving
4 fund) : For payment to the revolving fund established pur-
5 suant to section 702 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended
6 (40 U. S. C. 462) , \$5,000,000.

7 PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

8 Administrative expenses: For administrative expenses
9 of the Public Housing Administration, \$11,440,000, to be
10 merged with and expended under the authorization for such
11 expenses contained in title II of this Act.

12 Annual contributions: For the payment of annual con-
13 tributions to public housing agencies in accordance with sec-
14 tion 10 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as
15 amended (42 U. S. C. 1410) , \$95,000,000.

16 INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

17 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
18 Interstate Commerce Commission, including not to exceed
19 \$5,000 for the employment of special counsel; services as
20 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
21 U. S. C. 55a) , at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for
22 individuals; newspapers (not to exceed ~~\$200~~ \$500) ; *uni-*
23 *forms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law; purchase*
24 *of not to exceed eighty passenger motor vehicles of which*
25 *sixty-two shall be for replacement only and not to exceed*

1 ~~\$1,085,000~~ \$1,185,000 for expenses of travel; ~~\$16,500,000~~
 2 \$17,000,000, of which (a) not less than ~~\$1,350,000~~
 3 \$1,363,500 shall be available for expenses necessary to
 4 carry out railroad safety activities and not less than ~~\$950,-~~
 5 ~~000~~ \$956,600 shall be available for expenses necessary to
 6 carry out locomotive inspection activities: *Provided, That*
 7 ~~no part of the foregoing funds~~ (b) \$225,000 shall be
 8 available for expenses necessary to carry out such defense
 9 mobilization functions as may be delegated pursuant to law:
 10 *Provided further, That* Joint Board members and cooperat-
 11 ing State commissioners may use Government transportation
 12 requests when traveling in connection with their duties as
 13 such.

14 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR 15 AERONAUTICS

16 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
 17 Committee, including contracts *for the making of special*
 18 *investigations and reports and* for engineering, drafting and
 19 computing services; not to exceed ~~\$380,000~~ \$425,000 for
 20 expenses of travel; maintenance and operation of aircraft;
 21 *purchase of ten passenger motor vehicles for replacement*
 22 *only*; not to exceed \$100 for newspapers and periodicals;
 23 uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of
 24 September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114), as amended; and serv-

ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; ~~\$70,000,000~~ \$71,000,000.

Construction and equipment: For construction and
equipment at laboratories and research stations of the Com-
mittee, including the acquisition of not to exceed one hun-
dred and fifteen acres of land, \$35,000,000, to remain avail-
able until expended.

NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

Maintenance and operation of properties: For the main-
tenance and operation of properties under title I of the Dis-
trict of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority Act, ~~\$40,000~~
~~\$38,000~~: *Provided*, That all receipts derived from sales,
leases, or other sources shall be covered into the Treasury of
the United States monthly: *Provided further*, That so long as
funds are available from appropriations for the foregoing pur-
poses, the provisions of section 507 of the Housing Act of
1950 (Public Law 475, Eighty-first Congress), shall not be
effective.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry
out the purposes of the National Science Foundation Act of
1950, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1861-1875), including
award of graduate fellowships; services as authorized by sec-

tion 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed ~~\$150,000~~ \$200,000 for expenses of travel; not to exceed ~~\$300~~ \$400 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services; \$40,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That of the foregoing amount not less than \$9,500,000 shall be available for tuition, grants, and allowances in connection with a program of supplementary training for high school science and mathematics teachers.

RENEGOTIATION BOARD

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Renegotiation Board, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed \$50,000 for expenses of travel; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; \$3,000,000.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$1,125 for the purchase of newspapers; not to exceed ~~\$197,500~~ \$241,000 for expenses of travel; uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law; and

1 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
2 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; \$6,700,000.

3 SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

4 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
5 operation and maintenance of the Selective Service System,
6 as authorized by title I of the Universal Military Training
7 and Service Act (62 Stat. 604), as amended, including
8 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
9 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; travel expenses; *purchase of forty-*
10 *four passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, including*
11 *one at not to exceed \$4,000; not to exceed \$250 for*
12 *the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and not to*
13 *exceed \$80,000 for the National Selective Service Appeal*
14 *Board; \$27,000,000: Provided, That of the foregoing*
15 *amount \$19,410,000 shall be available for registration,*
16 *classification, and induction activities of local boards: Pro-*
17 *vided further,* That during the current fiscal year, the Presi-
18 dent may exempt this appropriation from the provisions of
19 subsection (c) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as
20 amended, whenever he deems such action to be necessary
21 in the interest of national defense.

22 Appropriations for the Selective Service System may
23 be used for the destruction of records accumulated under
24 the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended,

1 by the Director of Selective Service after compliance with
2 the procedures for the destruction of records prescribed
3 pursuant to the Records Disposal Act of 1943, as amended
4 (44 U. S. C. 366-380): *Provided*, That no records may
5 be transferred to any other agency without the approval
6 of the Director of Selective Service.

7 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

8 General operating expenses: For necessary operating
9 expenses of the Veterans Administration, not otherwise pro-
10 vided for, including expenses incidental to securing employ-
11 ment for war veterans; uniforms or allowances therefor, as
12 authorized by law; *purchase of six passenger motor vehicles*
13 *for replacement only, including one at not to exceed \$5,000:*
14 not to exceed \$3,500 for newspapers and periodicals; and
15 not to exceed \$3,020,000 for expenses of travel of employees;
16 \$161,374,000, of which ~~\$18,500,000~~ \$17,500,000 shall be
17 available for such expenses as are necessary for the loan
18 guaranty program: *Provided*, That no part of this appro-
19 propriation shall be used to pay in excess of twenty-two
20 persons engaged in public relations work: *Provided further*,
21 That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay
22 educational institutions for reports and certifications of at-
23 tendance at such institutions an allowance at a rate in excess
24 of \$1 per month for each eligible veteran enrolled in and
25 attending such institution.

1 Medical administration and miscellaneous operating ex-
2 penses: For expenses necessary for administration of the
3 medical, hospital, domiciliary, special service, construction
4 and supply, research, and employee education and training
5 activities; expenses necessary for carrying out programs of
6 medical research and of education and training of employees,
7 as authorized by law; not to exceed ~~\$992,200~~ \$1,100,000 for
8 expenses of travel of employees paid from this appropria-
9 tion, and those engaged in training programs; not to exceed
10 \$2,700 for newspapers and periodicals; and not to exceed
11 \$45,000 for preparation, shipment, installation, and dis-
12 play of exhibits, photographic displays, moving pictures,
13 and other visual educational information and descriptive
14 material, including purchase or rental of equipment; ~~\$20,~~
15 ~~773,800~~ \$22,763,400, of which ~~\$10,000,000~~ \$11,344,000
16 shall be available for medical research: *Provided*, That
17 \$1,000,000 of the foregoing appropriation shall remain avail-
18 able until expended for prosthetic testing and development.

19 Inpatient care: For expenses necessary for the main-
20 tenance and operation of hospitals and domiciliary facilities
21 and for the care and treatment of beneficiaries of the Vet-
22 erans Administration in facilities not under the jurisdiction
23 of the Veterans Administration as authorized by law, includ-
24 ing the furnishing of recreational articles and facilities; main-
25 tenance and operation of farms; repairing, altering, improv-

1 ing or providing facilities in the several hospitals and homes
2 under the jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration, not
3 otherwise provided for, either by contract, or by the hire
4 of temporary employees and purchase of materials; *purchase*
5 *of one hundred passenger motor vehicles for replacement only;*
6 not to exceed \$366,500 for expenses of travel of employees;
7 uniforms or allowances therefor as authorized by the Act of
8 September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114), as amended; and aid
9 to State or Territorial homes in conformity with the Act
10 approved August 27, 1888, as amended (24 U. S. C. 134)
11 for the support of veterans eligible for admission to Vet-
12 erans Administration facilities for hospital or domiciliary
13 care; \$708,656,000, including the sum of \$6,656,000 for
14 reimbursable services performed for other Government
15 agencies and individuals: *Provided*, That allotments and
16 transfers may be made from this appropriation to the
17 Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (Public
18 Health Service), the Army, Navy, and Air Force Depart-
19 ments, for disbursement by them under the various headings
20 of their applicable appropriations, of such amounts as are
21 necessary for the care and treatment of beneficiaries of the
22 Veterans Administration: *Provided further*, That the fore-
23 going appropriation is predicated on furnishing inpatient
24 care and treatment to an average of 140,800 beneficiaries
25 during the fiscal year 1958 including members in State

1 or Territorial homes, and if a lesser number is experienced
2 such appropriation shall be expended only in proportion to
3 the average number of beneficiaries furnished such care and
4 treatment.

5 Outpatient care: For expenses necessary for furnishing
6 outpatient care to beneficiaries of the Veterans Administra-
7 tion, as authorized by law; uniforms or allowances therefor,
8 as authorized by law; and not to exceed \$206,400 for
9 expenses of travel of employees; \$79,000,000.

10 Maintenance and operation of supply depots: For ex-
11 penses necessary for maintenance and operation of supply
12 depots, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as author-
13 ized by law, and not to exceed \$5,400 for expenses of travel
14 of employees, \$1,790,000.

15 Compensation and pensions: For the payment of com-
16 pensation, pensions, gratuities, and allowances (including
17 burial awards authorized by Veterans Regulation Numbered
18 9 (a), as amended, and subsistence allowances authorized
19 by part VII of Veterans Regulation 1 (a) as amended),
20 authorized under any Act of Congress, or regulation of the
21 President based thereon, including emergency officers' re-
22 tirement pay and annuities, the administration of which is
23 now or may hereafter be placed in the Veterans Adminis-
24 tration, and for the payment of adjusted-service credits as
25 provided in sections 401 and 601 of the Act of May 19,

1 1924, as amended (38 U. S. C. 631 and 661), ~~\$2,840,-~~
2 ~~500,000~~ \$2,826,250,000, to remain available until expended.

3 Readjustment benefits: For the payment of benefits to
4 or on behalf of veterans as authorized by titles II, III, and
5 V, of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as
6 amended, and title II of the Veterans Readjustment Assist-
7 ance Act of 1952, as amended, and for supplies, equipment,
8 and tuition authorized by part VII and payments author-
9 ized by part IX of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as
10 amended, and for benefits authorized by the War Orphans'
11 Educational Assistance Act of 1956, ~~\$787,987,000~~ \$784,-
12 047,000, to remain available until expended.

13 Military and naval insurance: For military and naval
14 insurance, \$4,275,000, to remain available until expended.

15 National service life insurance: For the payment of
16 benefits and for transfer to the national service life insurance
17 fund, in accordance with the National Service Life Insurance
18 Act of 1940, as amended, \$7,600,000, to remain available
19 until expended: *Provided*, That certain premiums shall be
20 credited to this appropriation as provided by the Act.

21 Servicemen's indemnities: For payment of liabilities
22 under the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951, \$29,877,500,
23 to remain available until expended.

24 Grants to the Republic of the Philippines: For payment

1 to the Republic of the Philippines of grants in accordance
2 with the Act of July 1, 1948, as amended (50 U. S. C.
3 App. 1991-1996), for expenses incident to medical care
4 and treatment of veterans, \$1,500,000.

5 Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For hospital and
6 domiciliary facilities, for planning and for extending any of
7 the facilities under the jurisdiction of the Veterans Admin-
8 istration or for any of the purposes set forth in sections 1 and
9 2 of the Act approved March 4, 1931 (38 U. S. C. 438j-k)
10 or in section 101 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of
11 1944 (38 U. S. C. 693a), to remain available until
12 expended, \$42,500,000.

13 Major alterations, improvements, and repairs: For all
14 necessary expenses of major alterations, improvements, and
15 repairs to regional offices, supply depots, and hospital and
16 domiciliary facilities, \$2,028,000, to remain available until
17 expended: *Provided*, That no part of the foregoing appro-
18 priation shall be used to commence any major alteration,
19 improvement, or repair unless funds are available for the
20 completion of such work; and no funds shall be used for
21 such work at any facility if the Veterans Administration is
22 reasonably certain that the installation will be abandoned in
23 the near future.

24 Service-disabled veterans insurance fund: To increase

1 the capital of the fund established in accordance with section
2 620 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as
3 amended (38 U. S. C. 821) , \$1,500,000.

4 Not to exceed 5 per centum of any appropriation for
5 the current fiscal year for "Compensation and pensions",
6 "Readjustment benefits", "Military and naval insurance",
7 "National service life insurance", and "Servicemen's in-
8 demnities" may be transferred to any other of the men-
9 tioned appropriations, but not to exceed 10 per centum of
10 the appropriations so augmented, and not to exceed \$500,000
11 of the appropriation "National service life insurance" for
12 the current year may be transferred to "Service-disabled
13 veterans insurance fund."

14 Appropriations available to the Veterans Administra-
15 tion for the current fiscal year for salaries and expenses
16 shall be available for services as authorized by section 15
17 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) .

18 Appropriations available to the Veterans Administra-
19 tion for the current fiscal year for "Inpatient care" and
20 "Outpatient care" shall be available for funeral, burial,
21 and other expenses incidental thereto (except burial awards
22 authorized by Veterans Regulation Numbered 9 (a), as
23 amended (38 U. S. C., chap. 12A)), for beneficiaries of
24 the Veterans Administration receiving care under such
25 appropriations.

1 No part of the appropriations in this Act for the Vet-
2 erans Administration (except the appropriation for "Hos-
3 pital and domiciliary facilities") shall be available for the
4 purchase of any site for or toward the construction of any
5 new hospital or home.

6 No part of the foregoing appropriations shall be avail-
7 able for hospitalization or examination of any persons except
8 beneficiaries entitled under the laws bestowing such benefits
9 to veterans, unless reimbursement of cost is made to the
10 appropriation at such rates as may be fixed by the Admin-
11 istrator of Veterans Affairs.

12 INDEPENDENT OFFICES—GENERAL PROVISIONS

13 SEC. 102. Where appropriations in this title are ex-
14 pendable for travel expenses of employees and no specific
15 limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures for
16 such travel expenses may not exceed the amount set forth
17 therefor in the budget estimates submitted for the appro-
18 priations: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to
19 travel performed by uncompensated officials of local boards
20 and appeal boards of the Selective Service System.

21 SEC. 103. Where appropriations in this title are ex-
22 pendable for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals
23 and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the
24 expenditures therefor under each such appropriation may
25 not exceed the amount of \$50: *Provided*, That this limita-

1 tion shall not apply to the purchase of scientific, technical,
2 trade, or traffic periodicals necessary in connection with the
3 performance of the authorized functions of the agencies for
4 which funds are herein provided, nor to the purchase of
5 newspapers and periodicals necessary for the care and wel-
6 fare of patients and members in Veterans Administration
7 hospitals and domiciliary facilities.

8 SEC. 104. No part of any appropriation contained in
9 this title shall be available to pay the salary of any person
10 filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly
11 held by an employee who has left to enter the Armed
12 Forces of the United States and has satisfactorily completed
13 his period of active military or naval service and has within
14 ninety days after his release from such service or from hos-
15 pitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not
16 more than one year made application for restoration to his
17 former position and has been certified by the Civil Service
18 Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of his
19 former position and has not been restored thereto.

20 SEC. 105. Appropriations contained in this title, avail-
21 able for expenses of travel shall be available, when speci-
22 fically authorized by the head of the activity or establishment
23 concerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of or-
24 ganizations concerned with the function or activity for which
25 the appropriation concerned is made.

1 SEC. 106. No part of any appropriations made available
2 by the provisions of this title shall be used for the purchase
3 or sale of real estate or for the purpose of establishing new
4 offices outside the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That this
5 limitation shall not apply to programs which have been ap-
6 proved by the Congress and appropriations made therefor.

7 SEC. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in this
8 title shall be used to pay the compensation of any employee
9 engaged in personnel work in excess of the number that
10 would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to one
11 hundred and thirty-five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-
12 time, and intermittent employees of the agency concerned:
13 *Provided*, That for purposes of this section employees shall
14 be considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend
15 half time or more in personnel administration consisting of
16 direction and administration of the personnel program; em-
17 ployment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and
18 classification; employee relations and services; training;
19 wage administration; and processing, recording, and report-
20 ing.

21 SEC. 108. None of the sections under the head "Inde-
22 pendent Offices, General Provisions" in this title shall apply
23 to the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

24 SEC. 109. *The detailed information from the annual*
25 *inventory report on real property currently being compiled*

1 *by the General Services Administration shall continue to be*
2 *furnished to the Committees on Appropriations and Govern-*
3 *ment Operations of the Senate and House and summary*
4 *statements and tabulations therefrom hereafter issued an-*
5 *nually as Senate documents.*

6 TITLE II—CORPORATIONS

7 The following corporations and agencies, respectively,
8 are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the
9 limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each such
10 corporation or agency and in accord with law, and to make
11 such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year
12 limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government
13 Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary
14 in carrying out the programs set forth in the Budget for the
15 fiscal year 1958 for each such corporation or agency, except
16 as hereinafter provided:

17 FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

18 Federal Home Loan Bank Board: Not to exceed a
19 total of ~~\$1,200,000~~ \$1,300,000 shall be available for admin-
20 istrative expenses of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board,
21 and shall be derived from funds available to the Federal
22 Home Loan Bank Board, including those in the Federal
23 Home Loan Bank Board revolving fund and receipts of
24 the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, the Federal
25 Home Loan Bank Board, or the Home Loan Bank Board

1 for the current fiscal year and prior fiscal years, and the
2 Board may utilize and may make payment for services and
3 facilities of the Federal home-loan banks, the Federal Re-
4 serve banks, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Cor-
5 poration, and other agencies of the Government: *Provided*,
6 That all necessary expenses in connection with the conserva-
7 torship of institutions insured by the Federal Savings and
8 Loan Insurance Corporation or preparation for or conduct
9 of proceedings under section 5 (d) of the Home Owners'
10 Loan Act of 1933 or section 407 of the National Housing
11 Act and all necessary expenses (including services performed
12 on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal
13 services) in connection with the handling, including the pur-
14 chase, sale, and exchange, of securities on behalf of Federal
15 home-loan banks, and the sale, issuance, and retirement of,
16 or payment of interest on, debentures or bonds, under the
17 Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended, shall be con-
18 sidered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes
19 hereof: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$46,950
20 shall be available for expenses of travel: *Provided further*,
21 That members and alternates of the Federal Savings
22 and Loan Advisory Council shall be entitled to reimburse-
23 ment from the Board as approved by the Board for trans-
24 portation expenses incurred in attendance at meetings of or
25 concerned with the work of such Council and may be paid

1 not to exceed \$25 per diem in lieu of subsistence: *Provided*
2 *further*, That notwithstanding any other provisions of this
3 Act, except for the limitation in amount hereinbefore speci-
4 fied, the administrative expenses and other obligations of the
5 Board shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance
6 with the provisions of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act of
7 July 22, 1932, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1421-1449):
8 *Provided further*, That the nonadministrative expenses for
9 the examination of Federal and State chartered institutions
10 (other than special examinations determined by the Board to
11 be necessary) shall not exceed \$5,665,000.

12 Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation: Not
13 to exceed ~~\$650,000~~ \$700,000 shall be available for adminis-
14 trative expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis and shall
15 be exclusive of interest paid, depreciation, properly capital-
16 ized expenditures, expenses in connection with liquidation of
17 insured institutions or preparation for or conduct of pro-
18 ceedings under section 407 of the National Housing Act,
19 liquidation or handling of assets of or derived from insured
20 institutions, payment of insurance, and action for or toward
21 the avoidance, termination, or minimizing of losses in the
22 case of insured institutions, legal fees and expenses, and pay-
23 ments for administrative expenses of the Federal Home Loan
24 Bank Board determined by said Board to be properly
25 allocable to said Corporation, and said Corporation may utilize

1 and may make payment for services and facilities of the Fed-
2 eral home-loan banks, the Federal Reserve banks, the Fed-
3 eral Home Loan Bank Board, and other agencies of the
4 Government: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$15,400 shall
5 be available for expenses of travel: *Provided further*, That
6 notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, except for
7 the limitation in amount hereinbefore specified, the adminis-
8 trative expenses and other obligations of said Corporation
9 shall be incurred, allowed and paid in accordance with title
10 IV of the Act of June 27, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C.
11 1724-1730).

12 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

13 Office of the Administrator, college housing loans: Not
14 to exceed ~~\$1,327,000~~ \$1,427,000 shall be available for all
15 administrative expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis,
16 of carrying out the functions of the Office of the Adminis-
17 trator under the program of housing loans to educational in-
18 stitutions (title IV of the Housing Act of 1950, as amended,
19 12 U. S. C. 1749-1749d), but this amount shall be exclu-
20 sive of payment for services and facilities of the Federal
21 Reserve banks or any member thereof, the Federal home-
22 loan banks, and any insured bank within the meaning of the
23 Act creating the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (Act
24 of August 23, 1935, as amended, 12 U. S. C. 264) which
25 has been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as

1 a depository of public money of the United States: *Provided*,
2 That not to exceed \$42,000 shall be available for expenses
3 of travel.

4 Office of the Administrator, public facility loans: Not to
5 exceed \$400,000 of funds in the revolving fund estab-
6 lished pursuant to title II of the Housing Amendments
7 of 1955, as amended, shall be available for administrative
8 expenses, but this amount shall be exclusive of payment for
9 services and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks or any
10 member thereof, the Federal home-loan banks, and any in-
11 sured bank within the meaning of the Act creating the Fed-
12 eral Deposit Insurance Corporation (Act of August 23, 1935,
13 as amended, 12 U. S. C. 264) which has been designated by
14 the Secretary of the Treasury as a depository of public money
15 of the United States.

16 Office of the Administrator, revolving fund (liquidating
17 programs): During the current fiscal year not to exceed
18 ~~\$970,000~~ \$1,940,000 shall be available for administrative
19 expenses (including not to exceed \$133,000 for travel), but
20 this amount shall be exclusive of costs of services performed
21 on a contract or fee basis in connection with termina-
22 tion of contracts and legal services on a contract or fee
23 basis and of payment for services and facilities of the
24 Federal Reserve banks or any member thereof, any
25 servicer approved by the Federal National Mortgage Asso-

1 ciation, the Federal home-loan banks, and any insured bank
2 within the meaning of the Act of August 23, 1935, as
3 amended, creating the Federal Deposit Insurance Corpora-
4 tion (12 U. S. C. 264) which has been designated by the
5 Secretary of the Treasury as a depository of public money
6 of the United States: ~~Provided~~, That all expenses, not
7 otherwise specifically limited in connection with the pro-
8 grams provided for under this head shall not exceed \$500,-
9 000, but this limitation shall not apply to expenses (other
10 than for personal services) in connection with disposition of
11 federally owned projects.

12 Federal National Mortgage Association: Not to exceed
13 \$4,750,000 shall be available for administrative ex-
14 penses, which shall be on an accrual basis, and shall
15 be exclusive of interest paid, expenses (including ex-
16 penses for fiscal agency services performed on a contract or
17 fee basis) in connection with the issuance and servicing of
18 securities, depreciation, properly capitalized expenditures,
19 fees for servicing mortgages, expenses (including serv-
20 ices performed on a force account, contract, or fee basis,
21 but not including other personal services) in connection
22 with the acquisition, protection, operation, maintenance,
23 improvement, or disposition of real or personal property
24 belonging to said Association or in which it has an interest,
25 cost of salaries, wages, travel, and other expenses of per-

sons employed outside of the continental United States, expenses of services performed on a contract or fee basis in connection with the performance of legal services, and all administrative expenses reimbursable from other Government agencies, and said Association may utilize and may make payment for services and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks and other agencies of the Government: *Provided*, That the distribution of administrative expenses to the accounts of the Association shall be made in accordance with generally recognized accounting principles and practices: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$150,000 shall be available for expenses of travel.

Federal Housing Administration: For administrative expenses in carrying out duties imposed by or pursuant to law, not to exceed \$7,260,000 of the various funds of the Federal Housing Administration shall be available, in accordance with the National Housing Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701), including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131): *Provided*, That, except as herein otherwise provided, all expenses and obligations of said Administration shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions of said Act: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$445,000 shall be available for expenses of travel: *Provided further*, That funds shall

1 be available for contract actuarial services (not to exceed
2 \$1,500) ; and purchase of periodicals and newspapers (not
3 to exceed \$750) : *Provided further*, That nonadministrative
4 expenses classified by section 2 of Public Law 387,
5 approved October 25, 1949, shall not exceed \$36,000,000.

6 Public Housing Administration: Of the amounts avail-
7 able by or pursuant to law for the administrative expenses
8 of the Public Housing Administration in carrying out duties
9 imposed by or pursuant to law, including funds appropriated
10 by title I of this Act, not to exceed ~~\$12,305,000~~ \$13,170,000
11 shall be available for such expenses, including not to exceed
12 \$950,000 for expenses of travel; purchase of uniforms, or
13 allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September
14 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131) ; and expenses of
15 attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the
16 work of the Administration: *Provided*, That necessary ex-
17 penses of providing representatives of the Administration at
18 the sites of non-Federal projects in connection with the con-
19 struction of such non-Federal projects by public housing
20 agencies with the aid of the Administration, shall be com-
21 pensated by such agencies by the payment of fixed fees which
22 in the aggregate in relation to the development costs of such
23 projects will cover the costs of rendering such services, and
24 expenditures by the Administration for such purpose shall
25 be considered nonadministrative expenses, and funds re-

1 ceived from such payments may be used only for the pay-
2 ment of necessary expenses of providing representatives of
3 the Administration at the sites of non-Federal projects:
4 *Provided further*, That all expenses of the Public Housing
5 Administration not specifically limited in this Act, in carry-
6 ing out its duties imposed by law, shall not exceed
7 \$2,200,000.

8 CORPORATIONS—GENERAL PROVISIONS

9 SEC. 202. No part of the funds of, or available for
10 expenditure by, any corporation or agency included in this
11 title shall be used to pay the compensation of any employee
12 engaged in personnel work in excess of the number that
13 would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to one
14 hundred and thirty-five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-
15 time, and intermittent employees of the agency concerned:
16 *Provided*, That for purposes of this section employees shall
17 be considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend
18 half-time or more in personnel administration consisting of
19 direction and administration of the personnel program;
20 employment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and
21 classification; employee relations and services; training;
22 committees of expert examiners and boards of civil-service
23 examiners; wage administration; and processing, recording,
24 and reporting.

1 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

2 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in
3 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any
4 corporation or agency included in this Act, shall be used
5 for publicity or propaganda purposes designed to support
6 or defeat legislation pending before the Congress.

7 This Act may be cited as the “Independent Offices
8 Appropriation Act, 1958”.

 Passed the House of Representatives March 20, 1957.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6070

[Report No. 414]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

MARCH 21, 1957

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

JUNE 7, 1957

Reported with amendments

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 12, 1957
For actions of June 11, 1957
85th-1st, No. 100

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed Agricultural appropriation bill. House subcommittee ordered reported bills to provide improved methods of stating budget estimates, and to extend Reorganization Act.

SENATE

.. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958. Passed with amendments this bill, H.R. 7441. pp. 7891-4, 7895-7939

Agreed to the following amendments:

All Committee amendments, which were then considered as original text. pp. 7891-3

By Sen. Mundt, 40-38, to reject the committee amendment which would limit the average annual rental payment for conservation reserve contracts entered into 30 days after enactment to \$7.50 per acre. (pp. 7913-22)

By Sen. Humphrey, to increase funds for meat inspection \$240,000, after agreeing to modify his original recommendation of a \$1,802,000 increase. (pp. 7928-31)

Rejected the following amendments:

By Sen. Russell, 26 to 52, to reduce the total available for conservation reserve payments to \$250 million from \$350 million. (pp. 7922-8)

By Sen. Lausche, 7 to 71, to eliminate the acreage reserve program and limit compensation to any one producer to a maximum of \$2,500, thus restoring this section to its House status. (pp. 7931-6)

Sens. Russell, Hayden, Hill, Robertson, Ellender, Young, Mundt, and Dworshak were appointed conferees. p. 7939

2. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H.R. 6500, the D.C. appropriation bill for 1958. (pp. 7858-87) This bill provides funds for distribution of surplus commodities and relief milk to public and charitable institutions, and for carrying out a "penny milk" program for school children of D.C. under agreement with USDA.

H.R. 6070, the independent offices appropriation bill for 1958, was made the unfinished business. (~~pp. 7939-40~~) The Appropriations Committee in S. Rept. 414, on H.R. 6070, urged that the summary tables of real property inventories, issued as S. Doc. 25 and S. Doc. 41, be prepared on an annual basis and printed as a Senate document. They also recommended an increase in the operating expenses of the Public Buildings Service, restoring \$5,750,000 of the House reduction for financing space commitments and the cleaning of buildings, "which the committee considers of prime importance and urges the Administration to increase."

The Appropriations Committee in S. Rept. 416, on H.R. 6237, the Labor-Health, Education, and Welfare appropriation bill for 1958, recommended an increase of \$263,800 for the Mexican farm labor program; approved the budget estimate for the Food and Drug Administration with an added authorization for the purchase of motor vehicles for inspectional personnel, as "It is the sense of the committee that it will be more economical to provide the vehicles than to pay employees for the operation of personally owned cars"; reduced the allowance for sewage waste treatment works construction to \$45 million while allowing State allotments to be made on the basis of the full \$50 million; and deleted the House provision which would limit the allowance for indirect costs on research grants for the National Institutes of Health to 15% of the research grant, on the ground that "Indirect costs are as much a part of the total cost of research as are direct costs," with the request that the General Accounting Office study the problem to determine whether a fixed percentage limit ought to be adopted.

3. TRANSPORTATION. The Surface Transportation Subcommittee ordered reported to the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee S. 1461, to restrict the penalties for non-compliance with ICC rules. pp. D514-15
4. EXPENDITURES. The Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures reported on the unexpended balances remaining in appropriation accounts as of April 1, which totalled \$89.1 billion. pp. 7844-5
5. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Smith, N.J., inserted four editorials favoring enactment of the mutual security bill reported from the Foreign Relations Committee. pp. 7849-51
6. PUBLIC DEBT. Sen. Byrd inserted statements by Sens. Saltonstall and Allott on S. 1738, to provide for applying a regular portion of the public revenues to reduce the national debt. pp. 7887-91
7. BUDGET. Received a Calif. Legislature resolution urging budget cuts. p. 7843
8. WATER RESOURCES. Received a Calif. Legislature resolution urging construction of the Folsom-South Canal. p. 7843
9. LANDS. Received an Okla. Senate resolution urging an inquiry into the land procurement procedures of the Corps of Army Engineers in the Oolagah Dam project. pp. 7843-4

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 13, 1957
For actions of June 12, 1957
85th-1st, No. 101

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Contracts.....11	Personnel.....15	Wildlife.....16
Cotton.....19		

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed: Independent offices appropriation bill. Labor-HEW appropriation bill. Senate debated mutual security authorization bill. Sen. Eastland introduced and discussed bill to provide alternative acreage-adjustment and price-support program for cotton. Sen. Bennett introduced and discussed bill to require costs estimates by BB on proposed projects.

SENATE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H.R. 6070, the independent offices appropriation bill for 1958, adopting the committee amendments (pp. 7957-8), with additional amendments by Sen. Dirksen, to increase the funds for GSA's Transportation and Public Utilities Service for their appearances before rate-making bodies (p. 7958); and by Sen. Johnston, to increase the expense limitation of the Civil Service Commission to allow it to take over certain employee beneficial associations (pp. 7959-62). pp. 7954-68

Passed as reported H.R. 6287, the Labor-HEW appropriation bill for 1958. pp. 7968, 7969-76, 7977-85

Sens. Morse and Pastore corrected some of their statements on the D. C. appropriation bill. pp. 7976-7

2. FOREIGN AID. Began debate on S. 2130, the mutual security authorization bill. pp. 7987-94, 7999-8001

The Foreign Relations Committee, in S. Rept. 417, on S. 2130, the mutual security bill, stated in part as follows:

"The bill, which is drawn in terms of amendments to the Mutual Security Act of 1954, makes a number of fundamental changes in that act and adds some further refinements. Its most important provisions are:

"1. Military assistance and defense support are authorized for 2 years instead of 1.

"2. A development loan fund is created to make loans and to engage in financial transactions, other than grants or purchase of equity securities, designed to promote the economic development of less developed countries. Appropriations of \$500 million are authorized for fiscal 1958, and in addition the fund is authorized to borrow from the Treasury \$750 million in each of fiscal years 1959 and 1960. This new lending authority, which will be used to supplement the activities of private enterprise, the Export-Import Bank, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, replaces the former Mutual Security Act provisions for development assistance.

"3. The bill provides a sliding scale for reducing the percentage of United States contributions to the United Nations technical assistance program. According to this scale, United States contributions which this year amount to approximately 49 percent, will be reduced to 45 percent in 1958, to 38 percent in 1959, and to 33.33 percent in 1960. Within the 45 percent limitation, an appropriation of \$15.5 million is authorized for 1958. The bill also authorizes \$151.9 million for the United States bilateral technical assistance program and \$1.5 million for contribution to the technical assistance program of the Organization of American States.

"4. Special assistance in the amount of \$250 million is authorized to supplement program funds to meet unforeseen changes or to meet special or unforeseen situations. Of this amount, \$100 million may be used, as in past years, in the President's discretion without regard to the other requirements of the act when the President determines such use to be important to the security of the United States. The remainder, or \$150 million, is designed to meet situations which could not otherwise be met under the more stringent terms written into the bill this year in regard to defense support and development loans. In addition, \$25 million, of which 90 percent must be in loans, is separately authorized for economic development in Latin America.

"5. Provision is also made for an additional contribution of \$220 million to NATO infrastructure, for continuing assistance to West Berlin, for assistance to various classes of migrants, refugees, and escapees, for contributions to the United Nations Children's Fund, to Arab refugees from Palestine, to the civilian activities of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, for the atoms for peace program, and for payment of ocean freight charges on private relief shipments.

"6. A program of malaria eradication is specifically authorized for the first time, to be financed mainly out of technical cooperation and special assistance funds.

"7. The limitation of 31.5 percent on United States contributions to the U. N. Food and Agriculture Organization is increased to 33.33 percent."

"Section 402 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, required the use in fiscal year 1956 of not to exceed \$300 million and in fiscal year 1957 of not to exceed \$250 million of funds made available under the act to finance the export and sale for foreign currencies of surplus agricultural products. Section 8 (c) of S. 2130 requires the use of not to exceed \$200 million for that purpose in fiscal 1958.

"In the event surplus agricultural commodity exports are financed through the Development Loan Fund they may not be counted toward this total of \$200 million.

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6070

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 12, 1957

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for sundry
5 independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, cor-
6 porations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending
7 June 30, 1958, namely:

1 TITLE I—INDEPENDENT OFFICES

2 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

3 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
4 ing not to exceed \$22,000 for services as authorized
5 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
6 55a) ; not to exceed \$10,000 for medical examinations per-
7 formed for veterans by private physicians on a fee basis;
8 not to exceed \$100 for the purchase of newspapers
9 and periodicals (excluding scientific, technical, trade or
10 traffic periodicals, for official use) ; payment in advance for
11 library membership in societies whose publications are avail-
12 able to members only or to members at a price lower than
13 to the general public; not to exceed \$70,000 for per-
14 forming the duties imposed upon the Commission by the
15 Act of July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 767) ; reimbursement
16 of the General Services Administration for security guard
17 services for protection of confidential files; not to exceed
18 \$508,000 for expenses of travel; and not to exceed \$5,000
19 for actuarial services by contract, without regard to section
20 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended; \$18,300,000.

21 No part of the appropriations herein made to the Civil
22 Service Commission shall be available for the salaries and
23 expenses of the Legal Examining Unit in the Examining and
24 Personnel Utilization Division of the Commission, established
25 pursuant to Executive Order 9358 of July 1, 1943.

1 Investigations of United States citizens for employment
2 by international organizations: For expenses necessary to
3 carry out the provisions of Executive Order No. 10422 of
4 January 9, 1953, as amended, prescribing procedures for
5 making available to the Secretary General of the United
6 Nations, and the executive heads of other international organ-
7 izations, certain information concerning United States citi-
8 zens employed, or being considered for employment by such
9 organizations, including services as authorized by section 15
10 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$491,800:
11 *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for
12 advances or reimbursements to the applicable appropria-
13 tions or funds of the Civil Service Commission and the
14 Federal Bureau of Investigation for expenses incurred by
15 such agencies under said Executive order: *Provided further*,
16 That members of the International Organizations Employees
17 Loyalty Board may be paid actual transportation expenses,
18 and per diem in lieu of subsistence authorized by the Travel
19 Expense Act of 1949, as amended, while traveling on official
20 business away from their homes or regular places of business,
21 including periods while en route to and from and at the place
22 where their services are to be performed(1): *Provided fur-*
23 *ther*, That nothing in sections 281 or 283 of title 18, United
24 States Code, or in section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5
25 U. S. C. 99) shall be deemed to apply to any person because

1 of appointment for part-time or intermittent service as a
 2 member of the International Organizations Employees Loy-
 3 alty Board in the Civil Service Commission as established by
 4 Executive Order 10422, dated January 9, 1953, as amended.

5 Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and
 6 Lighthouse Service widows: For payment of annuities
 7 authorized by the Act of May 29, 1944, as amended (48
 8 U. S. C. 1373a), and the Act of August 19, 1950 (64
 9 Stat. 465), ~~(2)\$2,300,000~~ \$2,417,000.

10 Administrative expenses, employees' life insurance
 11 fund: Not to exceed ~~(3)\$123,800~~ \$309,500 of the funds in
 12 the "Employees' Life Insurance Fund" shall be available for
 13 reimbursement to the Civil Service Commission for admin-
 14 istrative expenses incurred by the Commission during the
 15 current fiscal year in the administration of the Federal Em-
 16 ployees' Group Life Insurance Act.

17 FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

18 Operations: For necessary expenses, not otherwise pro-
 19 vided for, in carrying out the provisions of the Federal Civil
 20 Defense Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C., App. 2251-
 21 2297), including services as authorized by section 15 of the
 22 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); reimbursement of
 23 the Civil Service Commission for full field investigations of
 24 employees occupying positions of critical importance from the
 25 standpoint of national security; expenses of attendance at

1 meetings concerned with civil defense functions; reimburse-
2 ment of the General Services Administration for security
3 guard services; not to exceed \$6,000 for the purchase of
4 newspapers, periodicals, and teletype news services; not to
5 exceed (4)~~\$598,000~~ \$800,000 for expenses of travel; and
6 not to exceed \$6,000 for emergency and extraordinary
7 expenses to be expended under the direction of the Admin-
8 istrator for such purposes as he deems proper, and his deter-
9 mination thereon shall be final and conclusive; \$17,000,000.

10 Federal contributions: For financial contributions to the
11 States, not otherwise provided for, pursuant to subsection
12 (i) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950,
13 as amended, to be equally matched with State funds,
14 \$17,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1959.

15 Emergency supplies and equipment: For expenses
16 necessary for warehousing and maintenance of reserve stocks
17 of emergency civil defense materials as authorized by sub-
18 section (h) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act
19 of 1950, as amended, \$3,300,000.

20 Surveys, plans, and research: For expenses, not other-
21 wise provided for, necessary for studies and research to
22 develop measures and plans for evacuation, shelter, and the
23 protection of life and property, as authorized by section 201
24 (d) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended,
25 including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of

1 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$2,000,000, to remain
2 available until expended.

3 No part of any appropriation in this Act shall be avail-
4 able for the construction of warehouses or for the lease of
5 warehouse space in any building which is to be constructed
6 specifically for the use of the Federal Civil Defense Adminis-
7 tration.

8 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

9 DISASTER RELIEF

10 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
11 Act of September 30, 1950 (Public Law 875), as amended,
12 authorizing assistance to States and local governments in
13 major disasters, \$10,000,000, to remain available until
14 expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed 3 per centum of the
15 foregoing amount shall be available for administrative
16 expenses.

17 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

18 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in per-
19 forming the duties of the Commission as authorized by law,
20 including newspapers (not to exceed \$175), land and struc-
21 tures (not to exceed \$68,200), special counsel fees, im-
22 provement and care of grounds and repairs to buildings
23 (not to exceed \$18,500), services as authorized by section
24 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and
25 not to exceed \$112,900 for expenses of travel, \$8,300,000.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the work of the Commission, as authorized by law, including not to exceed \$300,000 for expenses of travel; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and not to exceed \$500 for newspapers; \$5,530,000, of which not to exceed \$10,000 shall be available for special counsel and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), but at rates not exceeding \$50 per diem for individuals: *Provided*, That not to exceed ~~(5)\$325,000~~ \$335,000 shall be available for investigations relating to Federal river development projects.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Federal Trade Commission, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law, not to exceed \$700 for newspapers, services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and not to exceed ~~(6)\$237,000~~ \$251,250 for expenses of travel, \$5,950,000: *Provided*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be expended upon any investigation hereafter provided by concurrent resolution of the Congress until funds are appropriated subsequently to the enactment of such resolution to finance the cost of such investigation.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the General Accounting Office, including newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding \$500) ; uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law; not to exceed ~~(7)\$1,500,000~~ \$1,600,000 for expenses of travel; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; \$36,050,000.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service: For necessary expenses of real property management and related activities as provided by law; furnishings and equipment; rental of buildings in the District of Columbia; restoration of leased premises; moving Government agencies (including space adjustments) in connection with the assignment, allocation, and transfer of building space; acquisition by purchase or otherwise and disposal by sale or otherwise of real estate and interests therein; payments in lieu of taxes pursuant to the Act of August 12, 1955 (40 U. S. C. 521) ; and not to exceed ~~(8)\$205,300~~ \$238,650 for expenses of travel; ~~(9)\$127,464,000~~ \$133,214,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available, without regard to section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a) , with respect to buildings or parts thereof, heretofore

1 leased under the appropriation for "Emergency operating
2 expenses".

3 Repair and improvement, federally owned buildings:
4 For expenses necessary for the repair, alteration, preserva-
5 tion, renovation, improvement, extension, equipment, and
6 demolition of federally owned buildings and buildings occu-
7 pied pursuant to the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act
8 of 1954 (40 U. S. C. 356), not otherwise provided for, in-
9 cluding grounds, approaches and appurtenances, wharves and
10 piers, together with the necessary dredging adjacent thereto;
11 acquisition of land as authorized by title III of the Act
12 of June 16, 1949 (40 U. S. C. 297); not to exceed
13 ~~(10)\$250,000~~ \$270,000 for expenses of travel; and care
14 and safeguarding of sites acquired for Federal buildings;
15 \$65,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
16 That the unexpended balance of appropriations heretofore
17 granted for "Repair, improvement, and equipment of fed-
18 erally owned buildings outside the District of Columbia"
19 shall be merged with this appropriation.

20 Sites and expenses, purchase contract and public build-
21 ings projects: For expenses necessary in carrying out the
22 provisions of the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act
23 of 1954 (40 U. S. C. 356), not otherwise provided for,

1 including preparation of drawings and specifications, by con-
2 tract or otherwise; acquisition of sites, including soil investi-
3 gations and tests; not to exceed \$100,000 for expenses of
4 travel; and administrative expenses; \$20,000,000, to remain
5 available until expended, and not to exceed \$500,000 of
6 this amount shall be available for construction of approved
7 small public buildings projects outside the District of
8 Columbia pursuant to the Public Buildings Act of May 25,
9 1926, as amended (40 U. S. C. 341) (11): ~~Provided, That~~
10 *no part of such funds shall be used during the current fiscal*
11 *year for preparation of drawings and specifications, acquisi-*
12 *tion of sites, design, planning, construction, or in any other*
13 *manner for or in connection with proposed Federal office*
14 *building Numbered 7 on square 167 in the District of*
15 *Columbia (project Numbered 3-DC-05, General Services*
16 *Administration prospectus submitted July 13, 1956).*

17 Payments, public buildings purchase contracts: For pay-
18 ments of principal, interest, taxes, and any other obliga-
19 tions under contracts entered into pursuant to the Public
20 Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (40³ U. S. C.
21 356), \$1,331,000(12): *Provided, That the Administrator of*
22 *General Services may enter into contracts during the fiscal*
23 *year 1958 for which the aggregate of annual payments for*
24 *amortization of principal and interest thereon shall not exceed*
25 *the unused portion of the \$12,000,000 limitation applicable*

1 prior to July 1, 1957, under the Independent Offices Ap-
 2 propriation Act, 1957 (70 Stat. 343).

3 Construction, public buildings: For construction of
 4 public buildings pursuant to the Public Buildings Act of
 5 May 25, 1926, as amended (40 U. S. C. 341), ~~(13)\$2,-~~
 6 ~~425,000~~ \$2,145,000, to remain available until expended.
 7 ~~(14)~~Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia: For an
 8 additional amount for expenses necessary in carrying out the
 9 provisions of the Act of August 7, 1946 (60 Stat. 896), as
 10 amended, authorizing the establishment of a hospital center
 11 in the District of Columbia, including grants to private agen-
 12 cies for hospital facilities in said District, \$1,710,000, to
 13 remain available until expended: Provided, That the limita-
 14 tion on the total amount for completion of the hospital center
 15 is increased from \$21,700,000 to \$23,410,000: Provided
 16 further, That this paragraph shall become effective only upon
 17 approval of the increased authorization proposed in S. 2194
 18 and/or H. R. 7835, Eighty-fifth Congress.

19 Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service: For nec-
 20 essary expenses of personal property management and related
 21 activities as provided by law; including not to exceed \$300
 22 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and not to
 23 exceed ~~(15)\$120,000~~ \$192,500 for expenses of travel;
 24 \$3,360,000: Provided, That not to exceed \$1,600,000 of
 25 any funds received during the current or preceding fiscal

1 year for deposit under section 204 (a) of the Federal Prop-
 2 erty and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended,
 3 and not otherwise disposed of by law, shall be deposited to
 4 the credit of this appropriation and shall be available for
 5 necessary expenses in carrying out the functions of the
 6 General Services Administration under the said Act, with
 7 respect to the utilization and disposal of excess and surplus
 8 personal property.

9 Expenses, supply distribution: For expenses, not other-
 10 wise provided, necessary for operation of the stores depot
 11 system and other procurement services, including contractual
 12 services incident to receiving, handling, and shipping ware-
 13 house items; not to exceed \$250 for purchase of newspapers
 14 and periodicals; and not to exceed ~~(16)\$140,000~~ \$123,900
 15 for expenses of travel; \$17,765,000.

16 General supply fund: To increase the general supply
 17 fund established by the Federal Property and Administrative
 18 Services Act of 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C. 630g),
 19 \$12,500,000.

20 Operating expenses, National Archives and Records
 21 Service: For necessary expenses in connection with Federal
 22 records management and related activities as provided by
 23 law; and not to exceed ~~(17)\$44,750~~ \$52,000 for expenses of
 24 travel; ~~(18)\$7,254,500~~ \$7,263,000.

25 Operating expenses, Transportation and Public Utilities

1 Service: For necessary expenses of transportation and
 2 public utilities management and related activities, as pro-
 3 vided by law, including not to exceed ~~(19)\$25,000~~ \$27,500
 4 for expenses of travel; ~~(20)\$1,330,000~~ \$1,700,000.

5 Strategic and critical materials: ~~(21)For necessary ex-~~
 6 ~~penses in~~ *Funds available for carrying out the provisions of*
 7 *the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July*
 8 *23, 1946, (22)including during the current fiscal year shall*
 9 *be available for the acquisition of one parcel of land located*
 10 *at Harahan, Louisiana, now under lease to the Government*
 11 *and used for the storage of strategic and critical materials,*
 12 ~~(23)~~*establishment and operation of a buying station at Santa*
 13 *Fe, New Mexico, to handle purchases of mica under the*
 14 *General Services Administration purchase programs for*
 15 *domestic mica, established pursuant to the Defense Production*
 16 *Act of 1950, as amended, services as authorized by section*
 17 *15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), not to*
 18 *exceed \$3,327,600 for operating expenses, not to exceed*
 19 *\$86,000 for expenses of travel, and necessary expenses for*
 20 *transportation and handling, within the United States (in-*
 21 *cluding charges at United States ports), storage, security,*
 22 *and maintenance of strategic and critical materials acquired*
 23 *for or transferred to the supplemental stockpile established*
 24 *pursuant to section 104 (b) of the Agricultural Trade De-*
 25 *velopment and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U. S. C. 1704*

1 (b)) ~~(24)~~, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
2 That any funds received as proceeds from sale or other
3 disposition of materials on account of the rotation of
4 stocks under said Act shall be deposited to the credit,
5 and be available for expenditure for the purposes, of
6 this appropriation: *Provided further*, That during the current
7 fiscal year, there shall be no limitation on the value of surplus
8 strategic and critical materials which, in accordance with
9 subsection 6 (a) of the Act of July 23, 1946 (50 U. S. C.
10 98e (a)), may be transferred to stockpiles established in
11 accordance with said Act: *Provided further*, That no part of
12 funds available shall be used for construction of warehouses
13 or tank storage facilities.

14 Abaca fiber program: Not to exceed \$47,000 of funds
15 available to the General Services Administration for the
16 abaca fiber program shall be available for administrative
17 expenses incident to the abaca fiber program, to be computed
18 on an accrual basis, and to be exclusive of the interest paid,
19 depreciation, capitalized expenditures, expenses in connec-
20 tion with the acquisition, protection, operation, maintenance,
21 improvement, or disposition of real or personal property
22 relating to the abaca fiber program, and expenses of services
23 performed on a contract or fee basis in connection with the
24 performance of legal services.

25 Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator: For

1 expenses of executive direction for activities under the
2 control of the General Services Administration, including
3 not to exceed \$8,000 for expenses of travel, and not to
4 exceed \$250 for purchase of newspapers and periodicals;
5 \$260,000.

6 Administrative operations fund: Funds available to Gen-
7 eral Services Administration for administration operations,
8 in support of program activities, shall be expended and ac-
9 counted for, as a whole, through a single fund, which is
10 hereby authorized: *Provided*, That costs and obligations for
11 such administrative operations for the respective program
12 activities shall be accounted for in accordance with systems
13 approved by the General Accounting Office: *Provided fur-*
14 *ther*, That the total amount deposited into said account for
15 the fiscal year 1958 from funds made available to General
16 Services Administration in this Act shall not exceed ~~(25)\$10,-~~
17 ~~230,000~~ \$10,830,000, of which not to exceed ~~(26)\$137,700~~
18 \$168,900 may be used for travel expenses: *Provided fur-*
19 *ther*, That amounts deposited into said account for administra-
20 tive operations for each program shall not exceed the amounts
21 included in the respective program appropriations for such
22 purposes.

23 The appropriate appropriation or fund available to the
24 General Services Administration shall be credited with (1)
25 cost of operation, protection, maintenance, upkeep, repair,

1 and improvement, included as part of rentals received from
2 Government corporations pursuant to law (40 U. S. C.
3 129) ; (2) reimbursements for services performed in respect
4 to bonds and other obligations under the jurisdiction of the
5 General Services Administration, issued by public author-
6 ities, States, or other public bodies, and such services in
7 respect to such bonds or obligations as the Administrator
8 deems necessary and in the public interest may, upon the
9 request and at the expense of the issuing agencies, be pro-
10 vided from the appropriate foregoing appropriation; and
11 (3) appropriations or funds available to other agencies, and
12 transferred to the General Services Administration, in con-
13 nection with property transferred to the General Services
14 Administration pursuant to the Act of July 2, 1948 (50
15 U. S. C. 451ff), and such appropriations or funds may,
16 with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, be so trans-
17 ferred.

18 Funds available to the General Services Administration
19 shall be available for the hire of passenger motor vehicles.

20 No part of any money appropriated by this or any other
21 Act for any agency of the executive branch of the Govern-
22 ment shall be used during the current fiscal year for the
23 purchase within the continental limits of the United States
24 of any typewriting machines except in accordance with
25 regulations issued pursuant to the provisions of the Federal

1 Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as
2 amended.

3 **(27)***Not to exceed 5 per centum of any appropriation made*
4 *available to the General Services Administration for the*
5 *current fiscal year by this Act may be transferred to any*
6 *other such appropriation, but no such appropriation shall be*
7 *thereby increased more than 5 per centum: Provided, That*
8 *such transfers shall apply only to operating expenses, and*
9 *shall not exceed in the aggregate the amount of \$5,000,000.*
10 **(28)***The Administrator is authorized, without regard to the*
11 *Classification Act of 1949, as amended, to place ten positions*
12 *at the field level, in addition to those otherwise authorized,*
13 *in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule established by said*
14 *Act.*

15 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

16 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

17 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
18 Office of the Administrator, including rent in the District
19 of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the
20 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not to exceed
21 \$340,000 for expenses of travel; **(29)***the salary of a general*
22 *counsel, but not in addition to staff otherwise authorized,*
23 *which shall hereafter be at the salary rate of grade GS-18;*
24 and expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations con-

1 cerned with the work of the Agency; \$6,930,000: *Provided*,
 2 That necessary expenses of inspections and of providing repre-
 3 sentatives at the site of projects being planned or undertaken
 4 by local public agencies pursuant to title I of the Housing
 5 Act of 1949, as amended, projects financed through loans to
 6 educational institutions authorized by title IV of the Housing
 7 Act of 1950, as amended, and projects and facilities financed
 8 by loans to public agencies pursuant to title II of the Hous-
 9 ing Amendments of 1955, as amended, shall be compensated
 10 by such agencies or institutions by the payment of fixed
 11 fees which in the aggregate will cover the costs of rendering
 12 such services, and expenses for such purpose shall be con-
 13 sidered nonadministrative; and for the purpose of providing
 14 such inspections, the Administrator may utilize any agency
 15 and such agency may accept reimbursement or payment for
 16 such services from such institutions, or the Administrator,
 17 and shall credit such amounts to the appropriations or
 18 funds against which such charges have been made, but such
 19 nonadministrative expenses shall not exceed ~~(30)~~\$1,500,000
 20 \$2,000,000.

21 ~~(31)~~ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, HOUSING STUDIES

22 *For administrative expenses in carrying out the pro-*
 23 *gram authorized by section 602 of the Housing Act of 1956*
 24 *(70 Stat. 1113), \$120,000, to remain available until June*
 25 *30, 1958.*

1 Urban planning grants: For grants to State, regional,
2 and metropolitan area planning bodies in accordance with
3 the provisions of section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954,
4 as amended, \$1,275,000.

5 Reserve of planned public works (payment to revolving
6 fund) : For payment to the revolving fund established pur-
7 suant to section 702 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended
8 (40 U. S. C. 462) , \$5,000,000.

9 PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

10 Administrative expenses: For administrative expenses
11 of the Public Housing Administration, \$11,440,000, to be
12 merged with and expended under the authorization for such
13 expenses contained in title II of this Act.

14 Annual contributions: For the payment of annual con-
15 tributions to public housing agencies in accordance with sec-
16 tion 10 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as
17 amended (42 U. S. C. 1410) , \$95,000,000.

18 INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

19 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
20 Interstate Commerce Commission, including not to exceed
21 \$5,000 for the employment of special counsel; services as
22 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
23 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for
24 individuals; newspapers (not to exceed ~~(32)~~\$200 \$500) ;
25 ~~(33)~~*uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law;*

1 *purchase of not to exceed eighty passenger motor vehicles of*
 2 *which sixty-two shall be for replacement only and not to*
 3 *exceed (34)\$1,085,000 \$1,185,000 for expenses of travel;*
 4 *(35)\$16,500,000 \$17,000,000, of which (36)(a) not less*
 5 *than (37)\$1,350,000 \$1,363,500 shall be available for ex-*
 6 *penses necessary to carry out railroad safety activities and*
 7 *not less than (38)\$950,000 \$956,600 shall be available for*
 8 *expenses necessary to carry out locomotive inspection activ-*
 9 *ities(39): Provided, That no part of the foregoing funds*
 10 *(b) \$225,000 shall be available for expenses necessary to*
 11 *carry out such defense mobilization functions as may be*
 12 *delegated pursuant to law: Provided (40)further, That*
 13 *Joint Board members and cooperating State commissioners*
 14 *may use Government transportation requests when traveling*
 15 *in connection with their duties as such.*

16 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR
 17 AERONAUTICS

18 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
 19 Committee, including contracts (41)*for the making of special*
 20 *investigations and reports and for engineering, drafting and*
 21 *computing services; not to exceed (42)\$380,000 \$425,000*
 22 *for expenses of travel; maintenance and operation of aircraft;*
 23 *(43)purchase of ten passenger motor vehicles for replacement*
 24 *only; not to exceed \$100 for newspapers and periodicals;*
 25 *uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of*

1 September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114), as amended; and serv-
 2 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
 3 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); ~~(44)\$70,000,000~~ \$71,000,000.

4 Construction and equipment: For construction and
 5 equipment at laboratories and research stations of the Com-
 6 mittee, including the acquisition of not to exceed one hun-
 7 dred and fifteen acres of land, \$35,000,000, to remain avail-
 8 able until expended.

9 NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

10 Maintenance and operation of properties: For the main-
 11 tenance and operation of properties under title I of the Dis-
 12 trict of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority Act, ~~(45)\$40,-~~
 13 ~~000~~ \$38,000: *Provided*, That all receipts derived from sales,
 14 leases, or other sources shall be covered into the Treasury of
 15 the United States monthly: *Provided further*, That so long as
 16 funds are available from appropriations for the foregoing pur-
 17 poses, the provisions of section 507 of the Housing Act of
 18 1950 (Public Law 475, Eighty-first Congress), shall not be
 19 effective.

20 NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

21 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry
 22 out the purposes of the National Science Foundation Act of
 23 1950, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1861-1875), including
 24 award of graduate fellowships; services as authorized by sec-

tion 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed ~~(46)~~\$150,000 \$200,000 for expenses of travel; not to exceed ~~(47)~~\$300 \$400 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services; \$40,000,000, to remain available until expended~~(48)~~: *Provided*, That of the foregoing amount not less than \$9,500,000 shall be available for tuition, grants, and allowances in connection with a program of supplementary training for high school science and mathematics teachers.

13 RENEGOTIATION BOARD

14 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
15 Renegotiation Board, including expenses of attendance at
16 meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation;
17 hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed \$50,000 for
18 expenses of travel; and services as authorized by section 15
19 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not
20 to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; \$3,000,000.

21 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

22 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
23 ing not to exceed \$1,125 for the purchase of newspapers;
24 not to exceed ~~(49)~~\$197,500 \$241,000 for expenses of travel;

1 uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law; and
 2 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
 3 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; \$6,700,000.

4 SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

5 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
 6 operation and maintenance of the Selective Service System,
 7 as authorized by title I of the Universal Military Training
 8 and Service Act (62 Stat. 604), as amended, including
 9 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
 10 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; travel expenses; ~~(50)~~*purchase of*
 11 *forty-four passenger motor vehicles for replacement only,*
 12 *including one at not to exceed \$4,000; not to exceed \$250 for*
 13 *the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and not to*
 14 *exceed \$80,000 for the National Selective Service Appeal*
 15 *Board; \$27,000,000*~~(51)~~*, together with \$35,000 of the un-*
 16 *obligated balance of funds appropriated for this purpose in*
 17 *the "Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1957" for the*
 18 *National Advisory Committee on the Selection of Doctors,*
 19 *Dentists, and Allied Specialists, of which not to exceed \$4,000*
 20 *may be used for travel: Provided,* ~~(52)~~*That of the foregoing*
 21 *amount \$19,410,000 shall be available for registration,*
 22 *classification, and induction activities of local boards: Pro-*
 23 *vided further,* That during the current fiscal year, the Presi-
 24 dent may exempt this appropriation from the provisions of

1 subsection (c) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as
2 amended, whenever he deems such action to be necessary
3 in the interest of national defense.

4 Appropriations for the Selective Service System may
5 be used for the destruction of records accumulated under
6 the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended,
7 by the Director of Selective Service after compliance with
8 the procedures for the destruction of records prescribed
9 pursuant to the Records Disposal Act of 1943, as amended
10 (44 U. S. C. 366-380): *Provided*, That no records may
11 be transferred to any other agency without the approval
12 of the Director of Selective Service.

13 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

14 General operating expenses: For necessary operating
15 expenses of the Veterans Administration, not otherwise pro-
16 vided for, including expenses incidental to securing employ-
17 ment for war veterans; uniforms or allowances therefor, as
18 authorized by law; (53)*purchase of six passenger motor*
19 *vehicles for replacement only, including one at not to ex-*
20 *ceed \$5,000; not to exceed \$3,500 for newspapers and peri-*
21 *odicals; and not to exceed \$3,020,000 for expenses of travel*
22 *of employees; \$161,374,000, of which (54)\$18,500,000*
23 *\$17,500,000 shall be available for such expenses as are*
24 *necessary for the loan guaranty program: Provided, That*
25 *no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay in excess*

1 of twenty-two persons engaged in public relations work:
2 *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall
3 be used to pay educational institutions for reports and cer-
4 tifications of attendance at such institutions an allowance
5 at a rate in excess of \$1 per month for each eligible veteran
6 enrolled in and attending such institution.

7 Medical administration and miscellaneous operating ex-
8 penses: For expenses necessary for administration of the
9 medical, hospital, domiciliary, special service, construction
10 and supply, research, and employee education and training
11 activities; expenses necessary for carrying out programs of
12 medical research and of education and training of employees,
13 as authorized by law; not to exceed ~~(55)\$992,200~~ \$1,100,-
14 000 for expenses of travel of employees paid from this appro-
15 priation, and those engaged in training programs; not to
16 exceed \$2,700 for newspapers and periodicals; and not to
17 exceed \$45,000 for preparation, shipment, installation, and
18 display of exhibits, photographic displays, moving pictures,
19 and other visual educational information and descriptive ma-
20 terial, including purchase or rental of equipment; ~~(56)\$20,~~
21 ~~773,800~~ \$22,763,400, of which ~~(57)\$10,000,000~~ \$11,-
22 344,000 shall be available for medical research: *Provided*,
23 That \$1,000,000 of the foregoing appropriation shall remain
24 available until expended for prosthetic testing and develop-
25 ment.

1 Inpatient care: For expenses necessary for the main-
2 tenance and operation of hospitals and domiciliary facilities
3 and for the care and treatment of beneficiaries of the Vet-
4 erans Administration in facilities not under the jurisdiction
5 of the Veterans Administration as authorized by law, includ-
6 ing the furnishing of recreational articles and facilities; main-
7 tenance and operation of farms; repairing, altering, improv-
8 ing or providing facilities in the several hospitals and homes
9 under the jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration, not
10 otherwise provided for, either by contract, or by the hire
11 of temporary employees and purchase of materials; (58)*pur-*
12 *chase of one hundred passenger motor vehicles for replacement*
13 *only*; not to exceed \$366,500 for expenses of travel of em-
14 ployees; uniforms or allowances therefor as authorized by the
15 Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114), as amended; and
16 aid to State or Territorial homes in conformity with the Act
17 approved August 27, 1888, as amended (24 U. S. C. 134)
18 for the support of veterans eligible for admission to Vet-
19 erans Administration facilities for hospital or domiciliary
20 care; \$708,656,000, including the sum of \$6,656,000 for
21 reimbursable services performed for other Government
22 agencies and individuals: *Provided*, That allotments and
23 transfers may be made from this appropriation to the
24 Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (Public
25 Health Service), the Army, Navy, and Air Force Depart-

1 ments, for disbursement by them under the various headings
2 of their applicable appropriations, of such amounts as are
3 necessary for the care and treatment of beneficiaries of the
4 Veterans Administration: *Provided further*, That the fore-
5 going appropriation is predicated on furnishing inpatient
6 care and treatment to an average of 140,800 beneficiaries
7 during the fiscal year 1958 including members in State
8 or Territorial homes, and if a lesser number is experienced
9 such appropriation shall be expended only in proportion to
10 the average number of beneficiaries furnished such care and
11 treatment.

12 Outpatient care: For expenses necessary for furnishing
13 outpatient care to beneficiaries of the Veterans Administra-
14 tion, as authorized by law; uniforms or allowances therefor,
15 as authorized by law; and not to exceed \$206,400 for
16 expenses of travel of employees; \$79,000,000.

17 Maintenance and operation of supply depots: For ex-
18 penses necessary for maintenance and operation of supply
19 depots, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as author-
20 ized by law, and not to exceed \$5,400 for expenses of travel
21 of employees, \$1,790,000.

22 Compensation and pensions: For the payment of com-
23 pensation, pensions, gratuities, and allowances (including
24 burial awards authorized by Veterans Regulation Numbered
25 9 (a), as amended, and subsistence allowances authorized

1 by part VII of Veterans Regulation 1 (a) as amended),
2 authorized under any Act of Congress, or regulation of the
3 President based thereon, including emergency officers' re-
4 tirement pay and annuities, the administration of which is
5 now or may hereafter be placed in the Veterans Adminis-
6 tration, and for the payment of adjusted-service credits as
7 provided in sections 401 and 601 of the Act of May 19,
8 1924, as amended (38 U. S. C. 631 and 661), ~~(59)\$2,840,~~
9 ~~500,000~~ \$2,826,250,000, to remain available until expended.

10 Readjustment benefits: For the payment of benefits to
11 or on behalf of veterans as authorized by titles II, III, and
12 V, of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as
13 amended, and title II of the Veterans Readjustment Assist-
14 ance Act of 1952, as amended, and for supplies, equipment,
15 and tuition authorized by part VII and payments author-
16 ized by part IX of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a)', as
17 amended, and for benefits authorized by the War Orphans'
18 Educational Assistance Act of 1956, ~~(60)\$787,987,000~~
19 \$784,047,000, to remain available until expended.

20 Military and naval insurance: For military and naval
21 insurance, \$4,275,000, to remain available until expended.

22 National service life insurance: For the payment of
23 benefits and for transfer to the national service life insurance
24 fund, in accordance with the National Service Life Insurance
25 Act of 1940, as amended, \$7,600,000, to remain available

1 until expended: *Provided*, That certain premiums shall be
2 credited to this appropriation as provided by the Act.

3 Servicemen's indemnities: For payment of liabilities
4 under the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951, \$29,877,500,
5 to remain available until expended.

6 Grants to the Republic of the Philippines: For payment
7 to the Republic of the Philippines of grants in accordance
8 with the Act of July 1, 1948, as amended (50 U. S. C.
9 App. 1991-1996), for expenses incident to medical care
10 and treatment of veterans, \$1,500,000.

11 Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For hospital and
12 domiciliary facilities, for planning and for extending any of
13 the facilities under the jurisdiction of the Veterans Admin-
14 istration or for any of the purposes set forth in sections 1 and
15 2 of the Act approved March 4, 1931 (38 U. S. C. 438j-k)
16 or in section 101 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of
17 1944 (38 U. S. C. 693a), to remain available until
18 expended, \$42,500,000.

19 Major alterations, improvements, and repairs: For all
20 necessary expenses of major alterations, improvements, and
21 repairs to regional offices, supply depots, and hospital and
22 domiciliary facilities, \$2,028,000, to remain available until
23 expended: *Provided*, That no part of the foregoing appro-
24 priation shall be used to commence any major alteration,
25 improvement, or repair unless funds are available for the

1 completion of such work; and no funds shall be used for
2 such work at any facility if the Veterans Administration is
3 reasonably certain that the installation will be abandoned in
4 the near future.

5 Service-disabled veterans insurance fund: To increase
6 the capital of the fund established in accordance with section
7 620 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as
8 amended (38 U. S. C. 821), \$1,500,000.

9 Not to exceed 5 per centum of any appropriation for
10 the current fiscal year for "Compensation and pensions",
11 "Readjustment benefits", "Military and naval insurance",
12 "National service life insurance", and "Servicemen's in-
13 demnities" may be transferred to any other of the men-
14 tioned appropriations, but not to exceed 10 per centum of
15 the appropriations so augmented, and not to exceed \$500,000
16 of the appropriation "National service life insurance" for
17 the current year may be transferred to "Service-disabled
18 veterans insurance fund."

19 Appropriations available to the Veterans Administra-
20 tion for the current fiscal year for salaries and expenses
21 shall be available for services as authorized by section 15
22 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

23 Appropriations available to the Veterans Administra-
24 tion for the current fiscal year for "Inpatient care" and
25 "Outpatient care" shall be available for funeral, burial,

1 and other expenses incidental thereto (except burial awards
2 authorized by Veterans Regulation Numbered 9 (a), as
3 amended (38 U. S. C., chap. 12A)), for beneficiaries of
4 the Veterans Administration receiving care under such
5 appropriations.

6 No part of the appropriations in this Act for the Vet-
7 erans Administration (except the appropriation for "Hos-
8 pital and domiciliary facilities") shall be available for the
9 purchase of any site for or toward the construction of any
10 new hospital or home.

11 No part of the foregoing appropriations shall be avail-
12 able for hospitalization or examination of any persons except
13 beneficiaries entitled under the laws bestowing such benefits
14 to veterans, unless reimbursement of cost is made to the
15 appropriation at such rates as may be fixed by the Admin-
16 istrator of Veterans Affairs.

17 INDEPENDENT OFFICES—GENERAL PROVISIONS

18 SEC. 102. Where appropriations in this title are ex-
19 pendable for travel expenses of employees and no specific
20 limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures for
21 such travel expenses may not exceed the amount set forth
22 therefor in the budget estimates submitted for the appro-
23 priations: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to
24 travel performed by uncompensated officials of local boards
25 and appeal boards of the Selective Service System.

1 SEC. 103. Where appropriations in this title are ex-
2 pendable for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals
3 and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the
4 expenditures therefor under each such appropriation may
5 not exceed the amount of \$50: *Provided*, That this limita-
6 tion shall not apply to the purchase of scientific, technical,
7 trade, or traffic periodicals necessary in connection with the
8 performance of the authorized functions of the agencies for
9 which funds are herein provided, nor to the purchase of
10 newspapers and periodicals necessary for the care and wel-
11 fare of patients and members in Veterans Administration
12 hospitals and domiciliary facilities.

13 SEC. 104. No part of any appropriation contained in
14 this title shall be available to pay the salary of any person
15 filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly
16 held by an employee who has left to enter the Armed
17 Forces of the United States and has satisfactorily completed
18 his period of active military or naval service and has within
19 ninety days after his release from such service or from hos-
20 pitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not
21 more than one year made application for restoration to his
22 former position and has been certified by the Civil Service
23 Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of his
24 former position and has not been restored thereto.

25 SEC. 105. Appropriations contained in this title, avail-

1 able for expenses of travel shall be available, when speci-
2 fically authorized by the head of the activity or establishment
3 concerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of or-
4 ganizations concerned with the function or activity for which
5 the appropriation concerned is made.

6 SEC. 106. No part of any appropriations made available
7 by the provisions of this title shall be used for the purchase
8 or sale of real estate or for the purpose of establishing new
9 offices outside the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That this
10 limitation shall not apply to programs which have been ap-
11 proved by the Congress and appropriations made therefor.

12 SEC. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in this
13 title shall be used to pay the compensation of any employee
14 engaged in personnel work in excess of the number that
15 would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to one
16 hundred and thirty-five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-
17 time, and intermittent employees of the agency concerned:
18 *Provided*, That for purposes of this section employees shall
19 be considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend
20 half time or more in personnel administration consisting of
21 direction and administration of the personnel program; em-
22 ployment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and
23 classification; employee relations and services; training;
24 wage administration; and processing, recording, and report-
25 ing.

1 SEC. 108. None of the sections under the head “Inde-
2 pendent Offices, General Provisions” in this title shall apply
3 to the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

4 **(61)**SEC. 109. *The detailed information from the annual*
5 *inventory report on real property currently being compiled*
6 *by the General Services Administration shall continue to be*
7 *furnished to the Committees on Appropriations and Govern-*
8 *ment Operations of the Senate and House and summary*
9 *statements and tabulations therefrom hereafter issued an-*
10 *nually as Senate documents.*

TITLE II—CORPORATIONS

The following corporations and agencies, respectively,
are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the
limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each such
corporation or agency and in accord with law, and to make
such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year
limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government
Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary
in carrying out the programs set forth in the Budget for the
fiscal year 1958 for each such corporation or agency, except
as hereinafter provided:

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

23 Federal Home Loan Bank Board: Not to exceed a total
24 of ~~(62)\$1,200,000~~ \$1,300,000 shall be available for admin-
25 istrative expenses of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

1 and shall be derived from funds available to the Federal
2 Home Loan Bank Board, including those in the Federal
3 Home Loan Bank Board revolving fund and receipts of
4 the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, the Federal
5 Home Loan Bank Board, or the Home Loan Bank Board
6 for the current fiscal year and prior fiscal years, and the
7 Board may utilize and may make payment for services and
8 facilities of the Federal home-loan banks, the Federal Re-
9 serve banks, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Cor-
10 poration, and other agencies of the Government: *Provided*,
11 That all necessary expenses in connection with the conserva-
12 torship of institutions insured by the Federal Savings and
13 Loan Insurance Corporation or preparation for or conduct
14 of proceedings under section 5 (d) of the Home Owners'
15 Loan Act of 1933 or section 407 of the National Housing
16 Act and all necessary expenses (including services performed
17 on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal
18 services) in connection with the handling, including the pur-
19 chase, sale, and exchange, of securities on behalf of Federal
20 home-loan banks, and the sale, issuance, and retirement of,
21 or payment of interest on, debentures or bonds, under the
22 Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended, shall be con-
23 sidered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes
24 hereof: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$46,950
25 shall be available for expenses of travel: *Provided further*,

1 That members and alternates of the Federal Savings
2 and Loan Advisory Council shall be entitled to reimburse-
3 ment from the Board as approved by the Board for trans-
4 portation expenses incurred in attendance at meetings of or
5 concerned with the work of such Council and may be paid
6 not to exceed \$25 per diem in lieu of subsistence: *Provided*
7 *further*, That notwithstanding any other provisions of this
8 Act, except for the limitation in amount hereinbefore speci-
9 fied, the administrative expenses and other obligations of the
10 Board shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance
11 with the provisions of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act of
12 July 22, 1932, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1421-1449):
13 *Provided further*, That the nonadministrative expenses for
14 the examination of Federal and State chartered institutions
15 (other than special examinations determined by the Board to
16 be necessary) shall not exceed \$5,665,000.

17 Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation: Not to
18 exceed ~~(63)\$650,000~~ \$700,000 shall be available for admin-
19 istrative expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis and shall
20 be exclusive of interest paid, depreciation, properly capital-
21 ized expenditures, expenses in connection with liquidation of
22 insured institutions or preparation for or conduct of pro-
23 ceedings under section 407 of the National Housing Act,
24 liquidation or handling of assets of or derived from insured
25 institutions, payment of insurance, and action for or toward

1 the avoidance, termination, or minimizing of losses in the
 2 case of insured institutions, legal fees and expenses, and pay-
 3 ments for administrative expenses of the Federal Home Loan
 4 Bank Board determined by said Board to be properly
 5 allocable to said Corporation, and said Corporation may utilize
 6 and may make payment for services and facilities of the Fed-
 7 eral home-loan banks, the Federal Reserve banks, the Fed-
 8 eral Home Loan Bank Board, and other agencies of the
 9 Government: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$15,400 shall
 10 be available for expenses of travel: *Provided further*, That
 11 notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, except for
 12 the limitation in amount hereinbefore specified, the adminis-
 13 trative expenses and other obligations of said Corporation
 14 shall be incurred, allowed and paid in accordance with title
 15 IV of the Act of June 27, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C.
 16 1724-1730).

17 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

18 Office of the Administrator, college housing loans: Not
 19 to exceed (64)~~\$1,327,000~~ \$1,427,000 shall be available for
 20 all administrative expenses, which shall be on an accrual
 21 basis, of carrying out the functions of the Office of the Admin-
 22 istrator under the program of housing loans to educational in-
 23 stitutions (title IV of the Housing Act of 1950, as amended,
 24 12 U. S. C. 1749-1749d), but this amount shall be exclu-
 25 sive of payment for services and facilities of the Federal

1 Reserve banks or any member thereof, the Federal home-
2 loan banks, and any insured bank within the meaning of the
3 Act creating the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (Act
4 of August 23, 1935, as amended, 12 U. S. C. 264) which
5 has been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as
6 a depository of public money of the United States: *Provided*,
7 That not to exceed \$42,000 shall be available for expenses
8 of travel.

9 Office of the Administrator, public facility loans: Not to
10 exceed \$400,000 of funds in the revolving fund estab-
11 lished pursuant to title II of the Housing Amendments
12 of 1955, as amended, shall be available for administrative
13 expenses, but this amount shall be exclusive of payment for
14 services and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks or any
15 member thereof, the Federal home-loan banks, and any in-
16 sured bank within the meaning of the Act creating the Fed-
17 eral Deposit Insurance Corporation (Act of August 23, 1935,
18 as amended, 12 U. S. C. 264) which has been designated by
19 the Secretary of the Treasury as a depository of public money
20 of the United States.

21 Office of the Administrator, revolving fund (liquidating
22 programs): During the current fiscal year not to exceed
23 ~~(65)\$970,000~~ \$1,940,000 shall be available for administra-
24 tive expenses (including not to exceed \$133,000 for travel),
25 but this amount shall be exclusive of costs of services per-

1 formed on a contract or fee basis in connection with termi-
2 nation of contracts and legal services on a contract or fee
3 basis and of payment for services and facilities of the
4 Federal Reserve banks or any member thereof, any
5 servicer approved by the Federal National Mortgage Asso-
6 ciation, the Federal home-loan banks, and any insured bank
7 within the meaning of the Act of August 23, 1935, as
8 amended, creating the Federal Deposit Insurance Corpora-
9 tion (12 U. S. C. 264) which has been designated by the
10 Secretary of the Treasury as a depository of public money
11 of the United States (66): ~~Provided, That all expenses, not~~
12 ~~otherwise specifically limited in connection with the pro-~~
13 ~~grams provided for under this head shall not exceed \$500,-~~
14 ~~000, but this limitation shall not apply to expenses (other~~
15 ~~than for personal services) in connection with disposition of~~
16 ~~federally owned projects.~~

17 Federal National Mortgage Association: Not to exceed
18 \$4,750,000 shall be available for administrative ex-
19 penses, which shall be on an accrual basis, and shall
20 be exclusive of interest paid, expenses (including ex-
21 penses for fiscal agency services performed on a contract or
22 fee basis) in connection with the issuance and servicing of
23 securities, depreciation, properly capitalized expenditures,
24 fees for servicing mortgages, expenses (including serv-
25 ices performed on a force account, contract, or fee basis,

1 but not including other personal services) in connection
2 with the acquisition, protection, operation, maintenance,
3 improvement, or disposition of real or personal property
4 belonging to said Association or in which it has an interest,
5 cost of salaries, wages, travel, and other expenses of per-
6 sons employed outside of the continental United States,
7 expenses of services performed on a contract or fee basis in
8 connection with the performance of legal services, and all
9 administrative expenses reimbursable from other Govern-
10 ment agencies, and said Association may utilize and may
11 make payment for services and facilities of the Federal
12 Reserve banks and other agencies of the Government: *Pro-*
13 *vided*, That the distribution of administrative expenses to
14 the accounts of the Association shall be made in accordance
15 with generally recognized accounting principles and prac-
16 tices: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$150,000 shall
17 be available for expenses of travel.

18 Federal Housing Administration: For administrative
19 expenses in carrying out duties imposed by or pursuant
20 to law, not to exceed \$7,260,000 of the various funds of
21 the Federal Housing Administration shall be available,
22 in accordance with the National Housing Act, as amended
23 (12 U. S. C. 1701), including uniforms or allowances
24 therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954,
25 as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131): *Provided*, That, except

1 as herein otherwise provided, all expenses and obligations
 2 of said Administration shall be incurred, allowed, and paid
 3 in accordance with the provisions of said Act: *Provided*
 4 *further*, That not to exceed \$445,000 shall be available
 5 for expenses of travel: *Provided further*, That funds shall
 6 be available for contract actuarial services (not to exceed
 7 \$1,500) ; and purchase of periodicals and newspapers (not
 8 to exceed \$750) : *Provided further*, That nonadministrative
 9 expenses classified by section 2 of Public Law 387,
 10 approved October 25, 1949, shall not exceed \$36,000,000.

11 Public Housing Administration: Of the amounts avail-
 12 able by or pursuant to law for the administrative expenses
 13 of the Public Housing Administration in carrying out duties
 14 imposed by or pursuant to law, including funds appropriated
 15 by title I of this Act, not to exceed ~~(67)\$12,305,000~~ \$13,-
 16 170,000 shall be available for such expenses, including not to
 17 exceed \$950,000 for expenses of travel; purchase of uniforms,
 18 or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September
 19 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131) ; and expenses of
 20 attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the
 21 work of the Administration: *Provided*, That necessary ex-
 22 penses of providing representatives of the Administration at
 23 the sites of non-Federal projects in connection with the con-
 24 struction of such non-Federal projects by public housing
 25 agencies with the aid of the Administration, shall be com-

1 pensated by such agencies by the payment of fixed fees which
2 in the aggregate in relation to the development costs of such
3 projects will cover the costs of rendering such services, and
4 expenditures by the Administration for such purpose shall
5 be considered nonadministrative expenses, and funds re-
6 ceived from such payments may be used only for the pay-
7 ment of necessary expenses of providing representatives of
8 the Administration at the sites of non-Federal projects:
9 *Provided further,* That all expenses of the Public Housing
10 Administration not specifically limited in this Act, in carry-
11 ing out its duties imposed by law, shall not exceed
12 \$2,200,000.

13 CORPORATIONS—GENERAL PROVISIONS

14 SEC. 202. No part of the funds of, or available for
15 expenditure by, any corporation or agency included in this
16 title shall be used to pay the compensation of any employee
17 engaged in personnel work in excess of the number that
18 would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to one
19 hundred and thirty-five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-
20 time, and intermittent employees of the agency concerned:
21 *Provided,* That for purposes of this section employees shall
22 be considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend
23 half-time or more in personnel administration consisting of
24 direction and administration of the personnel program;
25 employment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and

1 classification; employee relations and services; training;
2 committees of expert examiners and boards of civil-service
3 examiners; wage administration; and processing, recording,
4 and reporting.

5 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

6 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in
7 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any
8 corporation or agency included in this Act, shall be used
9 for publicity or propaganda purposes designed to support
10 or defeat legislation pending before the Congress.

11 This Act may be cited as the “Independent Offices
12 Appropriation Act, 1958”.

Passed the House of Representatives March 20, 1957.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments June 12, 1957.

Attest: FELTON M. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 12, 1957

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

(b) Health and safety problems related to the operation and use of research reactors.

(c) The use of radioactive isotopes in physical and biological research, medical therapy, agriculture, and industry.

2. The application or use of any information or data of any kind whatsoever, including design drawings and specifications, exchanged under this agreement shall be the responsibility of the party which receives and uses such information or data, and it is understood that the other cooperating party does not warrant the accuracy, completeness, or suitability of such information or data for any particular use or application.

ARTICLE IV

1. The Commission will lease to the Government of Iraq uranium enriched in the isotope U-235, subject to the terms and conditions provided herein, as may be required as initial and replacement fuel in the operation of research reactors which the Government of Iraq, in consultation with the Commission, decides to construct and as required in the agreed experiments related thereto. Also, the Commission will lease to the Government of Iraq uranium enriched in the isotope U-235, subject to the terms and conditions provided herein, as may be required as initial and replacement fuel in the operation of such research reactors as the Government of Iraq may, in consultation with the Commission, decide to authorize private individuals or private organizations under its jurisdiction to construct and operate, provided the Government of Iraq shall at all times maintain sufficient control of the material and the operation of the reactor to enable the Government of Iraq to comply with the provisions of this agreement and the applicable provisions of the lease arrangement.

2. The quantity of uranium enriched in the isotope U-235 transferred by the Commission under this article and in the custody of the Government of Iraq shall not at any time be in excess of 6 kilograms of contained U-235 in uranium enriched up to a maximum of 20 percent U-235, plus such additional quality as, in the opinion of the Commission, is necessary to permit the efficient and continuous operation of the reactor or reactors while replaced fuel elements are radioactively cooling in Iraq or while fuel elements are in transit, it being the intent of the Commission to make possible the maximum usefulness of the 6 kilograms of said material.

3. When any fuel elements containing U-235 leased by the Commission require replacement, they shall be returned to the Commission and, except as may be agreed, the form and content of the irradiated fuel elements shall not be altered after their removal from the reactor and prior to delivery to the Commission.

4. The lease of uranium enriched in the isotope U-235 under this article shall be at such charges and on such terms and conditions with respect to shipment and delivery as may be mutually agreed and under the conditions stated in articles VIII and IX.

ARTICLE V

Materials of interest in connection with defined research projects related to the peaceful uses of atomic energy undertaken by the Government of Iraq, including source materials, special nuclear materials, byproduct material, other radioisotopes, and stable isotopes, will be sold or otherwise transferred to the Government of Iraq by the Commission for research purposes in such quantities and under such terms and conditions as may be agreed when such materials are not available commercially. In no case, however, shall the quantity of special nuclear materials under the jurisdiction of the Government of Iraq, by reason of transfer under this article, be, at any one time, in excess of

100 grams of contained U-235, 10 grams of plutonium, and 10 grams of U-233.

ARTICLE VI

Subject to the availability of supply and as may be mutually agreed, the Commission will sell or lease, through such means as it deems appropriate, to the Government of Iraq or authorized persons under its jurisdiction such reactor materials, other than special nuclear materials, as are not obtainable on the commercial market and which are required in the construction and operation of research reactors in Iraq. The sale or lease of these materials shall be on such terms as may be agreed.

ARTICLE VII

It is contemplated that, as provided in this article, private individuals and private organizations in either the United States or Iraq may deal directly with private individuals and private organizations in the other country. Accordingly, with respect to the subjects of agreed exchange of information as provided in article III, the Government of the United States will permit persons under its jurisdiction to transfer and export materials, including equipment and devices, to and perform services for the Government of Iraq and such persons under its jurisdiction as are authorized by the Government of Iraq to receive and possess such materials and utilize such services, subject to:

- (a) The provisions of article II.
- (b) Applicable laws, regulations, and license requirements of the Government of the United States and the Government of Iraq.

ARTICLE VIII

1. The Government of Iraq agrees to maintain such safeguards as are necessary to assure that the special nuclear materials received from the Commission shall be used solely for the purposes agreed in accordance with this agreement and to assure the safekeeping of this material.

2. The Government of Iraq agrees to maintain such safeguards as are necessary to assure that all other reactor materials, including equipment and devices, purchased in the United States under this agreement by the Government of Iraq or authorized persons under its jurisdiction shall be used solely for the design, construction, and operation of research reactors which the Government of Iraq decides to construct and operate and for research in connection therewith, except as may otherwise be agreed.

3. In regard to research reactors constructed pursuant to this agreement, the Government of Iraq agrees to maintain records relating to power levels of operation and burn-up of reactor fuels and to make annual reports to the Commission on these subjects. If the Commission request, the Government of Iraq will permit Commission representatives to observe from time to time the condition and use of any leased material and to observe the performance of the reactor in which the material is used.

4. Some atomic energy materials which the Government of Iraq may request the Commission to provide in accordance with this arrangement are harmful to persons and property unless handled and used carefully. After delivery of such materials to the Government of Iraq, the Government of Iraq shall bear all responsibility, insofar as the Government of the United States is concerned, for the safe handling and use of such materials. With respect to any special nuclear materials or fuel elements which the Commission may, pursuant to this agreement, lease to the Government of Iraq or to any private individual or private organization under its jurisdiction, the Government of Iraq shall indemnify and save harmless the Government of the United States against any and all liability (including third party liability) from any cause whatsoever arising out of the production or

fabrication, the ownership, the lease, and the possession and use of such special nuclear materials or fuel elements after delivery by the Commission to the Government of Iraq or to any authorized private individual or private organization under its jurisdiction.

ARTICLE IX

The Government of Iraq guarantees that—
(a) Safeguards provided in article VIII shall be maintained.

(b) No material, including equipment and devices, transferred to the Government of Iraq or authorized persons under its jurisdiction, pursuant to this agreement, by lease, sale, or otherwise will be used for atomic weapons or for research on or development of atomic weapons or for any other military purposes, and that no such material, including equipment and devices, will be transferred to unauthorized persons or beyond the jurisdiction of the Government of Iraq except as the Commission may agree to such transfer to another nation and then only if in the opinion of the Commission such transfer falls within the scope of an agreement for cooperation between the United States and the other nation.

ARTICLE X

It is the hope and expectation of the parties that this initial agreement for cooperation will lead to consideration of further cooperation extending to the design, construction, and operation of power-producing reactors. Accordingly, the parties will consult with each other from time to time concerning the feasibility of an additional agreement for cooperation with respect to the production of power from atomic energy in Iraq.

ARTICLE XI

1. This agreement shall enter into force on the day on which each Government shall receive from the other Government written notification that it has complied with all statutory and constitutional requirements for the entry into force of such agreement and shall remain in force for a period of 5 years.

2. At the expiration of this agreement or of any extension thereof the Government of Iraq shall deliver to the United States all fuel elements containing reactor fuels leased by the Commission and any other fuel materials leased by the Commission. Such fuel elements and such fuel materials shall be delivered to the Commission at a site in the United States designated by the Commission at the expense of the Government of Iraq and such delivery shall be made under appropriate safeguards against radiation hazards while in transit.

In witness whereof, the parties hereto have caused this agreement to be executed pursuant to duly constituted authority.

Done at Washington, in duplicate, this 7th day of June 1957.

For the Government of the United States of America:

WILLIAM M. ROUNTREE,
Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern, South Asian, and African Affairs.

W. F. LIBBY,
Commissioner, United States Atomic Energy Commission.

For the Government of Iraq:

M. SHABANDAR,
Ambassador of Iraq.

I certify that this is a true and correct copy.

R. N. SLAWSON, JR.,
Acting Chief, Asian-African Branch,
Division of International Affairs.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CARLSON in the chair). Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is concluded.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. GREEN, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Loftus E. Becker, of New York, to be legal adviser of the Department of State;

James M. Langley, of New Hampshire, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Pakistan; and

Vinton Chapin, of New Hampshire, and sundry other persons, for promotion in the Foreign Service.

By Mr. MAGNUSON, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

Ben H. Guill, of Texas, to be a member of the Federal Maritime Board for a term of 4 years; and

Bernard R. Berson, and sundry other persons, for permanent appointment in the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CARLSON in the chair). If there be no further reports of committees, the nomination on the Executive Calendar will be stated.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Andrew Downey Orrick, of California, to be a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I should like to invite the attention of the Senate to the fact that the nomination presently under consideration was reported to the Senate and placed on the calendar only yesterday. I wish to comment briefly on the nomination. I should like to have the attention of the distinguished minority leader and the assistant minority leader, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], because Congress is coming under fire occasionally with respect to its record.

Mr. Andrew D. Orrick is being reappointed as a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission. His term expired on June 5.

As I have said, Mr. Orrick's nomination was reported to the Senate and placed on the calendar yesterday, and I understand there have been many urgent requests made to the Committee on Banking and Currency and to the Senate itself to act quickly upon it.

I should like to inform the Senate that Mr. Orrick's nomination was submitted to the Senate on May 27, although the White House knew that his term was to expire on June 5.

I have read many criticisms coming from Mr. Adams, of the White House, about the lag in our congressional activity. I should like to inform Mr. Adams, who is now on a New England vacation, I understand, that the Senate considers it important to hold full and thorough hearings on nominations, and that it

would be much appreciated if he could send the President's nominations forward early enough to give the Senate sufficient time to perform its constitutional duties.

There was no deep, dark secret about the fact that this term was to expire on June 5. We do not feel that if a nomination is sent to the Senate at sundown the day before the expiration of the term, the White House can expect us to perform our constitutional functions thoroughly of advising and consenting to the nomination, without the nominee going off the payroll. In this instance the committee has been unusually diligent and has acted with great dispatch.

I hope the Senate will concur the nomination this morning. If that is done, we may possibly save Mr. Orrick a day's pay.

I express the hope that in the future when it is known that terms are expiring, and it is desired to avoid delay, the executive department perform its function on time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is: Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Andrew Downey Orrick to be a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission?

The nomination was confirmed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of the nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be so notified.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of legislative business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The absence of a quorum has been suggested, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Green	Monroney
Allott	Hayden	Morse
Anderson	Hennings	Morton
Barrett	Hickenlooper	Mundt
Beall	Hill	Murray
Bennett	Holland	Neuberger
Bible	Hruska	O'Mahoney
Bricker	Humphrey	Pastore
Butler	Ives	Payne
Carlson	Jackson	Potter
Carroll	Javits	Purtell
Case, N. J.	Jenner	Revercomb
Chavez	Johnson, Tex.	Russell
Church	Johnston, S. C.	Schoeppel
Cooper	Kennedy	Scott
Cotton	Kerr	Smithers
Dirksen	Knowland	Smith, Maine
Dworshak	Kuchel	Stennis
Eastland	Lausche	Symington
Ellender	Long	Talmadge
Ervin	Magnuson	Thurmond
Flanders	Mansfield	Thye
Frear	Martin, Iowa	Watkins
Goldwater	Martin, Pa.	Wiley
Gore	McNamara	Williams

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD],

the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN], and the Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I announce that the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BUSH], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are absent on official business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS, 1958

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate the unfinished business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which is H. R. 6070.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6070) making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, the independent offices appropriation bill for 1958 makes appropriations for independent offices, boards, commissions, and corporate agencies and many of the other activities of Government under this category. Seventeen of these agencies are engaged in regulatory, research, and service operations, and approximately eight are engaged in corporate operations of the Government.

The bill, as passed by the House of Representatives, was in the amount of \$5,385,201,700.

As the bill has been reported to the Senate by the Committee on Appropriations, the appropriation items are decreased in a total amount of \$6,976,900. In short, the bill as reported to the Senate by the Senate Committee on Appropriations calls for appropriations of \$5,378,224,800.

The appropriations for 1957 for these agencies amounted to \$5,990,841,826.

The amount of the regular and supplemental estimates, 1958, was \$5,924,165,000.

The amount of the bill as reported to the Senate is under the estimates for 1958 by \$545,940,200.

The amount of the bill as reported to the Senate is under the appropriations for 1957 by \$612,617,026. In other words, there is a considerable saving over both the 1958 estimates and the 1957 appropriations.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, at this point will the Senator from Washington yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Delaware?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Am I correct in understanding that \$525 million of the amount of savings results from a change in policy on the part of the Congress in paying for retirement, in that each agency now pays its own 6½ percent of the employee payroll into the civil service retirement fund, whereas prior to this time that money was appropriated by the independent offices appropriation bill.

Mr. MAGNUSON. That is correct.

Mr. WILLIAMS. So the \$525 million of claimed savings are, in reality, not savings at all, but will be paid under other appropriations. Is that correct?

Mr. MAGNUSON. That is partially correct in the case of the agencies other than the ones included in this bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That is correct.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Although the bill does include the funds for the 17 Government agencies and the 8 corporate agencies.

Mr. WILLIAMS. But they are included in other appropriations, rather than those in this bill, are they not?

Mr. MAGNUSON. That is correct.

Mr. WILLIAMS. So the \$525 million of claimed savings are, in reality, not reductions in appropriations, but relate to items transferred elsewhere.

Mr. MAGNUSON. They are partial savings for the agencies not included in the 17 and the 8 corporate agencies. This matter involves a transfer of the funds for the agencies not within this group.

Mr. WILLIAMS. How much of the \$525 million applies to them?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I do not have those figures.

Mr. WILLIAMS. How much applies to these agencies?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I have not added up the total of the amount of money needed for mandatory retirements in the case of each one of them.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Nevertheless, a substantial amount to which I am referring is, in reality, included in other appropriation bills—in the State Department, Commerce, and Post Office appropriation bills, for instance—is it not?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I do not know the percentage.

Mr. WILLIAMS. My point is that when it is said that the appropriations carried by this bill are \$612,617,026 less than the appropriations for 1957, that figure is not an accurate one, because \$525 million of that amount are not actual savings.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Of course the figure is accurate. It speaks for itself. I have merely stated the amount the pending bill is under the 1957 appropri-

ations and the 1958 estimates. The Senator from Delaware asked me a question, and I answered "yes." In connection with the bill, there is a transfer of mandatory retirement funds for the agencies not included in the bill; but the bill does include the funds for the mandatory retirements in the case of the 17 regulatory research and service agencies and the eight corporate agencies.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That is correct. Nevertheless, the \$525 million was always paid, previously from appropriations made by the independent offices appropriation bill. So although the pending bill calls for appropriations for \$612,617,026 less than the appropriations for 1957, most of that amount does not really constitute a saving. It will show up in other appropriation bills later.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I disagree with the Senator from Delaware, but there is no use laboring the point.

I merely have stated the difference between the 1957 appropriations, the 1958 estimates, and the appropriations carried in the bill as reported to the Senate; and I believe that my addition and subtractions are correct.

As contrasted to last year's appropriation bill, the pending bill involves numerous shifts in the case of various Government agencies. For instance, the Post Office Department bill was said to involve great savings for that Department. However, the fact is that there was a shift in the payment of subsidies to the Civil Aeronautics Board, and there were some increases in mail pay. Nevertheless, the figures speak for themselves.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That is correct; but my point is—

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, if the Senator from Delaware will permit me to finish my addition and subtraction, I shall be glad to discuss these savings.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Perhaps that would be better.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

Mr. President, as I was saying, the bill as reported to the Senate calls for appropriations in the total amount of \$5,378,224,800; and that amount is \$545,940,200 less than the estimates for 1958, and it is \$612,617,026 less than the appropriations for 1957. In short, the bill as reported to the Senate calls for a decrease of \$6,976,900 as compared to the House version of the bill.

The net decrease from the House version of the bill results from increases totaling \$11,215,100, and decreases totaling \$18,192,000.

The bill provides, as I have pointed out, appropriations in the total amount of more than \$5 billion for the 17 agencies of the Government engaged in regulatory, research, or service operations, as well as \$17 million for administrative expense limitations in the case of the 8 corporate operations.

The increases recommended by the Senate committee, over the House version of the bill, amount to \$11,215,100; and the reductions under the House version of the bill amount to \$18,192,000. In short, there is a net decrease of \$6,976,900.

The detailed figures are as follows:

One hundred and seventeen thousand dollars is recommended for restoration of the full budget estimate for annuities for Panama Canal construction employees and Lighthouse Service widows. This item is necessary because the Congress passed a bill increasing the annuities for the Lighthouse Service widows, and also for the Panama Canal construction employees. I believe the House of Representatives did not provide the full amount of the budget estimate and we have restored the amount in this bill.

Another increase is in the amount of \$5,750,000 for partial restoration of the cut voted by the House of Representatives in the operating expenses of the Public Building Service. One million dollars of that is for increased leasing expenses, and the remainder is for improved cleaning of public buildings. It is for the regular Government buildings maintenance. In its testimony, the General Services Administration pointed out to the committee that the maintenance and cleaning of public buildings is somewhat behind schedule. Some sort of cleanliness standard is used, and the buildings are at present at 77 percent of the minimum standard. The amount recommended would permit much needed work to be done in the case of the public buildings.

Another item is \$20,000 for the planning of a border station at Dunseith, N. Dak., for the accommodation and use of the Bureau of Customs and the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Eight thousand and five hundred dollars is for the purpose of microfilming the part of the Confederate service records known as the Consolidated Index of the States. That program will be carried on by the National Archives; and it involves putting together a great many Confederate soldiers' service records, which now are located in various agencies scattered over the city of Washington. This appropriation will begin the program, and probably next year further indexing will be done.

MICROFILMING OF CONFEDERATE SERVICE RECORDS

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Washington yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I wish especially to thank and commend the members of the Independent Offices Subcommittee for their recommendation in connection with the microfilming of Confederate service records.

The \$8,500 amount so recommended will enable the completion of a microfilm copy of the Consolidated Index of the States, and marks the beginning of the availability of copies of these priceless documents at cost to local patriotic groups throughout the country. It is a measure of preservation of the priceless and irreplaceable original records, and I do not believe that any money could be better spent for historical purposes than this small item.

This program should continue over the years until microfilm copies of all these records are made so that they may be properly preserved and also made available at small cost to patriotic organizations throughout the Nation.

Mr. MAGNUSON. To continue my statement, \$1,710,000 is proposed by the Senate committee to be added to the bill for the purpose of equipping the new hospital in the District of Columbia. A great deal has been said about that matter on the floor of the Senate during the past few days. The hospital has been completed at great expense. It is about ready to be opened; it will be opened in October or November. The cost of equipment has increased so much that the authorization for the whole program is not sufficient, and \$1,710,000 is needed. That was the testimony of all those involved—the administrators, the doctors, and the Washington Hospital Corporate Board. The appropriation of the \$1,710,000 is contingent upon the extension of the authorization, which is now before Congress, and which was approved by the District of Columbia Committee of the Senate, I believe last Thursday.

There is an item of \$120,000, a new item, for work on housing studies, which was authorized by the Housing Act of last year. In that particular case, the housing bill authorized studies to be made by the Housing and Home Finance Agency. The bill having been passed late in the last session, or just before Congress adjourned, that item was not put in the budget. All members of the Housing Subcommittee of the Committee on Banking and Currency and others interested urged—because the House did not consider the item at all—that we authorize the beginning of the study, and the committee has recommended the amount of \$120,000 for that purpose.

The committee recommends an increase of \$500,000 for the Interstate Commerce Commission, which is a partial restoration of the cut which the House made. The necessity for the increase is due to added work at the Commission because of legislation enacted by the Congress. The legislation requires a great deal of additional inspection work. Furthermore an extra burden has been put on the ICC because of the tremendous growth of motor transportation carriers and because of added safety work in connection with compliance with the Motor Carriers Act.

The committee also recommends an increase of \$1 million in the appropriation for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, which represents a partial restoration of the cut made by the House. In that particular case the House committee voted \$71 million. On the floor of the House a cut of \$1 million was made in the item. The Senate committee restored the amount cut, making the amount \$71 million, which was the item in the bill as the House committee reported the bill.

The committee has recommended an increase of \$1,989,600 in the appropriation for the medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses of the Veterans' Administration, which is a partial restoration of the cut made by the House, plus an additional \$1 million for medical research in the fields of heart disease, mental illness, cancer, neurological diseases, and arthritis.

The committee report mentions the fact that last year the Senate passed a bill providing a \$10 million fund for research, as a result of an amendment offered by me and other Senators. We have found that the money spent for that research, in cooperation with National Institutes of Health, has repaid the Government many times over. The program is to be continued. The reason for the additional \$1 million is that, for some peculiar reason, the Bureau of the Budget, early this spring, failed to include \$1 million of that \$10 million fund. The committee has restored that fund to the Veterans' Administration.

Those are the increases the committee has recommended over the House amounts.

The decreases in the bill under those provided by the House are as follows:

The committee recommends a reduction of \$14,250,000 in the amount provided by the House for the Veterans' Administration. That particular appropriation totals \$2,826,250,000, or nearly \$3 billion. The appropriation requests submitted to the budget in that case are submitted on estimates for the whole fiscal year.

The Veterans' Administration has been pretty accurate in its estimates. It has not been wrong in its estimates, in many cases, by more than 1 or 1½ percent, or, I think at the most, 3 percent, in a given year. The Veterans' Administration could not know exactly whether its estimates would prove to be correct, considering the huge amount of \$3 billion which is appropriated for it, until early the next year. So the committee thought it wise to keep the Veterans' Administration as closely as possible within its limitations, without eliminating any payments, allowing a leeway of from one-half to 1 percent.

Of course, it would be necessary, if the Veterans' Administration found it was running short of funds, for it to come to Congress next year for supplemental funds, or, if it expended less than the estimated amounts, the money would be retained for later payments.

We feel that the program in this particular case is more than adequately taken care of.

The committee recommends a reduction of \$3,940,000, in the appropriation for readjustment benefits. In that case, the estimates of the Veterans' Administration vary somewhat, because the very name of the item, readjustment benefits, means that literally. The Veterans' Administration estimates the amount necessary for that item as best it knows how, but sometimes it is off in its estimate by a small percentage. The item is necessary because of the mandatory provisions of law. The Veterans' Administration cannot estimate exactly its needs for each year, and when the Administration is short of funds, it requests supplemental amounts.

The committee recommended a reduction of \$2,000 from the amount provided by the House for the National Capital Housing Authority, putting the appropriation back to the 1957 level.

Some increases were provided in language amendments to cover limitations

on travel expenses and limitations on administrative expenses, as well as additional automobiles for Selective Service and Veterans' Administration.

Among other language amendments is one involving the restoration of a proviso exempting from conflict-of-interests statutes the members of the International Organization Employees Loyalty Board under the Civil Service Commission.

The committee inserted a new proviso prohibiting during the year the use of funds for a proposed new Federal Office Building No. 7. There is pending condemnation proceedings to acquire the whole block in the vicinity of Jackson Place, 17th Street, Pennsylvania Avenue, and H Street. It involves the condemnation of many buildings with which many Senators are familiar. I refer to the block on the west side of Lafayette Square, in which is located the headquarters for the National Grange, the Decatur House, Brookings Institution, the old Court of Claims Building, and the Blair House. I refer to the block containing those buildings.

It was found that the General Services Administration was not quite ready with its plans for the use of that square, which would disrupt such organizations as the headquarters for the National Grange. The committee thought we could wait at least a year, or until there was something more definite regarding that particular plan.

The committee restored a proviso authorizing the unused balance to be applied to contracts for public buildings. That would come under the Lease-Purchase Act. The General Services Administrator felt he needed that leeway or flexibility.

The committee restored language to permit the continuation of available funds of \$145,700,000, plus \$6,500,000 anticipated recoveries, or a total of \$152.2 million, for operations of the General Services Administration under the stockpiling program. The budget estimate figure was \$130 million. The House provided \$19 million. That item was lost on the floor. The committee felt the stockpiling program should proceed.

The testimony will show—I do not think this is classified information—that we are well along with the completion of certain items in the stockpile. This is a program the General Services Administration conducts at the behest of the Office of Defense Mobilization. They have, as I have said, \$152 million in carryovers and recoveries, with which to continue the program. We felt that was sufficient, and the officials of the General Services Administration were in agreement with us. So we inserted language to permit them to continue the program.

We inserted a provision giving the General Services Administrator authority for a 5-percent transfer between operating expenses, but with an aggregate limitation of \$5 million. This agency is, of course, comparatively new as Government agencies go. It has been given more and more work to do. It does much work on behalf of other agencies. We felt there should be some flexibility

within the discretion of the Administrator to transfer operating expense funds.

We inserted a proviso for 10 field positions at GS-16. There was strong testimony as to the need for aid in better administration. This will not result in the hiring of additional personnel.

We inserted a provision authorizing the continuance of the real-property inventory, and the printing of such inventory as a Senate document. This was a directive which the Senate Committee on Appropriations itself made to the General Services Administration in last year's appropriation bill and in previous years.

As to the National Science Foundation, the House had earmarked a limitation on the funds for the program for high-school science and mathematics teachers under the program. We took that out of the bill, and again gave some flexibility to the National Science Foundation, to permit it to carry on its program, which the members of the committee felt was most important. It is a program in the field of science and mathematics, and affects teachers engaged in work having to do with the basic tenets of physics, mathematics, and science in the high schools. The appropriation will enable the Foundation to embark upon the program nationwide.

We deleted the earmarking for registration, classification, and induction activities of local boards under the Selective Service System. The committee strongly recommends that the Administrator take a good look into the possibility of consolidating throughout the United States many of the selective-service boards. There still are in existence some 4,000 such boards. Many of them meet only two or three times a year. It is thought that in many cases the county boards could be consolidated, and some money could be saved.

I have pointed out the earmarking of medical research under the Veterans' Administration. The amount recommended includes also \$344,000 for mandatory payments to the civil service retirement fund, so it is a \$1 million increase for research. This \$344,000 is a mandatory payment which the Veterans' Administration must make in that particular branch of its administration.

I have covered the decreases in the committee amendments. Unless there are questions to be asked, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be agreed to en bloc, that the bill, as thus amended, be considered for the purpose of amendment as the original text, and that no points of order be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

Under the heading "Title I—Independent Offices—Civil Service Commission," on page 3, line 22, after the word "performed", to insert a colon and "Provided further, That nothing in sections 281 or 283 of title 18, United States Code, or in section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99) shall be deemed to apply to any person because of appointment for part-time or intermittent

service as a member of the International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board in the Civil Service Commission as established by Executive Order 10422, dated January 9, 1953, as amended."

On page 4, line 9, after "(64 Stat. 465)", to strike out "\$2,300,000" and insert "\$2,417,000."

Under the heading "Federal Civil Defense Administration", on page 5, line 5, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$598,000" and insert "\$800,000."

Under the heading "Federal Power Commission", on page 7, line 10, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$325,000" and insert "\$335,000."

Under the heading "Federal Trade Commission", on page 7, at the beginning of line 19, to strike out "\$237,000" and insert "\$251,250."

Under the heading "General Accounting Office", on page 8, line 5, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$1,500,000" and insert "\$1,600,000."

Under the heading "General Services Administration", on page 8, line 20, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$205,300" and insert "\$238,650", and in the same line, after the word "travel", to strike out "\$127,464,000" and insert "\$133,214,000."

On page 9, line 10, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$250,000" and insert "\$270,000."

On page 10, line 6, after "(40 U. S. C. 341)", to insert a colon and "Provided, That no part of such funds shall be used during the current fiscal year for preparation of drawings and specifications, acquisition of sites, design, planning, construction, or in any other manner for or in connection with proposed Federal office building Numbered 7 on square 167 in the District of Columbia (project Numbered 3-DC-05, General Services Administration prospectus submitted July 13, 1956)."

On page 10, line 18, after the figures "\$1,331,100", to insert a colon and "Provided, That the Administrator of General Services may enter into contracts during the fiscal year 1958 for which the aggregate of annual payments for amortization of principal and interest thereon shall not exceed the unused portion of the \$12,000,000 limitation applicable prior to July 1, 1957, under the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1957 (70 Stat. 343)."

On page 11, line 2, after "(40 U. S. C. 341)", to strike out "\$2,125,000" and insert "\$2,145,000."

On page 11, after line 3, to insert:

"Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia: For an additional amount for expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the act of August 7, 1946 (60 Stat. 896), as amended, authorizing the establishment of a hospital center in the District of Columbia, including grants to private agencies for hospital facilities in said District, \$1,710,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the limitation on the total amount for completion of the hospital center is increased from \$21,700,000 to \$23,410,000: *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall become effective only upon approval of the increased authorization proposed in S. 2194 and/or H. R. 7835, 85th Congress."

On page 11, line 20, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$120,000" and insert "\$192,500."

On page 12, line 11, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$110,000" and insert "\$123,900."

On page 12, line 20, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$44,750" and insert "\$52,000", and in line 21, after the word "travel", to strike out "\$7,254,500" and insert "\$7,263,000."

On page 13, line 1, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$25,000" and insert "\$27,500."

On page 13, line 3, after the word "materials", to strike out "For necessary expenses

in" and insert "Funds available for"; in line 6, after the numerals "1946", to strike out "including" and insert "during the current fiscal year shall be available for"; in line 9, after the word "materials", to insert "establishment and operation of a buying station at Santa Fe, N. Mex., to handle purchases of mica under the General Services Administration purchase programs for domestic mica, established pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended," and in line 23, after "(7 U. S. C. 1704 (b))", to strike out the comma and "to remain available until expended."

On page 15, line 14, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$10,230,000" and insert "\$10,830,000", and in line 15, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$137,700" and insert "\$168,900."

At the top of page 17, to insert:

"Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available to the General Services Administration for the current fiscal year by this act may be transferred to any other such appropriation, but no such appropriation shall be thereby increased more than 5 percent: *Provided*, That such transfers shall apply only to operating expenses, and shall not exceed in the aggregate the amount of \$5,000,000."

On page 17, after line 7, to insert:

"The Administrator is authorized, without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, to place 10 positions at the field level, in addition to those otherwise authorized, in grade GS-16 in the general schedule established by said act."

Under the heading "Housing and Home Finance Agency—Office of the Administrator", on page 17, line 19, after the word "travel", to insert "The salary of a general counsel, but not in addition to staff otherwise authorized, which shall hereafter be at the salary rate of grade GS-18," and on page 18, line 17, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$1,500,000" and insert "\$2,000,000."

On page 18, after line 18, to insert:

"ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, HOUSING STUDIES

"For administrative expenses in carrying out the program authorized by section 602 of the Housing Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 1113), \$120,000, to remain available until June 30, 1958."

Under the heading "Interstate Commerce Commission", on page 19, line 22, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$200" and insert "\$500"; in line 22, after the amendment just above stated, to insert "uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law; purchase of not to exceed 80 passenger motor vehicles of which 62 shall be for replacement only"; on page 20, at the beginning of line 1, to strike out "\$1,085,000" and insert "\$1,185,000", and in the same line, after the word "travel", to strike out "\$16,500,000" and insert "\$17,000,000"; in line 2, after the word "which", to insert "(a)"; in the same line, after the word "than", to strike out "\$1,350,000" and insert "\$1,363,500"; in line 4, after the word "than", to strike out "\$950,000" and insert "\$956,600"; in line 6, after the word "activities", to strike out the colon and "Provided, That no part of the foregoing funds" and insert "(b) \$225,000", and in line 10, after the word "Provided", to strike out "further."

Under the heading "National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics", on page 20, line 17, after the word "contracts", to insert "for the making of special investigation and reports and"; in line 19, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$380,444" and insert "\$425,000"; at the beginning of line 21, to insert "purchase of 10 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only", and on page 21, line 2, after "(5 U. S. C. 55a)", to strike out "\$70,000,000" and insert "\$71,000,000."

Under the heading "National Capital Housing Authority", on page 21, line 11, after

the word "Act", to strike out "\$40,000" and insert "\$38,000."

Under the heading "National Science Foundation", on page 22, line 3, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$150,000" and insert "\$200,000"; in line 4, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$300" and insert "\$400", and in line 7, after the word "expended", to strike out the colon and "Provided, That of the foregoing amount not less than \$9,500,000 shall be available for tuition, grants, and allowances in connection with a program of supplementary training for high school science and mathematics teachers."

Under the heading "Securities and Exchange Commission", on page 22, line 23, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$197,500" and insert "\$241,000."

Under the heading "Selective Service System", on page 23, line 9, after the word "expenses", to insert "purchase of 44 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, including 1 at not to exceed \$4,000;"; and in line 14, after the word "Provided", to strike out "That of the foregoing amount \$19,410,000 shall be available for registration, classification, and induction activities of local boards; Provided further."

Under the heading "Veterans' Administration", on page 24, line 12, after the word "law", to insert "purchase of 6 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, including 1 at not to exceed \$5,000;"; and in line 16, after the word "which", to strike out "\$18,500,000" and insert "\$17,500,000."

On page 25, line 7, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$992,200" and insert "\$1,100,000"; in line 14, after the word "equipment", to strike out "\$20,773,800" and insert "\$22,763,400"; and in line 15, after the word "which", to strike out "\$10 million" and insert "\$11,344,000."

On page 26, line 4, after the word "materials", to insert "purchase of 100 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only."

On page 28, line 1, after "(38 U. S. C. 631 and 661)", to strike out "\$2,840,500,000" and insert "\$2,826,250,000."

On page 28, line 11, after the numerals "1956", to strike out "\$787,987,000" and insert "\$784,047,000."

Under the heading "Independent Offices—General Provisions", on page 33, after line 23, to insert:

"Sec. 109. The detailed information from the annual inventory report on real property currently being compiled by the General Services Administration shall continue to be furnished to the Committees on Appropriations and Government Operations of the Senate and House and summary statements and tabulations therefrom hereafter issued annually as Senate documents."

Under the heading "Title II—Corporations—Federal Home Loan Bank Board", on page 34, line 19, after the word "of", to strike out "\$1,200,000" and insert "\$1,300,000."

On page 36, line 13, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$650,000" and insert "\$700,000."

Under the heading "Housing and Home Finance Agency", on page 37, line 14, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$1,327,000" and insert "\$1,427,000."

On page 38, at the beginning of line 18, to strike out "\$970,000" and insert "\$1,940,000", and on page 39, line 6, after the word "States", to strike out the colon and "Provided, That all expenses, not otherwise specifically limited in connection with the programs provided for under this head shall not exceed \$500,000, but this limitation shall not apply to expenses (other than for personal services) in connection with disposition of federally owned projects."

On page 41, line 10, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$12,305,000" and insert "\$13,170,000."

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I wish to offer one amendment to the bill. I

offer it with the concurrence of the chairman and members of the committee. It relates to an item which comes under the General Services Administration, and proposes, on page 13, line 2, to strike out "\$1,330,000" and insert "\$1,700,000."

The effect of the amendment would be to increase by \$370,000 the item for operating expenses, under Transportation and Public Utilities Service, for the General Services Administration. The figure now in the bill was the result of a clear inadvertence on the part of the committee. The committee agreed that the item should be increased.

These funds are used by the GSA to appear on behalf of various agencies of Government before the rate-making bodies with respect to transportation and utility management. I think their record has been exceedingly good. They anticipate that with these funds they will probably save in the neighborhood of \$9 million or more. I believe Mr. Floete and his associates have done an exceedingly fine piece of work in this field. We wish to restore the \$370,000 to the total amount for the General Services Administration.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, it was an inadvertence, because in this particular case, as the Senator from Illinois will remember, a year ago the Committee on Appropriations was very critical of the General Services Administration for not appearing on behalf of the Government in cases involving rate increases.

Inasmuch as the Government is the biggest buyer of transportation in the world, we felt that the public interest should be protected, and this appropriation is for that purpose. The General Services Administration have set themselves to that task.

As the Senator from Illinois has pointed out, I think they have saved the Government much money in the long pull. This appropriation is to enable the General Services Administration to continue a very important feature of their operations. I shall be glad to accept the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MORTON in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, in connection with the item for the Securities and Exchange Commission, I wish to offer a very brief memorandum for the RECORD. The Senate increased the travel limitation applying to the Securities and Exchange Commission. They were allowed additional personnel, but the effectiveness of the personnel will be measured in large degree by the amount of field work they can do in pursuing the various complaints and problems which come before the Commission.

The Commission has done a notable piece of work, especially so under the chairmanship of Mr. J. Sinclair Armstrong, who has now advanced to the post of Assistant Secretary of the Navy. He has made this Commission a very effective agency in the field.

There has been a tremendous growth of their business. They need the travel money recommended. While we did not allow all they said was required, I believe we gave them about one-half of their request for travel expenses.

In that connection, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, only for the purpose of having it available when the bill goes to conference, so that we can make the case with the conferees, the statement I send to the desk.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF SENATE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDATION FOR SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE TRAVEL LIMITATION

The effectiveness of the Securities and Exchange Commission's accelerated enforcement program depends upon two key factors: (1) Maintaining a staff adequate to discharge the exacting duties of the program; and (2) availability of travel funds to give this personnel the mobility necessary to cover the large geographical areas in which the investigative work must be accomplished. The Senate Appropriations Committee has confirmed the House bill, which provides funds for 92 additional employees for the fiscal year 1958. The Senate's recommended travel limitation for the Securities and Exchange Commission of \$241,000 is absolutely essential if the Commission is to continue to conduct its fraud investigations and broker-dealer inspections. These cannot be done by the staff sitting in their offices. Investigators and inspectors have to go to witnesses if they are to collect evidence, and visit broker-dealer's offices if they are to inspect.

It is my understanding that the Commission requested a travel limitation of \$284,500, or an \$87,000 increase over that provided for fiscal 1957. The Senate Appropriations Committee has allowed an increase of \$43,500 or, one-half of the requested increase. No one is more in favor of economy of operation in Government than I am. The congressional policy for the protection of the investing public against misrepresentation, fraud, manipulation and other abuses, which contributed to the economic collapse in the 1930's, requires the Congress in the public interest to continue to support the Securities and Exchange Commission in this most essential area of law enforcement.

I urgently appeal to my colleagues of the Senate, to sustain the committee's recommendation of \$241,000 for travel of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Mr. MAGNUSON. For the RECORD, I may say that in that case the committee increased only the travel limitation, from \$197,500 to \$241,000. This has become a very important part of the work of the Commission.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The Senator is correct.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I submit another amendment, with which the Senator from Illinois is familiar, I believe. I offer an amendment relating to a matter which arose since the committee met, which involves the sum of \$35,000 for the Selective Service System. The amendment speaks for itself.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 23, line 14, after the numeral "\$27,000,000," it is proposed to insert the following: "together with \$35,000 of the unobligated balance of funds appropriated for

this purpose in the 'Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1957,' for the National Advisory Committee on the Selection of Doctors, Dentists, and Allied Specialists, of which not to exceed \$4,000 may be used for travel."

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter from General Hershey explaining this proposed amendment. There has been established and is now in process of operation, a national advisory committee on the drafting of doctors, which is a very important matter. Because this item was not in the budget, and affects a new branch of the Selective Service System, it can be very helpful in dealing with the knotty problem of what to do about the drafting of medical personnel. The amendment would provide only a sufficient amount to take care of the small needs of the advisory committee.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS,
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM,
Washington, D. C., June 11, 1957.

The Honorable CARL HAYDEN,
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations,
United States Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Reference is made to H. R. 6070, the independent offices' appropriation bill, in which is included the Selective Service System appropriation for 1958.

No provision was made in this bill to provide funds for the National Advisory Committee, set up under the so-called doctors draft law, which is due to expire June 30, 1957.

It now appears that H. R. 6548, 85th Congress, to amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, as regards persons in medical, dental, and allied specialist categories, will be enacted into law. This bill would, among other things, reinstate the Advisory Committee. As stated above no funds for this committee are in the present appropriation bill for 1958.

In order to provide funds in fiscal year 1958 for this committee we would like to be authorized to expend unobligated funds appropriated for the use of the committee in fiscal year 1957, in the amount of \$35,000.

This would be possible if the Senate print of H. R. 6070 of June 7, 1957, is amended as below.

On page 23, line 14 after "\$27,000,000," insert the following: "together with \$35,000 of the unobligated balance of funds appropriated for this purpose in the 'Independent Offices' Appropriation Act, 1957' for the National Advisory Committee on the Selection of Doctors, Dentists, and Allied Specialists, of which not to exceed \$4,000 may be used for travel."

We would request this amendment be inserted in the independent offices' appropriation bill for 1958.

Sincerely yours,

LEWIS B. HERSHEY, Director.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment which I offer on behalf of myself and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON].

The Senator from Virginia who serves on the Committee on Appropriations,

deals with matters of this kind. Since I am the chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, I also deal with matters pertaining to insurance.

I should like to invite the attention of the Senate to the fact that a similar amendment to the one I am submitting was adopted by the Senate in the form of a bill, and has already been sent to the House. It was reported unanimously from the Post Office and Civil Service Committee. The purpose was to take care of those insurance companies which have not already been taken over. Some have been taken over, and others have not.

I invite the attention of Senators to the fact that this amendment will not necessitate any appropriation. The money will be taken out of the insurance fund, which has accumulated, up to the present time, to approximately \$100 million. We think it is absolutely necessary to treat all the employees alike, and to treat all the insurance companies alike.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as, a part of my remarks, a statement from the Civil Service Commission which shows the necessity of enacting such legislation at this time. It must be done immediately, because the time within which the insurance companies can be taken over will soon expire. That being so, I ask the chairman of the subcommittee to take the amendment to conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from South Carolina?

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXPENSE LIMITATION

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES—EMPLOYEES' LIFE INSURANCE FUND

General statement

The Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act (5 U. S. C. 209ff) (as amended by Public Law 356, 84th Cong. (69 Stat. 676), August 11, 1955), provides that the employees' life-insurance fund is available for any expenses incurred by the Civil Service Commission in the administration of the act within such limitations as may be specified annually in appropriation acts.

There are approximately 2,156,000 employee participants in this country and overseas. This is approximately 96 percent of the employees who are eligible. Estimated insurance coverage for this group is \$10 billion.

By August 17, 1957, approximately 149,000 members of 25 Federal and District of Columbia employee beneficial associations with assets of approximately \$18 million and insurance coverage of approximately \$221 million will also be insured because of the August 11, 1955, amendment to the law, which authorized the assumption by the life-insurance fund of insurance agreements of employee beneficial associations and permitted insurance coverage for employees now in Federal service. Coverage under the original law was limited to retired and separated employees only.

Through June 30, 1956, \$117,100,000 was withheld from the salaries of employees covered under the regular program and deposited into the fund. The Government contributed \$58,550,000 to the fund for this group. It is estimated that in fiscal year 1958, \$66,700,000 will be paid into the fund by these members, and \$33,350,000 by the Government. Employees in this group contribute 25 cents per \$1,000 of insurance each

biweekly pay period, and the Government contributes one-half that amount.

Through June 30, 1956, \$83,200,000 has been paid under the policy in life-insurance benefits to survivors of insured members and in dismemberment benefits to insured members. There are approximately \$12 million in accrued benefits awaiting the filing of papers and claims. It is estimated that \$60 million in life-insurance and dismemberment benefits will be paid out in fiscal year 1958.

Most of the difference between receipts and benefit payments under the policy is placed by the insurer in a contingency fund which is used primarily to pay benefits accruing to the survivors of retirees—a group which will rapidly increase as more insured employees reach retirement age. As of November 19, 1955, the end of the last completed policy year for which an accounting has been made, there was a total reserve of \$50,779,000, of which \$47,633,600 was held as a special contingency reserve by the insurer at interest, and \$3,145,400 was on deposit in the Treasury of the United States.

Through June 30, 1956, individuals whose beneficial life-insurance agreements have been assumed by the fund paid \$248,900 into the fund. It is estimated that in fiscal year 1958, \$1,700,000 will be paid into the fund by this group. Former members of beneficial associations continue to pay premiums according to the rate schedules in effect at the time their life-insurance agreements were assumed by the fund, but the Government makes no current contributions to the fund for these individuals as it does for employees covered under the regular program.

There is no contingency reserve fund to be held by the insurer under the policy covering members of beneficial associations. That policy calls for a refund to the Commission at the end of a policy year of any premiums in excess of the total of claim expense, and risk charges under the policy. The refunded premium would be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the employees' life insurance fund. No such refund is due as yet because the first policy year does not end until December 31, 1956.

Forecast of supplemental request for increase in administrative expense limitation for fiscal year 1957

Total required 1957.....	\$194,000
Present limitation, 1957.....	117,500
Increase in limitation, 1957.....	76,500

The Commission had to discontinue negotiations for assumption of the 9 remaining beneficial associations comprising 95,000 members in fiscal year 1956 because the amount allowed in the administrative expense limitation was insufficient to permit completion of this work. Also in fiscal year 1957, the expense limitation is insufficient to permit the assumption of the remaining beneficial associations. The assumption of the insurance agreements of members of Federal and District of Columbia employee beneficial associations includes the cost involved in setting up individual records as well as preparing notices of premiums due, and receiving, depositing, and accounting for individual premium payments. The expense limitation requested for fiscal year 1958 does not include an amount to provide for takeover costs. The increase in fiscal year 1958 covers only the amount needed to fully maintain the additional 95,000 members of the 9 employee beneficial associations not yet in the program.

NARRATIVE JUSTIFICATION

Fund requirements for administrative expenses

The estimates for administrative expenses for fiscal years 1957 and 1958, shown on the comparative summary statement, are based on actual experience during 1956, and ex-

pected workloads in fiscal years 1957 and 1958.

The August 1955 amendment resulted in 25 beneficial associations with a membership of approximately 149,000 becoming eligible for assumption by the life-insurance fund of their life-insurance agreements. In fiscal year 1956 the administrative expense limitation was inadequate to handle this anticipated additional workload. During that year the fund assumed 16 beneficial associations with approximately 54,000 members, assets of approximately \$5 million, and insurance coverage of approximately \$82 million. Because the limitation was inadequate, it was necessary to discontinue negotiations for the assumption in fiscal year 1956 of the remaining beneficial associations with approximately 95,000 members. Likewise in fiscal year 1957, funds available do not provide a sufficient amount to take over the remaining beneficial associations.

With the exception of the contribution to the retirement fund, the increase requested is needed to defray the cost of servicing 9 additional beneficial associations with approximately 95,000 members. Requirements for fiscal year 1958 are as follows:

Fiscal year 1957 expense limitation-----	\$117,500
Increase for contribution to retirement fund-----	11,600
Additional requirements for maintenance costs resulting from the assumption of approximately 95,000 members of 9 beneficial associations-----	103,900
Total estimate for fiscal year 1958-----	233,000

The amount shown in the summary table on page 138 under "Other contractual services" reflects the costs of services performed and materials purchased by the Civil Service Commission for which the Commission will be reimbursed by the employees' life-insurance fund.

A number of functions are required by law to be carried out by the Commission. Among the more important ones are:

1. The purchase of a group policy from a private insurance company to provide the benefits authorized.

2. Determining or redetermining that the insurer and reinsurers meet the eligibility conditions for carrying the policies under which Federal employees are insured.

3. Arranging for assumption by the life-insurance fund of life-insurance agreements of certain Federal and District of Columbia employee beneficial associations for the members; determining that the proper amount of assets is received by the fund from the associations; and collecting premiums thereafter from eligible individuals for insurance under the group program.

4. Determining eligibility of employees retiring under the civil service retirement system and other Federal civilian retirement systems for continuance of their life

insurance after retirement without cost to them.

5. Arranging for insured individuals to receive appropriate certificates, notices, and information concerning their rights, privileges, and benefits.

6. Auditing the claim, mortality, expense, and risk charges of the insurance company and the office established under the program for payment of benefits.

7. Prescribing the operating regulations, rules procedure, and form for the Commission, employing agencies, and individuals.

8. Developing and maintaining financial and statistical data for management use, and for annual reporting to the Congress.

9. Receiving and accounting for employee withholdings and agency contributions to the fund, and maintaining necessary control accounts and records.

10. Answering inquiries from individuals and agencies on insurance matters.

Under the program, all insurance payments to claimants are settled by an administrative office of the insurer upon receipt of certification of the insurance status of the person on whose account the claim is being made. In the case of an employee not retired, the certification is made by the last employing office, and it is unnecessary for the Commission to be involved in any recordkeeping for such individual. In the case of retired employees, and those individuals insured because of the assumption of life-insurance agreements of beneficial associations, the Commission acts as the central agency for certification of insurance status at the time of death of the insured. Because the Commission already has all necessary records, obtained from employing agencies at retirement, or at time of taking over the beneficial associations' life-insurance agreements, there is some individual recordkeeping in these cases.

The Commission administers the Civil Service Retirement Act as well as the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act. The retirement and insurance activities are closely related and many of the day-to-day insurance functions affecting rights, benefits, and privileges of individuals are performed by the same employees who perform retirement functions. Employees who perform both functions allocate time and cost to each activity as the work requires.

APPROPRIATION: EMPLOYEES' LIFE INSURANCE FUND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE LIMITATION— FISCAL YEAR 1957

General statement

The figures below show the total requirements, the present limitation, and the amount of increase for which this request is being made:

Total required, fiscal year 1957----- \$194,000
Present limitation, fiscal year 1957----- 117,500

Increase in limitation, fiscal
year 1957----- 76,500

The Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act (5 U. S. C. 209, ff., as amended

by Public Law 356, 84th Cong., 69 Stat. 676, Aug. 11, 1955) provides that the employees' life insurance fund is available for any expenses incurred by the Civil Service Commission in the administration of the act within such limitation as may be specified annually in appropriation acts.

The amendment of August 1955 authorized the Commission to arrange for the assumption by the life insurance fund of insurance agreements of all members of Federal and District of Columbia employee beneficial associations, including those members still in the Federal service. This resulted in 25 beneficial associations with a membership of 149,000 becoming eligible for assumption of their life insurance agreements by the life insurance fund. However, the administrative expense limitation authorized for fiscal year 1956 was inadequate to handle this increased workload. The fund assumed 16 beneficial associations with approximately 54,000 members before funds were expended to the extent of the limitation. The Commission then discontinued negotiations for the assumption of the remaining 9 beneficial associations with a membership of approximately 95,000.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. The expense limitation of \$117,500 for fiscal year 1957 is barely sufficient to maintain the regular insurance program for active Federal employees and to service the accounts of association members already assumed by the fund. Unless additional limitation is provided it will be impossible to take over the remaining beneficial associations.

A further delay in taking over these associations may result in their being placed in a precarious financial position. As of this date, some of the associations are liquidating part of their assets in order to pay claims to survivors of association members. Since there is no provision for their writing further insurance agreements, thus bringing younger members into the organization and providing cash for the payment of claims, their financial position will become more serious as time passes.

Therefore, a request for an increase of \$76,500 in the expense limitation is being submitted in order that funds will be available to complete arrangements for assumption of the remaining associations before the legal deadline of August 17, 1957. As the expense limitation included in the Commission's budget request for fiscal year 1958 does not provide for the increased workloads in connection with the assumption of the remaining beneficial associations, it is essential that the increased limitation be made available at the earliest possible date.

Summary of Commission's efforts to obtain adequate expense limitation to assume and service insurance of members of beneficial associations as required by amendment to Public Law 598, Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954

Date		Explanation
June 30, 1955	Amount of limitation authorized in fiscal year 1956 appropriation, \$80,000.	Restricted amount to be expended from life-insurance fund for administration of the regular program of Federal employees' group life insurance.
Aug. 11, 1955	Amendment to Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, Public Law 356, 84th Cong.	Authorized the Commission to arrange for assumption by the fund of insurance agreements held by 149,000 members of 25 nonprofit associations of Federal or District of Columbia employees by Aug. 17, 1957.
Feb. 13, 1956	Fiscal year 1956 supplemental request to Congress for \$112,350 increase in limitation.	The increased limitation requested was to enable the Commission to assume the insurance agreements of the 25 beneficial associations as provided in Public Law 356. This supplemental estimate was required because the amendment to the Life Insurance Act was passed on Aug. 11, 1955, after the Commission's regular 1956 appropriation was approved June 30, 1955.
May 19, 1956	Amount of limitation increase approved by Congress in fiscal year 1956 supplemental appropriation, \$37,500.	This reduced amount permitted the Commission to take over only 16 beneficial associations with 54,000 members, and it had to discontinue negotiations with the 9 remaining associations.
Dec. 14, 1955	Fiscal year 1957 regular request to Congress included \$186,700 as the amount of limitation to be authorized to administer the life-insurance fund.	This request included funds which would be adequate to (1) take over the 9 remaining associations with 95,000 members, (2) administer the regular Federal employees' life-insurance program, and (3) service all the 149,000 members of beneficial associations.
June 27, 1956	Amount of limitation authorized in fiscal year 1957 appropriation, \$117,500.	This limitation provided only enough funds for maintenance of the regular life-insurance program and servicing of the 54,000 members of the 16 associations already taken over.
Mar. 21, 1957	Fiscal year 1957 supplemental request to Congress for an increase of \$76,500 in the limitation.	As funds were not provided in the regular fiscal year 1957 appropriation limitation, shown above, the Commission again requested funds to enable it to assume the 95,000 members of the 9 remaining beneficial associations. This was the 3d request made to increase the expense limitation for purposes of assuming the beneficial associations and, as of Mar. 27, 1957, it is still pending in Congress.
Jan. 7, 1957	Fiscal year 1958 regular request to Congress included \$233,000 for the expense limitation to administer the life-insurance program.	This amount would provide for maintaining the regular program and servicing the full 149,000 membership of the 25 beneficial associations. It was based on the assumption that funds will also be made available through the fiscal year 1957 supplemental request to enable the Commission to take over the 9 remaining associations with 95,000 members. The House reduced this amount to \$123,800. The amount of limitation allowed in the House bill will not quite provide enough funds to maintain the regular Federal employees' program and to service the 54,000 members of beneficial associations taken over last fiscal year. Obviously this limitation would not provide for servicing an additional 95,000 members which should be taken over if the supplemental appropriation for 1957 is approved.
		The Commission has made 3 attempts to obtain expenditure authority to carry out its responsibility under the amended law; however, in order to carry out the intent of this legislation (Public Law 356, 84th Cong.) it is necessary that (1) the 1957 supplemental request be approved in order to take over the insurance agreements of the remaining 9 beneficial associations, and (2) the full amount of the fiscal year 1958 request be restored and authorized by Congress in order to maintain the whole program as required by law.

SCHEDULE A.—Life-insurance agreements assumed by the Commission

Association	Members-hip	Insurance in force	Assets
		<i>Millions</i>	
Secret Service Beneficial Association.....	54	\$0.05	\$13,000
Death and Disability Department, NFPOC.....	2,100	2.0	22,000
Municipal Employees' Group Life Insurance Association.....	1,400	2.1	4,000
Los Angeles Post Office Employees.....	1,500	1.5	60,000
Immediate Benefit Association, Baltimore Post Office.....	560	.5	13,000
Bureau Protective Association (Bureau Engraving and Printing).....	1,200	.3	24,000
GPO Group Life Insurance Association.....	3,800	6.2	325,000
Railway Mail Mutual Benefit Association (Chicago).....	4,800	7.2	399,000
Interstate Commerce Commission Club.....	240	.4	5,000
Employees Welfare Association, VA.....	4,600	6.8	222,000
Commerce and Justice Beneficial Association.....	9,300	17.0	1,216,000
Department of Labor Beneficial Association.....	3,000	5.1	568,000
Washington Navy Yard Group Life Insurance Association.....	3,990	5.4	161,000
Post Office Immediate Benefit Association (District of Columbia).....	1,500	1.4	87,000
Agriculture Beneficial Association.....	15,370	25.8	1,934,000
Census Bureau Beneficial Association.....	800	.2	4,300
Total.....	54,214	81.95	5,057,300

SCHEDULE B.—Life-insurance agreements to be assumed by the Commission

Association	Members-hip before Insurance Act	Members-hip today	Insurance in force ¹
			<i>Millions*</i>
Navy Department Beneficial Association.....	31,996	27,165	\$46.4
War Department Beneficial Association.....	23,372	20,322	35.0
Treasury Department Beneficial Association.....	19,397	17,622	29.2
Metropolitan Police Relief Association.....	4,111	3,185	4.0
Department of Interior Beneficial Association.....	3,986	3,578	5.9
Chicago Post Office Employees Association.....	8,400	(1)	4.2
Philadelphia Navy Yard Group Life Insurance Association.....	9,770	(1)	12.7
Firemen's F. and F. Relief Association.....	810	(1)	.8
Branch 24, NALC, Encino, Calif.....	800	(1)	.6
Total.....	102,617	295,000	139.0

¹ Not included in sample of present membership.

* Estimated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from South Carolina will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 4, line 11, it is proposed to strike out "\$123,800" and insert "\$309,500."

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, this is a subject which has given the committee considerable concern, as it has concerned the distinguished Senator

from South Carolina and his committee.

Some time ago we embarked upon a program for Civil Service Commission to take over various Government-insurance programs. Considerable progress has been made with the project, but there are still a few left which have not been taken over. I believe there are nine left. The fund is a large one, and

we are trying to complete the program.

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON] has been vitally interested in this question. The amendment was submitted to the committee, and the committee stayed with the House amount, but I think we can take this amendment to conference and obtain some agreement with the House conferees and the House Appropriations Com-

mittee regarding the entire program. The sooner it is completed the more money we shall save, and the better off the employees who contributed their money will be. I think it is a good amendment.

I think the RECORD should show that there is a very small attendance of Senators in the Chamber. Many are at committee meetings. However, the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON], as well as many other Senators, are necessarily absent because a great naval review is in progress at Hampton Roads. Many Senators were invited, and felt that it was very desirable that they be present. That is why the Senator from Virginia is not present. Except for the circumstances I have mentioned, I would suggest the absence of a quorum at this time. However, the fact is that the Senate has already passed a bill similar to this amendment, and sent it to the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, first I wish to compliment the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee on his diligence and the thoroughness with which he has gone into the bill.

This is a rather complicated measure, dealing with all the regulatory agencies of the Government, as well as the Veterans' Administration, the Housing and Home Finance Agency, and many others.

The chairman of the subcommittee has devoted a great deal of time and attention to the bill, and I extend to him my felicitations for a job well done.

I have only one comment to make with respect to the bill, and it relates to the Veterans' Administration. I feel that I should make this comment in order to disabuse the mind of anyone who may entertain any fears or apprehensions about what may happen in the field of veterans' readjustments, benefits, and pensions.

When the bill was before the House, the amount for compensation and pensions was reduced by \$149 million. An examination of the House committee report will disclose that the only reason was that it was felt that there might have been an error in the estimates. After all, these appropriations are based upon estimates, and the amount set apart each year for this item depends upon the attrition in that field, and on how many veterans' cases will be presented in the course of the fiscal year in which pensions and compensation must be paid.

The House committee evidently felt that there might have been an error, and that the Veterans' Administration might have overestimated the number of cases. As a result, the appropriation was decreased by 5 percent. I think the history of the Veterans' Administration and its capacity in this field indicate that

there will not be that much difference between 1957 and 1958.

Compensation and pensions are on a contractual basis. They are the responsibility of Government, and they must be paid. I think the RECORD should be made abundantly clear to the veterans, to their dependents, and to the veterans' organizations, that as times goes by, if it is discovered that there are not sufficient funds for the fiscal year to meet the needs in all the cases which will be presented, it is the sense of the subcommittee and of the Senate that the Veterans' Administration should, of course, come forward with a deficiency estimate, so that sufficient funds may be made available.

This appropriation differs slightly from other appropriations, in that there is no fiscal year end in connection with the appropriation, so the money is available at a net level, in proportion as the cases are compensated.

It may be—and I am confident that this is the probability—that after the first of the year the Veterans' Administration will find, on the basis of its experience for the first 6 or 7 months of the fiscal year 1958, that the \$149 million, or a portion thereof, will be necessary in order to meet the Federal Government's responsibility to veterans. We want the Veterans' Administration to know the attitude of the subcommittee and of the Senate. We want the Veterans' Administration to be able to refer to the RECORD to show that it is the sense of the subcommittee that if additional funds are required, we shall feel duty-bound to assist the Veterans' Administration in expediting the enactment of a deficiency or a supplemental appropriation bill, so that the responsibility of the Government will be fully met in veterans' cases.

The same thing is true with respect to readjustment benefits. As I recall, there was a cut of \$41 million. The aggregate in the cases of pensions, compensation, and readjustment benefits, was \$190 million. Here again, the Federal Government is in a contractual relationship, and has an abiding obligation to veterans to carry on the readjustment program. If it is discovered, after this reduction is made, that there are not adequate funds to carry out every phase and aspect of the program, the Administrator will submit to the Bureau of the Budget his request for a deficiency appropriation, and it will be expeditiously handled when it comes to the House and Senate in the calendar year 1958. I wish the RECORD to be perfectly clear on that point. I am confident that the chairman and other members of the subcommittee share the viewpoint which I have expressed.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I heartily concur in the statement of the Senator from Illinois. It was the feeling of the subcommittee that the Government must meet its commitments in connection with these items. It is possible that there may be an overestimate or an

underestimate. However, within 6 or 7 months we shall know a little more accurately what the needs will be. We are committed to give consideration to any requests which may be made for additional appropriations. No harm will be done to the program.

I think the Senator from Illinois has made a fine explanation of the situation.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I may add that the Veterans' Administration submitted a table which appears in the RECORD, in what we refer to in the Appropriations Committee as the "side slips," showing the increase in cases from 1951 to the estimated number of cases in fiscal 1958. The total numbers, as presented to the Senate committee are shown on page 266. I think it would serve a very useful purpose if that table were printed in the RECORD, as well as the table on page 267, headed "Comparison of Compensation and Pension Appropriation, Average Cases and Total Obligations, Fiscal Years 1956, 1957, and 1958."

I ask unanimous consent that those tables be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the tables were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS APPROPRIATION

Justification of request for restoration of \$149,500,000.

The compensation and pension requirements have steadily increased since 1919 from a total expenditure of \$233,460,635 to \$2,797,006,657 in fiscal year 1956. There follows a summary of cases and expenditures from fiscal year 1951 through fiscal year 1956, and in addition an estimate for fiscal year 1957 and fiscal year 1958, showing percent increase:

Fiscal year	Average cases	Total expenditures	Percent increase
1951-----	3,054,255	\$2,171,172,166	-----
1952-----	3,123,120	2,189,268,787	0.4
1953-----	3,252,008	2,419,245,173	11.0
1954-----	3,366,568	2,481,503,017	2.6
1955-----	3,475,296	2,681,726,077	8.1
1956-----	3,525,828	2,797,006,657	4.3
1957-----	¹ 3,623,724	2,896,000,000	3.5
1958-----	¹ 3,718,405	3,003,000,000	3.7

¹ Estimated.

The fiscal year 1958 appropriation request of \$2,990 million, which was based on an anticipated carryover from fiscal year 1957 of around \$13 million, was reduced by the House Appropriation Committee by 5 percent to a total of \$2,840,500,000. This reduction has the effect of providing \$66,500,000 less for fiscal year 1958 than will be expended for fiscal year 1957, even in view of a steadily increasing cost from year to year as reflected above.

The following detailed table broken between compensation and pension reflects the estimated changes by periods of service from fiscal year 1957 to fiscal year 1958. From this chart, it can readily be seen which categories are increasing or decreasing trendwise. The substantial increasing roll is World War I pension cases as reflected in the chart. The average age of World War I veterans in civil life as of June 30, 1956, is 62.3 years. Due to this advanced age, it is expected that the pension rolls as covered by this appropriation will steadily increase.

Comparison of compensation and pension appropriation, average cases and total obligations, fiscal years 1956, 1957, and 1958

	Trend		Actual, fiscal year 1956		Difference		Estimated, fiscal year 1957		Difference		Estimated, fiscal year 1958	
	Cases	Amount	Average cases	Total obligations	Cases	Amount	Average cases	Total obligations	Cases	Amount	Average cases	Total obligations
Total obligations.....		(+)		\$2,796,378,989		\$99,621,011		\$2,896,000,000		\$107,000,000		\$3,003,000,000
Compensation, total.....	(+)	(+)	2,464,933	1,863,751,780	3,190	20,866,220	2,468,123	1,884,618,000	-220	23,803,000	2,467,903	1,908,421,000
Living veterans, total.....	(-)	(-)	2,081,182	1,448,979,809	-1,141	-2,978,809	2,080,041	1,446,001,000	-7,303	-6,886,000	2,072,738	1,439,115,000
Spanish-American War.....	(-)	(-)	371	814,506	-42	-103,506	329	711,000	-37	-80,000	292	631,000
World War I.....	(-)	(-)	233,203	222,021,677	-11,761	-11,031,677	221,442	210,990,000	-12,313	-11,481,000	209,129	199,509,000
World War II.....	(-)	(-)	1,613,691	1,041,306,401	-13,086	-8,916,401	1,600,605	1,032,390,000	-14,601	-9,418,000	1,586,004	1,022,972,000
Korean conflict.....	(+)	(+)	170,270	140,755,968	20,410	14,381,032	190,680	155,137,000	12,641	8,333,000	203,321	163,470,000
Peacetime service.....	(+)	(+)	63,647	44,081,257	3,338	2,691,743	66,985	46,773,000	7,007	5,760,000	73,992	52,533,000
Deceased veterans, total.....	(+)	(+)	383,751	414,771,971	4,331	23,845,029	388,082	438,617,000	7,083	30,089,000	395,165	469,306,000
Spanish-American War.....	(-)	(-)	1,170	1,128,756	-74	-10,756	1,096	1,118,000	-46	-35,000	1,050	1,083,000
World War I.....	(-)	(+)	53,563	53,372,026	-1,968	5,854,974	51,595	59,227,000	-1,924	5,147,000	49,671	64,374,000
World War II.....	(+)	(+)	276,056	297,919,606	1,170	8,237,394	277,226	306,157,000	2,374	11,849,000	279,600	318,066,000
Korean conflict.....	(+)	(+)	33,682	42,898,960	2,073	2,367,040	35,755	45,266,000	2,499	3,971,000	38,254	49,237,000
Peacetime service.....	(+)	(+)	19,280	19,452,623	3,130	7,396,377	22,410	26,849,000	4,180	9,757,000	26,590	36,606,000
Pensions, total.....	(+)	(+)	1,060,895	882,693,676	94,706	80,705,324	1,155,601	963,399,000	94,901	84,046,000	1,250,502	1,047,445,000
Living veterans, total.....	(+)	(+)	623,543	603,142,304	66,993	65,098,696	690,536	668,241,000	71,535	69,232,000	762,071	737,473,000
Yellow-fever experiments.....	(0)	(0)	1	1,650	0	350	1	2,000	0	0	1	2,000
Indian wars.....	(-)	(-)	168	228,217	-29	-40,217	139	188,000	-27	-37,000	112	151,000
Civil War.....	(0)	(0)	1	-5,291	-1	5,291	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spanish-American War.....	(-)	(-)	57,244	73,201,201	-4,141	-5,946,201	53,103	67,255,000	-5,103	-6,458,000	48,000	60,707,000
World War I.....	(+)	(+)	506,740	474,457,335	64,971	64,780,665	571,711	539,238,000	70,502	69,580,000	642,213	608,818,000
World War II.....	(+)	(+)	57,207	53,422,436	5,371	5,450,564	62,578	58,873,000	5,239	5,214,000	67,817	64,087,000
Korean conflict.....	(+)	(+)	1,872	1,775,185	829	849,815	2,701	2,625,000	940	936,000	3,641	3,561,000
Peacetime service.....	(-)	(-)	310	61,571	-7	-1,571	303	60,000	-16	-3,000	287	57,000
Deceased veterans, total.....	(+)	(+)	437,352	279,551,372	27,713	15,606,628	465,065	295,158,000	23,366	14,814,000	488,431	309,972,000
Mexican War.....	(-)	(-)	9	3,992	-1	-992	8	3,000	-1	0	7	3,000
Indian wars.....	(-)	(-)	1,210	708,768	-27	-19,768	1,183	689,000	-24	-14,000	1,159	675,000
Civil War.....	(-)	(-)	5,827	3,238,915	-466	-288,915	5,361	2,950,000	-477	-241,000	4,884	2,709,000
Spanish-American War.....	(-)	(-)	81,983	54,277,533	2,181	262,467	84,164	54,540,000	-647	-114,000	83,517	54,426,000
World War I.....	(+)	(+)	316,745	199,333,242	22,212	12,992,758	338,957	212,323,000	20,764	12,575,000	359,721	224,898,000
World War II.....	(+)	(+)	30,992	21,546,244	3,494	2,435,756	34,486	23,982,000	3,193	2,220,000	37,679	26,202,000
Korean conflict.....	(+)	(+)	491	408,902	325	227,098	816	636,000	563	390,000	1,379	1,026,000
Peacetime service.....	(-)	(-)	95	36,776	-5	-1,776	90	35,000	-5	-2,000	85	33,000
Other.....		(-)		49,933,533		+1,950,553		47,983,000		-849,000		47,134,000
Emergency officers disability retirement (World War I).....	(-)	(-)	1,771	3,871,369	-117	-100,369	1,654	3,771,000	-46	-105,000	1,608	3,666,000
Adjusted service and dependent pay.....	(-)	(-)	14	4,281	-8	-2,281	6	2,000	-2	0	4	2,000
Subsistence allowance for disabled veteran trainees.....	(-)	(-)	22,245	28,294,319	-2,245	-2,872,319	20,000	25,422,000	-1,800	-2,288,000	18,200	23,134,000
Initial burial allowances.....	(+)	(+)	114,600	17,763,564	6,900	1,024,436	121,500	18,788,000	7,500	1,544,000	129,000	20,332,000

¹ Static.

² Amended award due to overpayment.

* Figures shown represent estimated fiscal year totals, not averages.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I was discussing earlier with the Senator from Washington the claim of a \$525 million saving on the retirement item. I am not criticizing what the committee has done, because the committee was following the law. I voted for that law about a year ago. It compels the various agencies of the Government to pay into the retirement fund the Governments proportionate part of the retirement cost.

I am referring to page 10 of the committee report. The report shows no appropriation for the civil-service retirement fund, although last year there was a contribution of \$525 million. The report then claims a saving of \$525 million this year.

The point I make is that this is not a true saving. It is not a saving below last year's appropriation, but actually is money that will be appropriated in the various other agency appropriation bills as they come to us.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I believe that is an accurate statement. I should like to elaborate on it. With respect to the

payments to the retirement fund, the committee encountered considerable difficulty. There had been no disposition on the part of Congress to make adequate appropriations to cover the Federal Government's share of the contribution to the Federal retirement fund. It had assumed rather astronomical size. To include in a single bill the whole amount of the money the Government owed, would certainly unbalance any budget.

Last year we inserted in the bill a rather substantial amount, but not enough to bring the Government up to date or to make it current under its obligation with respect to its payment to the retirement fund.

Since that time this matter has had the sustained attention of the Bureau of the Budget. The Bureau hit upon the device of assigning to the appropriation for each agency its proportionate share of what it owed to the retirement fund. We have done that in every appropriation bill we have considered this year and those we will consider this year for fiscal year 1958. We have added those items to the respective appropriation bills. In that way each agency supports out of its own appropriation the amount that must be paid into the retirement fund. That practice will be followed with re-

spect to all appropriation bills which are still to be considered before the end of June.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The Senator is correct. That has been done as a result of a law which Congress passed, requiring each agency to contribute 6½ percent by way of matching funds, with the employees contributing the other 6½ percent out of their salaries. I think that is the proper procedure.

Mr. MAGNUSON. It lays the whole thing on the table. The Senator from Delaware and the Senator from Illinois will remember how we struggled year after year with the total amount for the Civil Service Commission. Congress never appropriated its share. At one time, I believe the Government was more than a billion dollars behind in interest alone. For 4 years we appropriated absolutely nothing so far as the Government's share was concerned. The Government employees, of course, continued to put their money into the fund. We piled up this huge debt. Last year we appropriated an amount, but only by way of annuity costs for that year.

Mr. DIRKSEN. There have been years—

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Earl Cooper, of the staff, has just reminded me that

the Government is more than \$17 billion in arrears on its share.

Mr. DIRKSEN. There have been years when only a very modest amount has been appropriated.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Sometimes nothing at all.

Mr. DIRKSEN. An executive commission was appointed for the purpose of studying the subject, and it has made its recommendations. Of course it had to be rather mindful of how much would be recommended in any given year, in order not to upset the budget and the budget calculations.

To make it abundantly clear, what happened yesterday in connection with the agricultural appropriation bill is a case in point. The House took an amount of money that had been allowed for meat inspection in the agricultural appropriation bill for 1957 and it added \$936,000 as that function's share of the retirement fund, and the sum of the 2 was the amount allowed by the House for the Meat Inspection Service for the fiscal year 1958.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That is correct.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That same device has been used all through the appropriation bills this year.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That is correct. Frankly, I think this is the proper procedure and better than the one we followed in the past. The Government should each year automatically make its contribution, if we are to support the retirement system, and not let the obligation accumulate for the years to come.

I have advocated this sound business practice for years and was glad to support the legislation last year enacting this requirement into law.

Mr. MAGNUSON. We made a good start with this procedure. We know what it costs and where we are from year to year. It has been one of the real problems, however. Some of us have been amused by the argument which has been made in answer to the suggestion that the Government contribute its share. The argument has been that the Government did not need to make its contribution, because if the Government went bankrupt and was not able to make good on its promise, and the fund were to be liquidated, the fund would be no good anyway. In the meantime, the employees have been putting in their share into the fund.

I think the fund is in much better shape now. Of course, I still do not know how we are ever going to make up the amount of money that is due.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That is one of the problems we should have considered at the time we were passing bills and increasing the benefits. It has always been my position that when we pass a bill giving additional benefits, whether it is in connection with salaries or retirements, Congress should put a price tag on the bill and provide the money with which to pay for it. It is so easy to pass a bill giving something to someone, in the hope that some Congress in the future will meet the cost.

The point I am trying to make is that on page 1 of the report there is shown the figure of \$5,378,224,000 as the amount

contained in the bill, and it is stated also that that amount is \$612,617,000 below the appropriations for 1957, for a comparable bill.

The bill is not \$612 million under last year's appropriation, because a substantial portion of the \$525 million, shown as a saving in connection with payments to the civil-service retirement fund, is not in reality a reduction in appropriations.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator has his figures wrong. It is in there—

Mr. WILLIAMS. I should like to finish my statement.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I have the floor, I believe.

Mr. WILLIAMS. No; the Senator does not have the floor. If the Senator will permit me to finish my statement, I would appreciate it. The point I am making is that scattered through this bill are the proportionate parts of the retirement costs that the agencies included in the bill will have to meet. The remainder will show up in other appropriation bills. Therefore the \$525 million is not, in effect, a true saving, because that money will have to be included throughout the other agency appropriation bills.

Mr. MAGNUSON. So far as the Senator has gone, he is correct, with his figures.

Mr. WILLIAMS. In other words, while that figure was eliminated from the pending bill it will appear later in other places.

Mr. MAGNUSON. It was never put in the bill before. We had never appropriated for the Government's share.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President—

Mr. MAGNUSON. Last year was the first time we appropriated money for the Civil Service Commission for the retirement fund, and that was only to pay the interest. Therefore we are dealing with something that was never contained in the bill in previous years.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I know it was not done in all years but it was in several years, including last year.

Mr. MAGNUSON. It was not done at all.

Mr. WILLIAMS. It was done last year and in other past years.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Only with respect to annuity costs.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Last year it was \$525 million.

Mr. MAGNUSON. We have permitted the interest to pile up.

Mr. WILLIAMS. It does not make any difference whether it is for interest or for principal. I am referring to dollars appropriated.

Mr. MAGNUSON. It makes a great deal of difference to the Government employees.

Mr. WILLIAMS. When the Senator has finished his statement, I have a question to ask the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, Mr. MAGNUSON, and Mr. DIRKSEN addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois has the floor. To whom does the Senator from Illinois yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Rather than yield to any Senator, I should like to yield the floor.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I wish to yield the floor also.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Would the Senator from Illinois comment on that point, so as to get the RECORD straight? He is a member of the committee. I do not think it is entirely correct to say that we are passing a bill with a saving of \$612 million below last year's appropriation. The Senator from Illinois has already pointed out that approximately \$200 million represent obligations which the Government will have to meet either today or later so far as the veterans are concerned. None of us are proposing to reduce the veteran benefits as provided for in existing law and all of us recognize that we will have to meet these obligations, even if it requires a supplemental appropriation bill tomorrow. Is that not correct?

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is correct.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Therefore, that \$200 million is not, in effect, a saving, so far as the taxpayers are concerned.

Mr. DIRKSEN. If there is a supplemental request next year, then, of course, it could be determined whether it would be a saving or not.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That is correct.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The cold statistic at the moment, it is a saving; but it may not be a saving in actuality if more cases are presented, and the Veterans' Administration needs additional funds.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The point I make is that the Veterans' Administration and the other Departments have estimated, they are going to need X amount of money to meet their obligations under the existing law. There is no thought, so far as I know, on the part of anyone to change the existing law.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is correct.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Therefore, if these estimated obligations are accurate, we are going to put the money back at a later date.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes. I like to have my position known, so that the complete picture can be seen.

I think I carried the flag pretty well for the Postmaster General under some difficulties; but there is pending at present in the House of Representatives and also in the Senate Committee on Appropriations a supplemental estimate for \$149 million. That represents the \$58 million we took out plus the additional estimate based upon what the Department believes the increased mail volume will be for the fiscal year 1958. If Congress should allow that amount, then, of course, what was claimed as a saving in the first instance will not only not be a saving, but we will, in fact, have appropriated more for the Post Office Department than the amount of the original estimate. That would be true in the case of the Veterans' Administration.

The reason I emphasize this now is that there will be an influx of letters from rather anxious veterans and the dependents, from the American Legion, from the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and from the Disabled American Veterans.

I do not want to be particularly scolded; I simply want to make it plain to them that this is not a fiscal year-end appropriation.

Therefore, they can spend it as they go; and when more than the estimated number of cases are presented, they should come to Congress and with clean hands say, "We need more money." Then it will be our duty to provide more money if they need it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I agree with the Senator from Illinois. Certainly if that point is reached, Congress should recognize the situation and take action.

So far as the retirement system is concerned, I agree fully with the procedure now being followed by the committee and Congress. But I think we should have a true picture to present to the American people of what we are doing at this time.

The civilian employee payroll is now around \$10 billion a year. Under the existing law, which was passed last year, each agency will put up 6½ percent of its annual payroll into the civil service retirement fund. It is true that part of which is included in this bill will represent the agencies' contribution into the retirement fund but that amount will not be \$525 million, which we appropriated last year. That difference which will later appear in other appropriation bills cannot be claimed as a saving here today.

The \$525 million which is claimed as a saving in this instance is not a saving of \$525 million as far as the American taxpayer is concerned. It will be offset by approximately \$650 million scattered throughout this and other appropriation bills. Whether the \$525 million appropriated last year represented back interest or represented principal is immaterial. It is not a comparable saving, except as that portion is represented in the retirement systems of the agencies directly involved in this particular bill.

Mr. DIRKSEN. So far as the funds which were carried in the bill have been distributed through other appropriation bills, whatever the amount is, the Senator from Delaware is eminently correct.

Mr. President, before I yield the floor, I wish to pay tribute to the very genial, efficient, hard-working clerk of the subcommittee, Earl Cooper. Early and late, with great capacity, with great fidelity, and with a fine knowledge of the whole appropriation technique, he has been in attendance on the committee and the bill for a long time. I do not quite know how the Committee on Appropriations would ever function without these very capable, unselfish public servants who, unheralded and unsung, perform their duties in behalf of the Senate and the people of the United States. I think all of them deserve a salute.

But as the ranking Republican on this particular subcommittee, I emphasize the fact that I have enjoyed the fruit of Earl Cooper's labors, of his counsel and his help. So I salute him for the outstanding work he has done.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, at this point I join in the remarks of my friend from Illinois. I think we expressed our feelings to Mr. Cooper privately, but we are glad to say so publicly.

Mr. President, I do not know what the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] is driving at. I want the RECORD to be clear that if he has any objection to the figures, he can change the RECORD. The amount of the appropriations for fiscal 1957 was \$5,990,841,826. The amount in this bill as reported to the Senate is \$5,378,224,800. That is a reduction from the 1957 appropriation.

I think the RECORD should be clear that when one talks about savings and speaks about reductions, it should be made clear that we are dealing with something which in Congresses previous to this was never included in the bill at all. The Bureau of the Budget never included any money for retirement purposes.

Last year Congress took care of only the annuity costs, and that amounted to \$500 million. That was the first time it had ever been in the bill.

Now we have adopted a new procedure, with which I am certain the Senator from Delaware agrees. We have laid the figures on the table. In this bill there is an appropriation of a sizable sum of money for this purpose for each of 17 regular agencies and 8 corporate agencies. The Veterans' Administration pays out more Government retirement money, I think, than does any other agency in the Government, except possibly the Department of Agriculture.

Regardless of whether the amount is called a reduction or a saving, the appropriation in this bill is under the amount for 1957; and we have saved considerable money because many of the departments have grown. To operate a department or an agency such as the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Veterans' Administration, the General Services Administration, or the Housing and Home Finance Agency, with the many and increasing activities which Congress sometimes imposes upon them, within the same amount as was appropriated last year is a saving. So the amount provided in this bill is a reduction.

I do not know what the Senator from Delaware is trying to prove. The committee worked hard. We made some substantial cuts. I think we have combined justice with efficiency.

The matter of the Government employees retirement fund is something which can be put in one place or another. The Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] pointed out very vividly and explicitly what was done concerning the Veterans' Administration payments. This is a sum of \$3 billion, or pretty close to it, within a few thousand dollars. What we did was to vary that figure about one-half of 1 percent. Of course, we shall be morally and legally obligated and committed some time next year, when there may be some estimates which may be under that amount.

I am certain the Senator from Delaware would not want to have money appropriated which it was not necessary to appropriate until it was actually needed. It does not harm the program at all. The whole trouble is that for

many years Congress did not face up to the matter of the Government's contribution to retirement. Last year we made a half gesture by saying we would appropriate the annuity costs and nothing on the interest on the deficit.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, much has been said about the retirement fund. When the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service held investigative hearings concerning the retirement law and got ready to report a bill, we learned that the Government had woefully failed to appropriate the proper amounts each year to match the funds of the workers. So the committee thought something should be done about the matter.

As the Senator from Delaware will remember, we provided in the law that each year hereafter each department should include its annual share of retirements to be appropriated and not let the fund run behind.

For the information of the Senate, at the present time the deficiency in the fund, as of October 1956, is \$17,454,088,000. I also wish to call attention to the fact that, with the total interest for 1957 also lacking, \$496,883,000 can be added to the other amount.

We thought something should be done to prevent the fund from running on and on in this manner, with the result that in the years to come the Government would be called upon to provide a huge amount, perhaps not the \$17 billion, but possibly \$30 billion or \$40 billion or \$50 billion. That is what it could amount to unless the Government meets its obligation year by year.

I also wish to point out that the Government is paying only 3 percent at the present time for this money, which belongs to the employees, although the Government is paying 3½ percent to those on the outside. So the Government is not paying any more than it should pay to this particular fund, for the money it is using.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MORTON in the chair). The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I do not think there is the disagreement between the Senator from Washington and myself that he thinks there is. I believe there is simply a misunderstanding.

When we compare the amount provided by the bill as reported to the Senate with the amount of last year's appropriations, it is said that there is a saving of \$525 million, insofar as the retirement payments are concerned. I understand that approximately 40 percent of the estimated obligation for retirement payments is represented by the obligation in connection with the agencies covered by the bill. In that case, if we assume that \$200 million represents the retirement obligation of these agencies, then 60 percent of the claimed \$525 million of savings are not in effect a true saving but will show up in other appropriation bills. I think the Senator from Washington will agree on that point.

I am not taking exception to what has been done, as regards having the Government make its contribution on an annual basis. In fact, in 1948, when the Con-

gress made a major revision in the Civil Service Retirement Act, I offered such an amendment. It has always been my position that the Government, in the case of any retirement system, should make its annual payments into the retirement fund the same as any other employer. I advocated the same principle a few days ago, when the Metropolitan Police bill was before us; and I took exception to the fact that there was no fund into which the employer or the District of Columbia was making contributions, along with the employees.

What we are doing nationally now, in the case of the civil service retirement system, is what I think should have been done many years ago. That would have eliminated all the claims about making an appropriation one year, and the following year claiming that a saving had been made when an appropriation was not made. Everyone knows that the Government's obligations must be met, regardless of when the appropriation is made.

So I think the Senator from Washington will agree with me to that extent, namely, that in the case of the Government employees not affected by this bill, their proportion of the \$525 million cannot correctly be claimed as a saving, insofar as the pending appropriation bill is concerned.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I ask for the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I notice, on page 17 of the bill, beginning on line 8, the following language:

The Administrator is authorized, without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, to place 10 positions at the field level, in addition to those otherwise authorized, in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule established by said act.

If Senators will look at page 17 of the bill, beginning on line 8, they will see that particular language has been inserted in the appropriation bill. Therefore, it constitutes legislation in an appropriation bill. The provision has already been adopted, but had I noticed it previously I would have raised a point of order.

I call this matter to the attention of Senators because in the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service we have a great deal of trouble with respect to

placing some personnel in certain classifications. If that is done here and there in appropriation bills, it becomes a patchwork proposition, and does not become subject to the proper study which it should be given by the committee which is supposed to keep this matter in line.

I ask members of the Appropriations Committee not to do this. I ask them to please call it to the attention of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, so that we will do what is right in the best interest of all the employees in the Government.

I thought I should make these remarks for the RECORD, even though the provision has already been adopted. I thought I should call the matter to the attention of the Senate and to the attention of all Senators who are now present.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I think I ought to take half a minute to say to the Senator from South Carolina that I entirely agree with what he has said. This year we made a serious attempt in the committee to put into one group all the suggestions which were made with reference to personnel and then to approach the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service with respect to the matter. It turned out that some agencies were more insistent than others. I think the Senator from South Carolina is absolutely correct in the point he has made, but I firmly believe that the General Services Administration needs the higher type of personnel in the field.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Carolina. I thank the Senator from Washington. Taking the bill overall, he has done an excellent job. I have called attention to this matter because if this is done with respect to one department, we can expect other departments to ask that they be accorded the same privilege.

Mr. MORSE subsequently said: Mr. President, because of the fact that I was writing the minority views on the mutual security bill, I was unable to be present in the Chamber for participation in any of the debate on the independent offices appropriation bill.

However, the RECORD should show that I had a consultation with the very able chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], and made certain suggestions to him. I received the usual accommodations from him. I wish to say that I think he is deserving of the highest commendation for the excellent job he did as chairman of the subcommittee. I wish particularly to commend him for the position the subcommittee took, and to commend all the members of the subcommittee for the position they took with regard to the District of Columbia Hospital Center.

Later today I shall have something to say about the appraisal which was made on the floor of the Senate yesterday concerning the report of a subcommittee of the Committee on the District of Columbia on the so-called hungry-children issue. This morning I received several protests in regard to what I am sure was an unintended critical evaluation of that report, and one which cannot

be substantiated on the record. The report is filled with specific recommendations and is based on a voluminous body of evidence. It is based upon weeks of very careful study and investigation by a great number of persons holding official positions in the District of Columbia in addition to members of the committee.

We intend to make the specific recommendation of the study the basis of a series of legislative proposals affecting the District of Columbia, not only in this session of Congress, but in the next session of Congress. In our judgment it is an exceedingly sound report, and is anything but a report based upon generalities and platitudes. However, when the Senator involved who is a very dear friend of mine is on the floor of the Senate I shall discuss the subject of his criticism later in the day on my own time. I am of the opinion that the press statement this morning about this incident does not reflect the true views of my colleague in respect to his evaluation of the report of the subcommittee of the District of Columbia on the hungry children problem.

Further by way of legislative history with respect to the independent offices appropriation bill, I should like to express my keen disappointment at the action of the Appropriations Committee in limiting the funds of the National Science Foundation to the \$40 million approved by the House despite a request by the administration for \$65 million. As I indicated in a statement to the subcommittee, this is, indeed, false economy. For the reasons more fully developed in my remarks on June 3, as noted in the RECORD, I feel that it is urgent that the facilities for support of basic research and graduate fellowships in all the sciences, including the social sciences, be maintained at levels that will not injure the national welfare.

Even within the \$40 million limitation set by the Appropriations Committee, I trust that the National Science Foundation will move ahead with the social science research program I had previously recommended. I note that the subcommittee has introduced greater flexibility in the Foundation's budget by removing a limitation of \$9,500,000 fixed by the House for support of institutes for high-school teachers.

I thank the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] for the great help he was to me in support of this recommendation, which I made to him in personal consultation.

I hope that the Foundation will take advantage of this increased flexibility to provide adequate research and fellowship support for the social sciences.

I also wish to say that I appreciate the fact that the Senator from Washington, as chairman of the subcommittee, agrees with me that it would be appropriate and desirable for the National Science Foundation to spend \$1 million of the \$40 million appropriated, or only 2½ percent, for its developing program in the social sciences.

Mr. President, I had intended to cover another point because it demonstrates, in my opinion, the relationship that

should exist between the Senate Appropriations Committee and a legislative committee of the Senate. I refer to the item included in the independent offices appropriations bill of \$1,710,000 to equip the Hospital Center in the District of Columbia.

It will be recalled that last week I reported to the Senate a rather extraordinary procedure which was followed by the District of Columbia Committee in regard to the hospital center bill. We had spent practically the entire day, Mr. President, listening to witnesses testifying in support of the bill S. 2194, which would authorize the \$1,710,000 necessary to equip the Hospital Center which is to be opened on September 1—a hospital center, by the way, which is the result of congressional action taken some 11 years ago, when the Congress of the United States took note of the fact that hospital facilities in the District of Columbia were in many respects so obsolete that something had to be done to improve them.

As I pointed out in my brief remarks on this matter the other day, some of the hospital facilities went back to 1876 or earlier. As doctors, surgeons, and other health experts testified before the District of Columbia Committee the other day, a terrific waste of money is involved in the maintenance of some of the obsolete facilities.

It will be recalled I reported to the Senate that the situation was considered to be so serious that, after we listened to doctors, surgeons, and other health officers make a case that we thought was unanswerable, we were greatly surprised to have representatives of the Bureau of the Budget suggest that the \$1,710,000 request for authorization in S. 2194 should be cut down to \$500,000. The medical authorities, without exception, testified if that were done, it simply would be impossible to make full use of the facilities.

The committee took a recess and went into another room, in executive session, and unanimously voted to report the bill. The committee knew the Appropriations Committee was meeting at the same time. In fact, the Appropriations Committee had made a request of the District of Columbia Committee to send each witness directly from our committee room to the Appropriations Committee room. There the witnesses repeated their testimony. We then requested a member of our subcommittee, the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], to appear before the Appropriations Committee and present the point of view of the subcommittee of the Committee on the District of Columbia, and give the Appropriations Committee our reasonable assurance that when the full committee met to consider the bill our recommendation for its favorable report would be adopted. That is exactly what happened. The full District of Columbia Committee unanimously approved S. 2194, and the Appropriations Committee was notified.

Not only that, Mr. President, but I had a personal discussion with the chairman of the subcommittee and with certain other members of the Appropriations Committee, in which I presented to them

the conclusions of the District of Columbia Committee and the evidence which supported our conclusions and recommendations.

I desire to say, Mr. President, as chairman of that subcommittee—and I am authorized to speak for that great humanitarian, the chairman of the District of Columbia Committee, the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY], who wished to have the same point of view expressed in his behalf this afternoon as I am expressing in my own behalf—that we are deeply appreciative of the cooperation we have received from the Appropriations Committee in regard to this matter. I am sure the people of the District of Columbia are going to be as deeply appreciative of it, also. I pray the appropriation will be agreed to in conference. I use the word pray advisedly, because I think it is the proper term to employ with reference to the sick and the aged people of the District of Columbia who will need the care afforded by the hospital facilities which the appropriation will provide. I pray that the conference will retain the amount. I want to thank the Appropriations Committee for its cooperation.

I say this, Mr. President, because of the criticism I made yesterday afternoon—or, rather, a question I raised yesterday afternoon in the course of debate—with respect to the relationship which should exist between a legislative committee and the Appropriations Committee. That relationship should be a relationship whereby a presumption exists in favor of the recommendations of the legislative committee.

Mr. President, I have heard this matter discussed on other occasions; not very often, but several times in the past 13 years. I think it would be most unfortunate, Mr. President, if the Appropriations Committee did not always respect that presumption. By that I do not mean the Appropriations Committee should always accept the recommendations of any legislative committee, because, as I have said so many times, the system of checks and balances we talk about is not a system of checks and balances only among the three coordinated branches of Government but, if we understand our constitutional history, it is also a system of checks and balances within each of the three coordinate branches of Government. This is an example of the Appropriations Committee exercising a check upon a legislative committee; but not a veto, in the sense, Mr. President, that the Appropriations Committee should ever proceed on the basis of performing the functions of a legislative committee. It should only check to find out whether or not this rebuttable presumption, which I think should prevail in support of the legislative committee's recommendations, is in fact rebutted by the evidence before the Appropriations Committee.

I cannot think of a finer example of the relationship I am talking about than what transpired between the District of Columbia Committee and the Senate Appropriations Committee with respect to S. 2194. Therefore, on behalf of the chairman of the Committee on the Dis-

trict of Columbia, and on behalf of myself as chairman of the subcommittee—and I am sure, if I took the time to poll the members of the Committee on the District of Columbia, there would be a unanimous expression of appreciation—I thank the Appropriations Committee for including in the independent offices appropriation bill the amount of \$1,710,000, the full amount needed, as the experts unanimously testified, to equip the Hospital Center so that it can be made available in humanitarian service to the sick, injured, and hospitalized on September 1 of this year.

It is to be understood, also, that my remarks on this matter will be incorporated in the RECORD along with the remarks I made on the independent offices appropriation bill earlier.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is on the final passage of the bill. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. ERVIN], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN], and the Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. ERVIN], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN], and the Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH] would each vote "yea."

Mr. DIRKSEN. I announce that the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BUSH], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are absent on official business.

If present and voting, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the

Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BUSH], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] would each vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 72, nays 0, as follows:

YEAS—72

Alken	Hennings	Morse
Allott	Hickenlooper	Morton
Anderson	Hill	Mundt
Barrett	Holland	Murray
Beall	Hruska	Neuberger
Bennett	Humphrey	O'Mahoney
Bible	Ives	Pastore
Bricker	Jackson	Payne
Butler	Javits	Potter
Carlson	Jenner	Purtell
Carroll	Johnson, Tex.	Revercomb
Case, N. J.	Johnston, S. C.	Russell
Church	Kennedy	Schoeppel
Cooper	Kerr	Scott
Cotton	Knowland	Smathers
Dirksen	Kuchel	Smith, Maine
Dworshak	Lausche	Stennis
Eastland	Long	Symington
Ellender	Magnuson	Talmadge
Frear	Mansfield	Thurmond
Goldwater	Martin, Iowa	Thye
Gore	Martin, Pa.	Watkins
Green	McNamara	Wiley
Hayden	Monroney	Williams

NOT VOTING—23

Bridges	Douglas	Neely
Bush	Ervin	Robertson
Byrd	Flanders	Saltonstall
Capehart	Fulbright	Smith, N. J.
Case, S. Dak.	Kefauver	Sparkman
Chavez	Langer	Yarborough
Clark	Malone	Young
Curtis	McClellan	

So the bill (H. R. 6070) was passed.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference thereon with the House of Representatives, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer (Mr. MARTIN in the chair) appointed Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. HILL, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. ROBERTSON, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. MCCLELLAN, Mr. DIRKSEN, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. MUNDT, Mr. POTTER, and Mr. YOUNG conferees on the part of the Senate.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I should like the RECORD to show that the minority leadership has presented us with a calendar which clears the following measures:

Calendar No. 111, S. 913, to provide permanent authority for the Postmaster General to establish postal stations at camps, posts, or stations of the Armed Forces, and at defense or other strategic installations, and for other purposes.

Calendar No. 130, H. R. 4815, to provide permanent authority for the Postmaster General to establish postal stations at camps, posts, or stations of the Armed Forces, and at defense or other strategic installations, and for other purposes.

Calendar No. 131, Senate Concurrent Resolution 20, authorizing an investigation by the Federal Trade Commission

into the activities and practices of companies engaged in the production, distribution, or sale of newsprint in interstate commerce.

Calendar No. 192, S. 495, to authorize the acquisition of the remaining property in square 725 in the District of Columbia and the construction thereon of additional facilities for the United States Senate.

Calendar No. 193, S. 728, to authorize the acquisition of the remaining property in squares 725 and 724 in the District of Columbia for the purpose of extension of the site of the additional office building for the United States Senate.

Calendar No. 249, S. 1164, to make the evaluation of recreational benefits resulting from the construction of any flood-control, navigation, or reclamation project an integral part of project planning, and for other purposes.

Calendar No. 301, S. 864, to provide for the transfer of certain lands to the State of Minnesota.

Calendar No. 302, S. 2051, to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes.

Calendar No. 331, S. 60, to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance by the Secretary of the Interior of the Fryingpan-Arkansas project, Colorado.

Calendar No. 341, S. 943, to amend sec. 218 (a) of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to require contract carriers by motor vehicles to file with the Interstate Commerce Commission their actual rates or charges for transportation services.

Calendar No. 382 through Calendar No. 388.

Calendar No. 407 through Calendar No. 414.

Calendar No. 417 through Calendar No. 437.

We are giving consideration to having all those measures taken up.

In addition, although it has not been cleared by the minority, we expect to have the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 330, Senate bill 555, to authorize the construction of the Hells Canyon Dam, as soon as we can find time to have the bill brought up by motion.

I want all Senators to know that the appropriation bills have high priority. The mutual aid authorization bill will follow them, and also the atomic treaty, which is due to be reported in the next day or two from the Foreign Relations Committee.

If we have any time between those measures, it may be that the Senate will proceed to the consideration of any of the measures I have listed today.

Of course, before the Senate proceeds to the consideration of the Hells Canyon Dam bill, I shall give adequate notice to the minority leadership, because they have asked that the bill be held, and I have not determined a definite date when a motion will be made to have the bill brought up. But I shall do so in the near future.

Mr. President, when we have concluded action on the appropriation bills, I hope later in the day, or later in the week, to bring up by motion all the bills

on the calendar which may have been cleared. They will include private bills and other noncontroversial bills which have been cleared by the respective leaderships.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATIONS, 1958

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 6287, Calendar No. 423.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 6287) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I wish to announce that when the Senate concludes action upon House bill 6287, it is the intention to proceed with the consideration of the mutual security authorization bill. It is not expected that there will be any votes on that bill today but there will be general discussion. There will not be a late session. If we are able to dispose of the pending appropriation bill and have general discussion on the mutual security bill, we can conclude today's business rather early.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, may we have order?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. POTTER. It was impossible to hear what the Senator had to say.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I stated that the Senate would proceed with the consideration of House bill 6287, the bill making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes. In the event action is completed on that bill, it is planned to proceed with the consideration of the mutual security authorization bill, but I do not expect any votes on that measure today.

In the event the Senate is able to conclude action on the pending appropriation bill, which I believe will not require a great deal of time, there will not be an evening session. I wish Senators to have that definite notice, so that if they have engagements they can keep them.

Unless something unforeseen develops, it is expected that the appropriation bill for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare will be

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 18, 1957
For actions of June 17, 1957
85th-1st, No. 104

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported bills to modify relation of supports on burley and Virginia tobacco, exempt certain wheat producers from marketing penalties, transfer wheat acreage allotments of lands taken by right of eminent domain, and eliminate requirements for certain peanut reports. Sen. Capehart commended Industrial Uses Commission's report. Sen. Purtell criticized Department's report on Humane slaughter bill. Sen. Humphrey inserted statement on use of food and (see p. 6.)

SENATE

1. PEANUTS; TOBACCO; WHEAT. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported the following bills:
Without amendment, S. 609, eliminating the requirement of reports from persons operating peanut picking or threshing machines (S. Rept. 456), p. 8280;
Without amendment, H.R. 7259, to modify the relation of supports on burley and Virginia tobaccos (S. Rept. 457), p. 8280;
With amendment, S. 959, to exempt from marketing penalties producers of wheat used for seed or feed on the farm (S. Rept. 458), p. 8280;
With amendments, S. 606, to permit the transfer of wheat acreage allotments of lands taken from the farmer by right of eminent domain (S. Rept. 459), p. 8280
2. ATOMIC ENERGY. Debated the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency. pp. 8267-77, 8343-76, 8382-3, 8384-90
3. RESEARCH. Sen. Capehart commended the report of the Commission on Increased Industrial Uses of Agricultural Products, inserted his bill to expand research activities to discover new uses, and inserted his speech on the subject. pp. 8329-36

4. HUMANE SLAUGHTER. Sen. Purtell urged the passage of humane slaughter legislation and inserted this Department's adverse report on the bill and his letter to Sen. Ellender criticizing it. pp. 8336-7
5. WATER RESOURCES. Sen. Watkins inserted a speech by the Governor of Utah, "A Midcentury Appraisal of Water and Power Needs." pp. 8337-9
6. WATER POLLUTION. Received a Calif. Legislature resolution urging increased efforts to prevent the pollution of the San Francisco Bay area. p. 8278
7. FLOOD CONTROL. Sen. Johnson urged increased spending for flood control and the development of water resources. pp. 8286-7
8. FISCAL POLICY. Sen. Johnson criticized the Administration's monetary and credit policies, which he said deterred local government bodies from borrowing money. p. 8287
9. TAX AMORTIZATION. Sen. Neuberger inserted a letter from an engineer to the President discussing the probable cost of the fast tax writeoff granted the Idaho Power Co. pp. 8376-9
10. FOOD DISTRIBUTION. Sen. Humphrey inserted his statement on the use of food and fiber in our foreign policy. pp. 8383-4

HOUSE

11. BUDGETING. The Government Operations Committee reported without amendment H.R. 8002, to provide for stating appropriation estimates on an accrued expenditure basis (H. Rept. 572). p. 8437
12. ADVISORY COMMITTEES. The Government Operations Committee reported with amendment H.R. 7390, to amend the Administrative Expense Act of 1946 so as to require reports to Congress prior to the establishment of certain advisory committees (H. Rept. 576). p. 8437
13. RESEARCH. Received the report of the President's bipartisan Commission on Increased Industrial Use of Agricultural Products, pursuant to Public Law 540, 84th Congress; to Agriculture Committee. p. 8437
14. APPROPRIATIONS. Conferees were appointed on ~~H.R. 7441, the agricultural appropriation bill for 1958 (Senate conferees were appointed June 11), and~~ H.R. 6070, the independent offices appropriation bill for 1958 (Senate conferees were appointed June 12). p. 8394
15. MEATS. Passed over, at the request of Rep. Marshall, H.R. 7244, to amend the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921 so as to permit deductions for a self-help meat promotion program. p. 8395
16. PERSONNEL. Passed with amendments S. 601, relative to the charging of interest on deposits in the civil service retirement fund during certain periods of separation from the service. H.R. 3084, a similar bill, was laid on the table. p. 9396
17. CONTRACTS. Passed as reported H.R. 7536, to extend the termination date of title II of the First War Powers Act of 1941 from June 30, 1957 to June 30, 1953. Under title II the President may authorize any department or agency of the Government, which is dealing with national defense, to make contracts

able length of time to consider it. We are not going to be fooled by any committee that uses technical procedure to bottle up pending legislation. If that committee tried to bottle up the bill, I would then be in favor of a resolution to discharge the committee from consideration of the bill. By the same majority vote, we can discharge a committee.

It is said that we shall still be in parliamentary difficulty, because it means that has to be done during the morning hour, and Senators can speak until 2 o'clock, and by dilatory tactics, they can prevent the motion from coming up for some time. Mr. President, they lose in the long run, unless they have the conviction I have. I happen to hold to the view that when people use tactics of that kind, they destroy the very case they are seeking to defend, if the opposition has the will and determination to stick to the issue and hold fast until finally sound civil rights legislation can be enacted.

People say, "Senators become tired. They want to go home. They want to do this, and they want to do that." I know of nothing more important, so long as we sit in the Senate, than carrying out the full obligations of our oath of office.

As I said to the Senator from Minnesota this morning in my colloquy with him, when I commended him for what I thought was another one of his great speeches, I think we ought to fight, on the basis of procedure, so no one can say we used any form of parliamentary expediency. We should give the Judiciary Committee an opportunity to consider the House bill and give it a reasonable time to report the House bill. Then, if we are satisfied the committee is not keeping faith with its obligation to the Senate, namely, to report the bill, either with approval or without approval, we can then move to discharge that committee, and keep that issue before the Senate until we finally get a vote on it, and use our majority, if we have a majority. If we have a majority, we can use it to discharge the committee and then to pass fair civil rights legislation. That is my case.

To all of the other 13 Members whose names are on the statement Friday I wish to say I am exceedingly sorry if I have offended them in any way. I said this morning, however, that I would presume that some of them would think I had pulled the rug out from under them, but I want them to know I reached no conclusion on this matter, as a member of my office staff can tell them, until midafternoon yesterday, when I finally told my staff member that I thought the procedure proposed was not the sound procedure we ought to follow and that I was going to have to reverse myself on that issue.

I have made this statement, Mr. President, because I thought the record ought to be clear. I am perfectly willing to be judged by my conscience on this matter.

To those 13 colleagues of mine, let me say they can count on me to fight with them for good civil-rights legislation. However, I do not intend to go along with a course of action which, in my judg-

ment, has some of the characteristics of parliamentary expediency, which I think will be at the cost and expense of complete fairness to all our colleagues in the Senate on this issue.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas obtained the floor.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President—

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Does the Senator desire to address the Senate?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I would appreciate it if I might be recognized.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I was recognized, let me say to the Senator.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I beg the Senator's pardon.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I had planned to make a motion to adjourn.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I wonder if the Senator from Texas would be willing to withhold his motion and yield to me for a brief moment.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. That is the reason I asked the question, as to whether the Senator desired to address the Senate. I am happy to yield to the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois is recognized.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I should like to say, not in reply to my friend, the Senator from Oregon, but in comment upon what he has said, that of course a man's conscience is his most sacred possession and it is very important that one should follow one's conscience at all times.

If upon careful examination of the issues and careful scrutiny of one's conscience a man believes he was in error, it is perfectly proper and acceptable for him to so declare immediately. I wish to assure the Senator from Oregon that I understand and appreciate his motives and have no criticism of those motives. I have expressed myself privately to him that I thought it would have been better if the rest of our group had received advance notice of what he intended to do. I still feel that way but this is a matter for him to decide.

I wish to say that the views which the Senator from Oregon holds on most public issues are so close to the beliefs of the Senator from Illinois, and I think of the vast majority of northern and western Democrats, that I hope he will not feel this difference constitutes any permanent breach between us. We happen to believe, on our side of the fence, as strongly as he does on his side that we are proceeding properly. We have arrived at this opinion after reading what happened on both the tidelands and oleo bills. While we may have some temporary differences of opinion, which I am sure some would like to encourage, I hope these differences will not be permanent between us and that after this immediate issue is decided that the Senator from Oregon, the Senator from Illinois and others of the same faith may move together on the many issues which we hold in common.

I shall be very glad to talk to the Senator from Oregon off the floor on this subject, and to assure him of the deep and continuing friendship of the Senator from Illinois, and of my hope that this friendship may be continued in the future.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MORSE. I wish to say to my friend, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], that I never had the slightest idea our difference over this matter would have any effect on our personal relations whatsoever. I told the Senator earlier this afternoon that I consider him one of my dearest friends. I shall always hold for him the high regard and respect I now entertain for him, and keep him on my list as one of my dearest friends.

THE STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY—RESERVATION

Mr. BRICKER submitted a reservation, intended to be proposed by him, to the resolution of ratification of the statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senate is now in executive session?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Pursuant to the order previously entered, when the Senate convenes tomorrow it will convene at 12 o'clock, in executive session?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is informed by the Parliamentarian that the Senate will convene in executive session.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, pursuant to the order previously entered, while we have such a wonderful atmosphere existing, I move that the Senate stand in adjournment until tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock and 26 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned, the adjournment being, under the order previously entered, until Tuesday, June 18, 1957, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 17, 1957:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Jacob D. Beam, of New Jersey, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Poland.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

John S. Graham, of North Carolina, to be a member of the Atomic Energy Commission for the term expiring June 30, 1959, vice John Von Neumann, deceased.

John Forrest Floberg, of Illinois, to be a member of the Atomic Energy Commission for a term of 5 years expiring June 30, 1962, vice Thomas E. Murray, term expiring.

House of Representatives

MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1957

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Dr. Ralph M. Sharpe, minister, Francis Asbury Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, unto whom all hearts are open, all desires known, and from whom no secrets are hid; cleanse the thoughts of our hearts by the inspiration of Thy holy spirit, that we may perfectly love Thee, and worthily magnify Thy holy name; through Christ our Lord.

We rejoice today that the things which gladden, enrich, and perfect life are Thy gifts. Thou, O Lord, art the supreme giver and the source of all our blessings. We pray that our thoughts and affections may be centered on Thee, forgetting not Thy benefits. Give us possession of ourselves, sustain us with Thy presence, and gladden us in the increase of our strength.

Let not the spirit of thankfulness die in our hearts, thankfulness for a great heritage worth living and dying for; gratitude for abiding faith that will survive all disaster and rise triumphant above the wrecks of time. Let us be attentive to Thy voice that we may know the things which belong to our peace and the peace of the world. We ask in the Redeemer's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, June 14, 1957, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. McBride, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 2130. An act to amend further the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 7441, making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments, disagree to the amendments of the Senate and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. WHITTEN, MARSHALL,

NATCHER, BOWLER, CANNON, ANDERSON of Montana, HORAN, VURSELL, and TABER.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 6070, making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments, disagree to the amendments of the Senate and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. THOMAS, YATES, EVINS, BOLAND, CANNON, VURSELL, OSTERTAG, JONAS, and TABER.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SESSIONS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Small Business may be allowed to sit this week after today during general debate in the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct an error on page 7824 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for June 11, 1957. The word "not" should be stricken from the sentence in the third column on page 7824, and I quote: "But if Congress, on the other hand, does not deny jury trials," and so forth. The "not" should be stricken from the sentence.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, as shown on page 8134 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for June 14, 1957, through inadvertence and error the words "and unless it" were omitted, which changed the entire context and meaning of my statement. I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD be changed to show the correct statement I made, which is as follows:

Because it made for so much disregard for law and order, and if such a bill as you have here is passed, if it does become law and unless it is administered most wisely and

fairly, then you are going to have a further decline and a disruption of respect for law and order and that respect is so very necessary in this great country of ours.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct the RECORD of June 14, page A4724. The title is incorrect in that the word "seems" was used instead of the word "seen."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that rollcall No. 109 be corrected to show that I was present. I was present and answered to my name. May I further add this is only the fourth time in 13 years that such a mistake has been made, and I congratulate the record clerks on their good record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

THE HOUSE TALLY CLERKS

(Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend her remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FULTON] referred to the fact that in only 4 instances in his 13 years of service in the House has he been recorded incorrectly on rollcalls. May I say that in 32 years as a Member of this House in only 1 instance have the tally clerks made an error in recording my vote? I think this is a very fine record and I congratulate them for their accuracy.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON LABOR

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Fair Labor Standards Subcommittee of the Committee on Labor may have permission to sit during general debate for the balance of the week.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 27, 1957
For actions of June 26, 1957
85th-1st, No. 111

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HIGHLIGHTS: (See Page 6).

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Conferees were appointed on H.R. 5189, the Interior appropriation bill for 1958, which includes Forest Service items. Senate conferees were appointed June 24.

Agreed to the conference report on H.R. 6287, the Labor-HEW appropriation bill for 1958. pp. 9323-33

Received conference report on H.R. 6070, the independent offices appropriation bill for 1958 (H. Rept. 648). pp. 9322-24, ~~9355~~

2. PEANUTS. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H.R. 6764, to amend the act of June 24, 1936, so as to delete the requirement for reports from persons owning or operating peanut picking or threshing machines (H. Rept. 646). p. 9355

3. ADVISORY COMMITTEES. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H.R. 7390, to amend the Administrative Expense Act of 1946 so as to establish standards for certain advisory committees. pp. 9333, 9355

4. LANDS; RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported with amendment H.R. 2147, to provide for the construction by Interior of the San Angelo reclamation project, Tex., H.R. 6940, to authorize Interior to reimburse owners of lands acquired under the Federal reclamation laws for their moving expenses, and H.R. 8054, to provide for the leasing of oil and gas deposits in lands beneath inland navigable waters in Alaska. p. D582

5. FISCAL POLICY. The Joint Economic Committee issued a report on fiscal policy implications of the economic outlook and budget developments (H. Rept. 647). p. 9355
6. EXPERIMENT STATIONS. Received from this Department the annual report on the State agricultural experiment stations. p. 9355
7. MONETARY PROBLEMS. Both Houses received a report on the activities of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems (H. Doc. 200). pp. 9219, 9355
8. COOPERATIVES. Rep. Becker inserted a newspaper editorial favoring Federal income taxation on cooperative corporations in the same manner as other business corporations. p. 9328
9. TRANSPORTATION. Passed with amendment H.R. 5728, to modify the general corporate powers and utilization of funds, and increase the borrowing authority of the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation. pp. 9334-49
10. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Lanham criticized the foreign trade policies of the State Department. pp. 9352-53

SENATE

11. PEANUTS. Passed without amendment S. 609, to repeal the requirement for certain reports from operators of peanut picking or threshing machines. pp. 9266-7
12. TOBACCO. Passed without amendment H.R. 7259, establishing type 21 Virginia fire cured tobacco as a separate kind of tobacco for marketing quota purposes and limiting its price support level to an amount not in excess of the higher of (a) the 1957 level or (b) 90% of parity. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 9267
13. RECREATION. Passed as reported S. 846, to establish a National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission of 15 members, including 8 from Congress and 7 from private life, to develop a national policy for outdoor recreation and encourage recreational uses of national resources. pp. 9270-2
14. DISASTER RELIEF. Sen. Humphrey urged disaster aid for flood-stricken areas in Minn., and inserted his letter to the Secretary, a news article, and a petition on the flood problem. pp. 9253-7
15. RESEARCH. Sen. Capehart urged more extended agricultural research and inserted two articles on the uses for farm products. pp. 9262-4
16. LIVESTOCK. The proposed amendments to S. 1356, to transfer the jurisdiction over unfair trade practices in the meatpacking industry to the FTC, offered by the American Meat Institute, were criticized by Sen. Watkins on the grounds that the Department of Agriculture never issued a cease and desist order to any packer. pp. 9309-11
17. PRICE SUPPORTS. Received from the Secretary a proposed bill to authorize CGC to acquire title to unredeemed loan collateral without obligation to make equity payments; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958

JUNE 26, 1957.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. THOMAS, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6070]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6070) making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 23, 28, 29, 31, 32, 43, 48, 51, 52, and 61.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 5, 6, 7, 11, 18, 19, 24, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 44, 45, 54, 59, and 60, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

■ In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,360,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

■ In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$750,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$222,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$130,339,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$260,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$170,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$117,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$48,400; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,515,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$10,530,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$153,300; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,750,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert *purchase of not to exceed sixty-two passenger motor vehicles for replacement only*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,135,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$16,750,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 42:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$402,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$175,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$350; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$219,250; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert *purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only at not to exceed \$4,000;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 53:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert *purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only at not to exceed \$5,000;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 55:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,046,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 56:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$21,763,400; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 57:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$10,344,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 58:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert *purchase of fifty passenger motor vehicles for replacement only;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 62:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 62, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,250,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 63:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 63, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$675,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 64:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 64, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,377,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 65:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 65, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,100,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 66:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 66, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken by said amendment and in lieu of the sum named therein insert \$600,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 67:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 67, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$12,420,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 1, 3, 12, 13, 14, 21, 22, 27, and 41.

ALBERT THOMAS,
SIDNEY R. YATES,
JOE L. EVINS,
EDWARD P. BOLAND,
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HAROLD C. OSTERTAG,
CHARLES R. JONAS,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
LISTER HILL,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
A. WILLIS ROBERTSON,
EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKSEN,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
KARL MUNDT,
CHARLES E. POTTER,
MILTON R. YOUNG,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6070) making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—INDEPENDENT OFFICES

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Amendment No. 1—*Investigations of United States citizens for employment by international organizations*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 2—*Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and Lighthouse Service widows*: Appropriates \$2,360,000 instead of \$2,300,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,417,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 3—*Administrative expenses, employees' life insurance fund*: Reported in disagreement.

FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 4—*Operations*: Authorizes \$750,000 for expenses of travel instead of \$598,000 as proposed by the House and \$800,000 as proposed by the Senate.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Amendment No. 5—*Salaries and expenses*: Provides that not to exceed \$335,000 shall be available for investigations relating to Federal river development projects as proposed by the Senate instead of \$325,000 as proposed by the House.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Amendment No. 6—*Salaries and expenses*: Authorizes \$251,250 for expenses of travel as proposed by the Senate instead of \$237,000 as proposed by the House.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Amendment No. 7—*Salaries and expenses*: Authorizes \$1,600,000 for expenses of travel as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,500,000 as proposed by the House.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Amendments Nos. 8 and 9—*Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service*: Authorize \$222,000 for expenses of travel instead of \$205,300 as proposed by the House and \$238,650 as proposed by the Senate; and appropriate \$130,339,000 instead of \$127,464,000 as proposed by the House and \$133,214,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees are in agreement that of the increase provided above the House allowance \$1,000,000 is for the rental, operation, and protection of leased space.

Amendment No. 10—*Repair and improvement, federally owned buildings*: Authorizes \$260,000 for expenses of travel instead of \$250,000 as proposed by the House and \$270,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 11—*Sites and expenses, purchase contract and public buildings projects*: Inserts language as proposed by the Senate prohibiting use of funds during fiscal year 1958 in connection with Federal office building No. 7 on square 167 in the District of Columbia.

Amendment No. 12—*Payments, public buildings purchase contracts*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 13—*Construction, public buildings*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 14—*Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 15—*Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service*: Authorizes \$170,000 for expenses of travel instead of \$120,000 as proposed by the House and \$192,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 16—*Expenses, supply distribution*: Authorizes \$117,000 for expenses of travel instead of \$110,000 as proposed by the House and \$123,900 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 17 and 18—*Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service*: Authorize \$48,400 for expenses of travel instead of \$44,750 as proposed by the House and \$52,000 as proposed by the Senate; and appropriate \$7,263,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$7,254,500 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 19 and 20—*Operating expenses, Transportation and Public Utilities Service*: Authorize \$27,500 for expenses of travel as proposed by the Senate instead of \$25,000 as proposed by the House; and appropriate \$1,515,000 instead of \$1,330,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,700,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 21 and 22—*Strategic and critical materials*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 23 and 24—*Strategic and critical materials*: Delete language proposed by the Senate to establish a mica-buying station at Santa Fe, N. Mex.; and delete language as proposed by the Senate relating to the availability of funds.

Amendments Nos. 25 and 26—*Administrative operations fund*: Authorize \$10,530,000 instead of \$10,230,000 as proposed by the House and \$10,830,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize \$153,300 for expenses of travel instead of \$137,700 as proposed by the House and \$168,900 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 27: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 28: Deletes language proposed by the Senate creating 10 additional grade GS-16 positions at the field level. The

conferees are in agreement that such positions are necessary and urges the Post Office and Civil Service Committees to accomplish the objectives of the Senate language as soon as possible.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Amendments Nos. 29 and 30—*Salaries and expenses*: Delete language proposed by the Senate providing that the salary of a general counsel shall hereafter be at grade GS-18, and the agreement of the conferees on amendment No. 28 is equally applicable to this situation; and authorize \$1,750,000 for nonadministrative expenses in connection with site inspection and audit of slum clearance and urban renewal, college housing, and public facility loan projects instead of \$1,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 31—*Administrative expenses, housing studies*: Deletes item inserted by the Senate for administrative expenses in connection with housing studies.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Amendments Nos. 32 through 40—*Salaries and expenses*: Authorize \$200 for purchase of newspapers as proposed by the House instead of \$500 as proposed by the Senate; authorize the purchase of 62 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only instead of 80 including 62 for replacement as proposed by the Senate, and delete language proposed by the Senate authorizing purchase of uniforms or allowances therefor; authorize \$1,135,000 for expenses of travel instead of \$1,085,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,185,000 as proposed by the Senate; appropriate \$16,750,000 instead of \$16,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$17,000,000 as proposed by the Senate; authorize \$1,363,500 for railroad safety activities as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,350,000 as proposed by the House; authorize \$956,600 for locomotive inspection activities as proposed by the Senate instead of \$950,000 as proposed by the House; authorize \$225,000 for defense mobilization functions as proposed by the Senate.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

Amendment No. 41: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 42: Authorizes \$402,500 for expenses of travel instead of \$380,000 as proposed by the House and \$425,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 43: Deletes language proposed by the Senate authorizing the purchase of motor vehicles.

Amendment No. 44: Appropriates \$71,000,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$70,000,000 as proposed by the House.

NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

Amendment No. 45: Appropriates \$38,000 for maintenance and operation of properties as proposed by the Senate instead of \$40,000 as proposed by the House.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Amendment No. 46: Authorizes \$175,000 for expenses of travel instead of \$150,000 as proposed by the House and \$200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 47: Authorizes \$350 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals instead of \$300 as proposed by the House and \$400 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 48: Restores House language relating to high-school science and mathematics teachers.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Amendment No. 49: Authorizes \$219,250 for expenses of travel instead of \$197,500 as proposed by the House and \$241,000 as proposed by the Senate.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Amendment No. 50: Provides for the purchase of 1 passenger motor vehicle instead of 44 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 51: Deletes Senate proposal to reappropriate \$35,000.

Amendment No. 52: Restores House language relating to registration, classification and induction activities of local boards.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 53: Provides for the purchase of 1 passenger motor vehicle instead of 6 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 54: Authorizes \$17,500,000 for the loan-guaranty program as proposed by the Senate instead of \$18,500,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 55: Authorizes not to exceed \$1,046,000 for expenses of travel instead of \$992,200 as proposed by the House and \$1,100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 56: Appropriates \$21,763,400 for medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses instead of \$20,773,800 as proposed by the House and \$22,763,400 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 57: Authorizes \$10,344,000 for medical research instead of \$10,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$11,344,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 58: Authorizes the purchase of 50 passenger motor vehicles instead of 100 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 59: Appropriates \$2,826,250,000 for compensation and pensions as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,840,500,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 60: Appropriates \$784,047,000 for readjustment benefits as proposed by the Senate instead of \$787,987,000 as proposed by the House.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 61: Deletes Senate proposal relative to annual inventory reports on real property.

TITLE II—CORPORATIONS

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

Amendment No. 62: Authorizes \$1,250,000 for administrative expenses of the Board instead of \$1,200,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 63: Authorizes \$675,000 for administrative expenses of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation instead of \$650,000 as proposed by the House and \$700,000 as proposed by the Senate.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Amendment No. 64: Authorizes \$1,377,000 for administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, college housing loans, instead of \$1,327,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,427,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 65 and 66: Authorize \$1,100,000 for administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, revolving fund (liquidating programs), instead of \$970,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,940,000 as proposed by the Senate; and restore House language amended to provide \$600,000 for nonadministrative expenses instead of \$500,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 67: Authorizes \$12,420,000 for administrative expenses, Public Housing Administration, instead of \$12,305,000 as proposed by the House and \$13,170,000 as proposed by the Senate.

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CHARLES R. JONAS,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

○

I, for one, Mr. President, am unwilling to accept as final the showing thus far made by the Army, Navy, and Air Force in their efforts to help small firms obtain a fair and just share of defense procurements. I indicated this in May when, with the support of 26 Senators as co-sponsors, I introduced Senate Resolution 138, which stated:

Resolved, that it is the sense of the Senate * * * that if reasonable progress is to be achieved toward the ultimate goal of obtaining for * * * small business * * * a fair share of the purchases and prime contracts made or entered into by the military services, small-business concerns should receive not less than 25 percentum of the procurement dollars expended each year by the Department of Defense.'

This 25 percent was not suggested as a mandatory minimum, but rather as a reasonable goal well within the Department's capabilities to achieve.

The Secretary of Defense has spoken recently about the necessity for a stretchout of procurement and a "gradual reduction" in military personnel if spending is to be held down. It is possible that recourse to such expedients may become necessary. I am certain, however, that Mr. Wilson will not have to stretch nearly as far nor reduce nearly as low as he now fears if he will but heed the often-expressed intent of the Congress that small business receive a fair share of military prime contracts.

True economy, like charity, should begin at home.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I wish to announce for the information of the Senate the program for tomorrow.

As I announced previously, the Committee on Appropriations today reported the legislative appropriation bill. I ask unanimous consent that it be in order to consider that bill tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Also to come before the Senate tomorrow will be the conference report on the Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare appropriation bill, upon which the House acted today.

It is also the intention of the leadership to schedule for consideration Calendar 331, S. 60, the Fryingpan-Arkansas bill, and Calendar 470, House Joint Resolution 172, relating to the stockpiling of extra-long-staple cotton.

Calendar 448, S. 1856, is the unfinished business.

I should like to make Calendar 470, House Joint Resolution 172, the long-staple-cotton bill, the pending business.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. SPARKMAN. The committee of conference which is considering the housing bill spent the entire afternoon working on that measure. We are hopeful that our work will be completed tomorrow morning. In the event it should be completed, might it be possible to have that conference report called up tomorrow afternoon?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Yes, indeed.

Mr. SPARKMAN. In that connection, a Senate joint resolution has been introduced to continue the voluntary home mortgage program for 30 days. That program will expire on June 30. However, if it is possible to have the housing conference report agreed to, it will not be necessary to act on the Senate joint resolution. If it should not be possible to act on the housing bill conference report, I should think it would be necessary to pass the joint resolution, in order that the voluntary agency, which operates through various insurance companies, but also under the authorization of Federal machinery, may continue to operate.

Mr. MANSFIELD. The joint resolution will be listed, in case it is necessary to take emergency action. The leadership will do everything to cooperate with the Senator from Alabama in case the conference report comes to the Senate.

The Senate may also consider Calendar 488, S. 1730, to implement a treaty with the Republic of Panama.

H. R. 4748, a bill reported today from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, which also has some time urgency, and

Senate Joint Resolution 115, which was reported today from the Committee on Banking and Currency, and which was just discussed by the Senator from Alabama, providing for the interim extension of the voluntary home mortgage credit program.

Calendar No. 448, S. 1856, to provide for the development and modernization of the national system of navigation and traffic control facilities to serve present and future needs of civil and military aviation, is the unfinished business.

Calendar No. 472, S. 1459, to amend section 208 (c) of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, may also be considered.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, June 26, 1957, he presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 1264. An act to exempt from taxation certain property of the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States in the District of Columbia;

S. 1576. An act to exempt the sale of materials for certain war memorials in the District of Columbia from the District of Columbia Sales Tax Act;

S. 1586. An act to eliminate the financial limitation on real and personal estate holdings of the American Historical Association and to exempt from taxation certain property of such association in the District of Columbia; and

S. 2243. An act to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT UNTIL TOMORROW

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business tonight, it stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, under the order just entered, I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 59 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned, the adjournment being, under the order previously entered, until tomorrow, Thursday, June 27, 1957, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 26 (legislative day, June 21), 1957:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Maxwell H. Gluck, of Kentucky, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Ceylon.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

W. Randolph Burgess, of Maryland, to be the United States permanent representative on the Council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, with the rank and status of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, vice George W. Perkins.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 26 (legislative day, June 24) 1957:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Val Peterson, of Nebraska, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Denmark.

Jacob D. Beam, of New Jersey, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Poland.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGES

John Minor Wisdom, of Louisiana, to be United States circuit judge, for the fifth circuit.

Jean Sala Breitenstein, of Colorado, to be United States circuit judge, for the 10th circuit.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

Leonard G. Hagner, of Delaware, to be United States attorney for the district of Delaware for a term of 4 years.

Wendell A. Miles, of Michigan, to be United States attorney for the western district of Michigan for a term of 4 years.

George E. MacKinnon, of Minnesota, to be United States attorney for the district of Minnesota for a term of 4 years.

Edward L. Scheufler, of Missouri, to be United States attorney for the western district of Missouri for a term of 4 years.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS

Richard Beal Kidd, of Arkansas, to be United States marshal for the eastern district of Arkansas for a term of 4 years.

William W. Kipp, Sr., of Illinois, to be United States marshal for the northern district of Illinois for a term of 4 years.

C. Enard Erickson, of Minnesota, to be United States marshal for the district of Minnesota for a term of 4 years.

Omar L. Schnatmeier, of Missouri, to be United States marshal for the eastern district of Missouri for a term of 4 years.

Howard Call, of Utah, to be United States marshal for the district of Utah for a term of 4 years.

House of Representatives

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1957

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Most merciful and gracious God, Thou alone art able to supply our many direful needs and to satisfy our deepest longings.

There is no one else who understands us so perfectly and none to whom we may unburden ourselves so freely and completely.

Inspire us with a clear and commanding vision of Thy kingdom of blessedness as we labor for the peace and happiness of all mankind.

May we daily speak a word of kindness and sympathy, of encouragement and good cheer and extend a hand of helpfulness to Thy needy children.

Help us to bring in that glorious time when every need shall be supplied and all shall know Thee from the least to the greatest.

In Christ's name we offer our petition. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE BUREAUS, BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, ETC., 1958

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on the bill (H. R. 6070) making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 648)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6070) making appropriations for the sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 23, 28, 29, 31, 32, 43, 48, 51, 52 and 61.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 5, 6, 7, 11, 18, 19, 24, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 44, 45, 54, 59 and 60, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,360,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$222,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$130,339,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$260,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$170,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$117,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$48,400"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,515,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$10,530,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$153,300"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amend-

ment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert "purchase of not to exceed sixty-two passenger motor vehicles for replacement only"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,135,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$16,750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 42: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$402,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$175,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$350"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$219,250"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert "purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only at not to exceed \$4,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 53: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert "purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only at not to exceed \$5,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 55: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: recede from its disagreement to the amend-

ment insert "\$1,046,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 56: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$21,763,400"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 57: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$10,344,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 58: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert "purchase of fifty passenger motor vehicles for replacement only"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 62: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 62, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 63: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 63, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$675,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 64: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 64, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,377,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 65: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 65, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 66: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 66, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken by said amendment and in lieu of the sum named therein insert "\$600,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 67: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 67, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$12,420,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 1, 3, 12, 13, 14, 21, 22, 27, and 41.

ALBERT THOMAS,
SIDNEY R. YATES,
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CHARLES R. JONAS,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
LISTER HILL,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
A. WILLIS ROBERTSON,
EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKSEN,
LEVERETT H. SALTONSTALL,
KARL MUNDT,
CHARLES POTTER,
MILTON R. YOUNG,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6070) making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Civil Service Commission

Amendment No. 1—Investigations of United States citizens for employment by international organizations: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 2—Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and Lighthouse Service widows: Appropriates \$2,360,000 instead of \$2,300,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,417,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 3—Administrative expenses, employees' life insurance fund: Reported in disagreement.

Federal Civil Defense Administration

Amendment No. 4—Operations: Authorizes \$750,000 for expenses of travel instead of \$598,000 as proposed by the House and \$800,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Federal Power Commission

Amendment No. 5—Salaries and expenses: Provides that not to exceed \$335,000 shall be available for investigations relating to Federal river development projects as proposed by the Senate instead of \$325,000 as proposed by the House.

Federal Trade Commission

Amendment No. 6—Salaries and expenses: Authorizes \$251,250 for expenses of travel as proposed by the Senate instead of \$237,000 as proposed by the House.

General Accounting Office

Amendment No. 7—Salaries and expenses: Authorizes \$1,600,000 for expenses of travel as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,500,000 as proposed by the House.

General Services Administration

Amendments Nos. 8 and 9—Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service: Authorize \$222,000 for expenses of travel instead of \$205,300 as proposed by the House and \$238,650 as proposed by the Senate; and appropriate \$130,339,000 instead of \$127,464,000 as proposed by the House and \$133,214,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees are in agreement that of the increase provided above the House allowance \$1,000,000 is for the rental, operation, and protection of leased space.

Amendment No. 10—Repair and improvement, federally owned buildings: Authorizes \$260,000 for expenses of travel instead of \$250,000 as proposed by the House and \$270,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 11—Sites and expenses, purchase contract and public buildings projects: Inserts language as proposed by the Senate prohibiting use of funds during fiscal year 1958 in connection with Federal office building Numbered 7 on square 167 in the District of Columbia.

Amendment No. 12—Payments, public buildings purchase contracts: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 13—Construction, public buildings: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 14—Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 15—Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service: Authorizes \$170,000 for expenses of travel instead of \$120,000

as proposed by the House and \$192,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 16—Expenses, supply distribution: Authorizes \$117,000 for expenses of travel instead of \$110,000 as proposed by the House and \$123,900 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 17 and 18—Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service: Authorize \$48,400 for expenses of travel instead of \$44,750 as proposed by the House and \$52,000 as proposed by the Senate; and appropriate \$7,263,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$7,254,500 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 19 and 20—Operating expenses, Transportation and Public Utilities Service: Authorize \$27,500 for expenses of travel as proposed by the Senate instead of \$25,000 as proposed by the House; and appropriate \$1,515,000 instead of \$1,330,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,700,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 21 and 22—Strategic and critical materials: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 23 and 24—Strategic and critical materials: Delete language proposed by the Senate to establish a mica buying station at Santa Fe, New Mexico; and delete language as proposed by the Senate relating to the availability of funds.

Amendments Nos. 25 and 26—Administrative operations fund: Authorize \$10,530,000 instead of \$10,230,000 as proposed by the House and \$10,830,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize \$153,300 for expenses of travel instead of \$137,700 as proposed by the House and \$168,900 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 27: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 28: Deletes language proposed by the Senate creating 10 additional grade GS-16 positions at the field level. The conferees are in agreement that such positions are necessary and urges the Post Office and Civil Service Committees to accomplish the objectives of the Senate language as soon as possible.

Housing and Home Finance Agency

Office of the Administrator

Amendments Nos. 29 and 30—Salaries and expenses: Delete language proposed by the Senate providing that the salary of a general counsel shall hereafter be at grade GS-18 and the agreement of the conferees on Amendment No. 28 is equally applicable to this situation; and authorize \$1,750,000 for nonadministrative expenses in connection with site inspection and audit of slum clearance and urban renewal, college housing, and public facility loan projects instead of \$1,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 31—Administrative expenses, housing studies: Deletes item inserted by the Senate for administrative expenses in connection with housing studies.

Interstate Commerce Commission

Amendments Nos. 32 through 40—Salaries and expenses: Authorize \$200 for purchase of newspapers as proposed by the House instead of \$500 as proposed by the Senate; authorize the purchase of 62 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only instead of 80 including 62 for replacement as proposed by the Senate, and delete language proposed by the Senate authorizing purchase of uniforms or allowances therefor; authorize \$1,135,000 for expenses of travel instead of \$1,085,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,185,000 as proposed by the Senate; appropriate \$16,750,000 instead of \$16,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$17,000,000 as proposed by the Senate; authorize \$1,383,500 for railroad safety activities as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,350,000 as proposed by the House; au-

thorize \$956,600 for locomotive inspection activities as proposed by the Senate instead of \$950,000 as proposed by the House; authorize \$225,000 for defense mobilization functions as proposed by the Senate.

National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics
Amendment No. 41: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 42: Authorizes \$402,500 for expenses of travel instead of \$380,000 as proposed by the House and \$425,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 43: Deletes language proposed by the Senate authorizing the purchase of motor vehicles.

Amendment No. 44: Appropriates \$71 million for salaries and expenses, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$70 million as proposed by the House.

National Capital Housing Authority

Amendment No. 45: Appropriates \$38,000 for maintenance and operation of properties, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$40,000 as proposed by the House.

National Science Foundation

Amendment No. 46: Authorizes \$175,000 for expenses of travel instead of \$150,000 as proposed by the House and \$200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 47: Authorizes \$350 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals instead of \$300 as proposed by the House and \$400 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 48: Restores House language relating to high school science and mathematics teachers.

Securities and Exchange Commission

Amendment No. 49: Authorizes \$219,250 for expenses of travel instead of \$197,500 as proposed by the House and \$241,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Selective Service System

Amendment No. 50: Provides for the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle instead of forty-four as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 51: Deletes Senate proposal to reappropriate \$35,000.

Amendment No. 52: Restores House language relating to registration, classification, and induction activities of local boards.

Veterans' Administration

Amendment No. 53: Provides for the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle instead of six as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 54: Authorizes \$17,500,000 for the loan guaranty program as proposed by the Senate instead of \$18,500,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 55: Authorizes not to exceed \$1,046,000 for expenses of travel instead of \$992,200 as proposed by the House and \$1,100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 56: Appropriates \$21,763,400 for medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses instead of \$20,773,800 as proposed by the House and \$22,763,400 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 57: Authorizes \$10,344,000 for medical research instead of \$10,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$11,344,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 58: Authorizes the purchase of fifty passenger motor vehicles instead of one hundred as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 59: Appropriates \$2,826,250,000 for compensation and pensions as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,840,500,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 60: Appropriates \$784,047,000 for readjustment benefits as proposed by the Senate instead of \$787,987,000 as proposed by the House.

Independent offices—General provisions

Amendment No. 61: Deletes Senate proposal relative to annual inventory reports on real property.

TITLE II—CORPORATIONS

Federal Home Loan Bank Board

Amendment No. 62: Authorizes \$1,250,000 for administrative expenses of the Board instead of \$1,200,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 63: Authorizes \$675,000 for administrative expenses of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation instead of \$650,000 as proposed by the House and \$700,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Housing and Home Finance Agency

Amendment No. 64: Authorizes \$1,377,000 for administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, college housing loans, instead of \$1,327,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,427,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 65 and 66: Authorizes \$1,100,000 for administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, revolving fund (liquidating programs), instead of \$970,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,940,000 as proposed by the Senate; and restore House language amended to provide \$600,000 for nonadministrative expenses instead of \$500,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 67: Authorizes \$12,420,000 for administrative expenses, Public Housing Administration, instead of \$12,305,000 as proposed by the House and \$13,170,000 as proposed by the Senate.

ALBERT THOMAS,
SIDNEY R. YATES,
JOE L. EVINS,
EDWARD P. BOLAND,
CLARENCE CANNON,
C. W. VURSELL,
HAROLD C. OSTERTAG,
CHARLES R. JONAS,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES, 1958

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 5189) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: MESSRS. KIRWAN, NORRELL, SIEMINSKI, MAGNUSON, CANNON, JENSEN, FENTON, BUDGE, and TABER.

SPECIAL AND SELECT COMMITTEES

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 295) authorizing salaries and expenses of special and select committees, fiscal year 1957, to be paid from the item "Miscellaneous items," contingent fund of the House, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved. That to the extent necessary authorized salaries and expenses of special and select committees, fiscal year 1957, may be paid from the item "Miscellaneous items," contingent fund of the House.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

OUR LATIN AMERICAN POLICY

(Mr. PORTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, 2 of my colleagues and 1 Member of the other body have expressed themselves publicly in criticism of the change I have been proposing in our Latin American policy.

My thesis is simple: The American people love democracy and hate dictatorships; therefore our State Department should so proclaim, and frame its policies accordingly.

Specifically, all economic and military aid to Latin American dictatorships should cease; our official relationships with dictatorships should be courteous but cool; our official relationships with democracies should be friendly, hospitable, and helpful. These ideas are not new.

My constituent, Gerry Murphy, never would have been murdered in the Dominican Republic by Generalissimo Trujillo's order had not Trujillo, with some reason, assumed he could count on our Government's accepting his transparently false explanation of Gerry's death, an explanation which, however, the United States has strongly rejected. Now Trujillo refuses to reply to notes from our Government asking that his lieutenant, Arturo Espaillat, recently Dominican Consul General in New York City, divest himself of diplomatic immunity and return to the United States for questioning and possible trial in connection with the Murphy-Galindez case.

Hemispheric solidarity, based on alleged friendship with dictators like Trujillo is illusory and, in the eyes of Latin America, hypocritical and cynical. Lincoln, who is their hero, too, would not have pretended to believe such "allies" respectable or useful.

Judging by my mail, both from this country and Latin America, by my visitors and by the enthusiasm of my reception on recent visits to Puerto Rico and Costa Rica, the people of Latin America are eager to recognize the United States as their moral leader and warm friend in their quest for government which recognizes the dignity of a human being.

HUNGARY AND THE UNITED NATIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. KELLY].

Mrs. KELLY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 204, which is at the Speaker's desk.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Whereas the Hungarian freedom revolution broke out October 23, 1956, was catastrophic in nature and subsequent events shocked the conscience of the free peoples of the world; and

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 28, 1957
For actions of June 27, 1957
85th-1st, No. 112

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HIGHLIGHTS: (See Page 5.)

SENATE

1. FOREIGN TRADE; SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Disagreed with the House amendments to S. 1314, to extend Public Law 480 until 1958, and appointed as conferees Sens. Ellender, Johnston, Holland, Eastland, Humphrey, Aiken, Young, Thye, and Hickenlooper. Consideration of H.R. 6974, a similar bill, was indefinitely postponed. p. 9382
2. COTTON. Passed without amendment H.J. Res. 172, to release 50,000 bales of extra long staple cotton from the Strategic Materials stockpile. This measure will now be sent to the President. pp. 9398-9
3. BUILDINGS. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment S. 2261, to amend the Federal lease-purchase program relative to the distribution and approval of new public buildings projects (S. Rept. 540). p. 9358
4. TRANSPORTATION. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendments S. 1383, to require the certification by the ICC of freight forwarders (S. Rept. 542). p. 9358
Passed without amendment S. 1459, to require truck and bus charter operators to apply for ICC approval. pp. 9435-6

5. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Passed, with an amendment to exempt agreements under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, S. 603, to require the transmission to the Senate within 60 days of execution, all international agreements. pp. 9436-7
Sen. Wiley inserted a report on the 1957 Bricker Amendment.
pp. 9368-74
6. MINERALS. Passed without amendment H.R. 4748, to extend to 1958 the time during which annual assessment work may be done on unpatented mining claims. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 9432-3
Sen. Neuberger criticized the administration of Public Law 359, 84th Congress, which opened to mining claims 7.2 million acres of Federally controlled lands, and inserted a series of articles on the wisdom of opening public lands to mining interests. pp. 9378-80
7. APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H.R. 6070, the independent offices appropriation bill for 1958. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 9422-4, 9442-6
Agreed to the conference report on H.R. 6287, the Labor-HEW appropriation bill for 1958. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 9382-8
Passed as reported H.R. 7599, the Legislative branch appropriation bill for 1958. pp. 9404-8
8. ELECTRIFICATION; RECLAMATION. Passed as reported S. 60, to authorize construction of the Fryingpan-Arkansas reclamation project, rejecting two amendments by Sen. Kuchel which would require the Secretary of the Interior to comply with compacts now applying to the river, and stating that the law should not constitute any sort of commitment for further water transfers. pp. 9410, 9416-22, 9424-32
9. RESEARCH. Received from this Department a report on the State agricultural experiment stations for fiscal year 1956. p. 9358
10. FEDERAL AID. Sen. Smith, N.J., inserted two editorials on the President's proposal to study Federal-State relations and the division of functions between them. pp. 9363-4
11. BUDGET. Sen. Goldwater inserted his comments on, and Sen. Bush inserted excerpts from, the report on Fiscal policy implications of the economic outlook and budget developments by the Joint Committee on the Economic Report. pp. 9364-6
12. INTEREST RATES. Sen. Humphrey inserted a series of articles on interest rates and the administration's fiscal policy. pp. 9399-9404
13. WATER RESOURCES. Sen. Morton called the Ohio River Valley "The Ruhr of the U.S." and pointed out the present state of development of its water resources. pp. 9410-12
14. SOIL CONSERVATION. Sen. Yarborough stated that a report of the Soil Conservation Service showed the values of soil conservation in preventing flood damage and protecting the land, and inserted an editorial on the importance of proper care for soil. p. 9424
15. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield announced that the conference report on the Interior appropriation bill should be received Mon., July 1, and that the Defense Department appropriation bill should also be considered then. p. 9437
16. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 1. pp. 9437-8

hills of the Rockies eastward through the South Platte River Basin to the Colorado-Nebraska State line.

In this drought-wracked area, the Colorado-Big Thompson project poured 300,352 acre-feet of water—water which had been stored in project reservoirs, transplanted beneath the Continental Divide through a 13-mile-long tunnel three-quarters of a mile below the crest of the Rockies, and finally distributed to the lands through a system of canals interconnected with the privately developed and privately operated irrigation systems spider-webbing northern Colorado.

The Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District, served under the Colorado-Big Thompson project, comprises an area half as large as the entire State of Delaware—615,000 acres of cultivated land.

The natural water supply was overappropriated. Shortages of irrigation water supplies frequently limited crop production to a serious degree. The more farsighted residents of the area looked westward toward the mountains and believed they saw in that direction the answer to their water problems: Just across the Continental Divide on Colorado's western slope water was plentiful, actually in surplus.

The Alva B. Adams Tunnel was driven under the Divide to bring the water from west to east. And then a series of hydroelectric generating plants were constructed to use the more than 3,000 feet of natural head between the east portal of the tunnel and the farmlands below.

These plants pour out the energy needed by farms, cities, industries, and other users in a wide section of Colorado. (Also in neighboring Kansas, Nebraska, and Wyoming.) Revenues from sale of this energy are paying a major portion of the \$159.8 million the project will cost when finally completed a year or two hence.

Today the income taxes to the Federal Government arising out of the area served by the Colorado-Big Thompson project are over \$40 million annually.

Projects of this type are profitable not only to the west but to the entire Nation. They are sound investments. Colorado-Big Thompson has been a sound investment.

The favorable economic effects of the high-stable level of farming activity in northern Colorado are felt by the eastern, midwestern and far western manufacturers of the farm machinery and equipment, fertilizers, foods, automobiles, clothing, furniture, appliances, and other commodities purchased and used by the farmers throughout the northern Colorado conservancy district and by their urban neighbors.

The drought of 1954 in northern Colorado not only might have spelled disaster for the immediate area and its people, but it also could have touched adversely upon the well-being of persons in many walks of life throughout the entire State of Colorado and in far-distant sections of the Nation.

The Colorado-Big Thompson is now a proven success, nearing completion. Was its 1955 dollar cost thrice what was estimated in 1935? So were costs of the eastern writer's shoes. So, also, were rivers and harbors Federal internal improvement costs in the East increased in 20 years.

The Fryingpan-Arkansas will be no less beneficial than Colorado-Big Thompson. It will not only restore and bolster the economic health of the Ar-

kansas Valley; it will be of economic benefit to the whole region, the whole Nation.

The Fryingpan-Arkansas is, in short, a sound business investment for this country and will reap the American taxpayers a handsome and substantial return.

I would like to take a moment to talk about what the Fryingpan-Arkansas project consists of.

The project contemplates, first, diversion through the project works from the Roaring Fork River Basin in western Colorado to the Arkansas River Basin in eastern Colorado of approximately 69,000 acre-feet of water per annum; second, diversion through the existing works of the Twin Lakes Co. of about 15,000 acre-feet per annum over and above what that company now diverts; third, storage on the eastern slope for the waters thus imported and, in addition, for eastern slope floodwaters and winter flows averaging 50,000 and 93,000 acre-feet per annum, respectively.

This water will make possible the furnishing of supplemental irrigation water for 322,000 acres of irrigated land not having an adequate water supply and will supply expanding needs for municipal, domestic, and industrial water in the upper Arkansas Basin.

The project will prevent a large part of the flood damages which, under present conditions, occur between Pueblo and John Martin Reservoir.

In accomplishing these primary purposes of the project, works will be provided for the generation of an average of 505 million kilowatt-hours of hydroelectric power annually.

An important feature of the project is the 28,000 acre-foot Aspen Reservoir on the western slope. This reservoir, the cost of which is included in the cost of the project, will serve to assure present and potential western slope water users that the proposed diversion of water to the eastern slope will not deprive them of water, rights to the use of which for domestic, irrigation, and manufacturing purposes—including power generation in the case of existing rights—now exist or are hereafter acquired pursuant to the laws of the State of Colorado.

The area affected by the proposed project is an area containing outstanding fish and wildlife resources. The principles of operation approved by the Colorado Water Conservation Board, mentioned previously in this letter, will safeguard the highly important sports fishery on the western slope by providing for certain specified minimum flows in the Roaring Fork and Fryingpan Rivers.

In calling for the passage of this Fryingpan-Arkansas bill we are pursuing a tradition as old as the west.

Eighty-five years ago, in 1872, Judge Moses Hallett, declared the doctrine we are following here today.

In phrasing his decision Judge Hallett cited the ancient writings of the psalmist in the Holy Bible who said:

My soul thirsteth for thee, in a dry and thirsty land, where no water is.

And Judge Hallett went on to render this momentous decision which became

the basic doctrine of western reclamation:

In a dry and thirsty land it is necessary to divert the waters of streams from their natural channels in order to obtain the fruits of the soil, and this necessity is so universal and imperious that it claims recognition of the law.

This fundamental water decision gave effect to the physical necessities of this new land, arising from its arid climate. It was a forerunner to fine cities and prosperous farm communities in a land where an early explorer, Zebulon Pike, declared could never be made fit for habitation.

There is also a legislative history back of this Fryingpan-Arkansas bill. This proposed legislation has passed the Senate twice. Twice it has failed in the House of Representatives, not because it ever came to a vote on its merits, but because of difficulty encountered in the Rules Committee. We think that in this Congress there is ample time to pass this bill, and perhaps this time there is greater understanding. I am confident that this time there will be better understanding, when this bill goes before the other body for consideration on its merits. I am confident that they will recognize the benefits which will accrue from it to the Nation and to our State. I am confident that the bill will eventually become law.

As I pay my respects to my colleagues on the floor today, I have been asked by the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] to express his opinion about this bill. The Senator from New Mexico was the chairman of the Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and he asked me to repeat to Members present and to the Presiding Officer, what he said a year ago:

If this was a good bill in the previous Congress, it is a better bill now, because since the passage of the Fryingpan-Arkansas project there has been located at Colorado Springs a great military installation involving the training of aviators—

The future air officers of our Nation.

This bill if enacted into law, will provide water for the great Air Academy of the Nation, and it will provide water for Colorado Springs, for Pueblo, and for cities all along the Arkansas Valley.

Moreover, Mr. President, this project will be a real joint venture, because the Federal loan will be repaid from revenues from power, municipal water, and irrigation. Eventually every nickel of this loan made to the people of Colorado will be repaid into the United States Treasury.

I am reminded, Mr. President, of the fact that 20 years ago this body approved the Colorado-Big Thompson project, about which I spoke a few moments ago. There was some dispute in our own State about that project, and some dispute in the Congress. But today there is no dispute about the financial value of Colorado-Big Thompson. The Colorado-Big Thompson project last year made payments into the United States Treasury of \$3.7 million from power alone. Since its completion Colorado-Big Thompson has paid the Treasury

\$17,735,731. The same principles of repayment apply to the Fryingpan-Arkansas project.

I say to my colleagues, they need have no qualms about this proposed legislation. This project will be good for the Nation. It will increase in years to come the tax revenue from expanding industry, from farmlands enriched by the supplemental water, from the REA's, from farmers, and from cities because of the increased use of power. All will receive great benefits and will in turn bring benefits to the United States Treasury and the people of the United States.

Mr. President, before I yield the floor, I believe the Senator from Texas desired to have me yield to him.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6070) making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of June 26, 1957, pp. 9322-9323, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I shall not take up the time of the Senate to explain in detail the various items, but I shall place in the RECORD a statement dealing with the items separately.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 6070, which was read, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,

June 27, 1957.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 12, 21, 22 to the bill (H. R. 6070) entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes," and concur therein;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of "\$1,710,000" named in said amendment, insert "\$1,500,000"; and in lieu of the sum of "\$23,410,000" named in said amendment, insert "\$23,200,000."

That the House recede from its disagree-

ment to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert:

"Not to exceed 2 percent of any appropriation made available to the General Services Administration for the current fiscal year by this Act may be transferred to any other such appropriation, but no such appropriation shall be thereby increased more than 2 percent: *Provided*, That such transfers shall apply only to operating expenses, and shall not exceed in the aggregate the amount of \$2,000,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert: "for the making of special investigations and reports (not to exceed \$500,000)"; and

That the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 3 and 13.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 14, 27, and 41.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I move that the Senate recede from its amendments Nos. 3 and 13.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a comparative statement on the independent offices appropriation bill for fiscal year 1958.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT ON INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958 (H. R. 6070)

Title I—Independent offices

Item	Appropriations, 1957	Budget estimates, 1958	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	\$17,407,500	\$20,000,000	\$18,300,000	\$18,300,000	\$18,300,000
Investigations of United States citizens for employment by international organizations.....	487,500	507,000	491,800	491,800	491,800
Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and Lighthouse Service widows.....	2,024,000	2,417,000	2,300,000	2,417,000	2,360,000
Payment to the civil-service retirement and disability fund.....	525,000,000	(117,500)	(123,800)	(309,500)	(123,800)
Administrative expenses, Federal employees life insurance fund.....		(233,000)			
Total, Civil Service Commission.....	544,919,000	22,924,000	21,091,800	21,208,800	21,151,800
FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION					
Operations.....	15,560,000	25,000,000	17,000,000	17,000,000	17,000,000
Federal contributions.....	17,000,000	17,000,000	17,000,000	17,000,000	17,000,000
Emergency supplies and equipment.....	47,000,000	75,000,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000
Surveys, plans, and research.....	10,000,000	6,700,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Salaries and expenses, civil defense functions of Federal agencies.....	4,000,000	6,300,000	0	0	0
Total, Federal Civil Defense Administration.....	93,560,000	130,000,000	39,300,000	39,300,000	39,300,000
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
Disaster relief.....	6,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	7,828,000	8,950,000	8,300,000	8,300,000	8,300,000
FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	5,225,000	5,900,000	5,530,000	5,530,000	5,530,000
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	5,550,000	6,250,000	5,950,000	5,950,000	5,950,000
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE					
Salaries and expenses.....	34,000,000	37,800,000	36,050,000	36,050,000	36,050,000

Title I—Independent offices—Continued

Item	Appropriations, 1957	Budget estimates, 1958	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION					
Operating expenses, Public Building Service.....	\$131,050,000	\$142,000,000	\$127,464,000	\$133,214,000	\$130,339,000
Repair and improvement, federally owned buildings.....	42,600,550	85,500,000	65,000,000	65,000,000	65,000,000
Sites and expenses, purchase contract and public buildings projects.....	5,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
Payments, public buildings purchase contracts.....	237,000	2,000,000	1,331,100	1,331,100	1,331,100
Construction, public buildings.....	250,000	2,500,000	2,125,000	2,145,000	2,125,000
Acquisition of land, District of Columbia.....	5,300,000	1,675,000	0	0	0
Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia.....	12,884,400	24,390,000	3,360,000	3,360,000	3,360,000
Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service.....	15,070,000	20,000,000	17,765,000	17,765,000	17,765,000
Expenses, supply distribution.....	18,000,000	25,000,000	12,500,000	12,500,000	12,500,000
General supply fund.....	6,893,650	7,600,000	7,254,500	7,263,000	7,263,000
Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service.....	1,251,100	1,700,000	1,330,000	1,700,000	1,515,000
Operating expenses, Transportation and Public Utilities Service.....		130,000,000	0		
Strategic and critical materials.....	(100,000)	(94,500)	(47,000)	(47,000)	(47,000)
Abaca fiber program (administrative expenses).....	395,000	264,000	260,000	260,000	260,000
Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator.....	(9,540,375)	(11,600,000)	(10,230,000)	(10,830,000)	(10,530,000)
Administrative operations fund (limitation).....	200,000				
U. S. Post Office and Courthouse, Nome, Alaska.....	8,000,000				
Acquisition of tin.....					
Total, General Services Administration.....	237,131,700	442,629,000	256,389,600	266,248,100	262,958,100
HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY					
Office of the Administrator:					
Salaries and expenses.....	6,225,000	7,925,000	6,930,000	6,930,000	6,930,000
Housing studies.....		7170,000	0	120,000	0
Housing studies (liquidation of contract authorization).....		7800,000	0	0	0
Defense mobilization functions.....		175,000	0	0	0
Urban planning grants.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,275,000	1,275,000	1,275,000
Reserve of planned public works (payment to revolving fund).....	7,500,000	6,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Capital grants for slum clearance and urban renewal.....	40,000,000				
Administrative expenses, Federal Flood Indemnity Administration.....	500,000				
Total, Office of the Administrator.....	55,725,000	16,570,000	13,205,000	13,325,000	13,205,000
Public Housing Administration:					
Administrative expenses.....	10,700,000	13,300,000	11,440,000	11,440,000	11,440,000
Annual contributions.....	93,000,000	99,000,000	95,000,000	95,000,000	95,000,000
Total, Public Housing Administration.....	103,700,000	112,300,000	106,440,000	106,440,000	106,440,000
Total, Housing and Home Finance Agency.....	159,425,000	128,870,000	119,645,000	119,765,000	119,645,000
INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	14,879,696	17,500,000	16,500,000	17,000,000	16,750,000
NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS					
Salaries and expenses.....	62,676,500	76,800,000	70,000,000	71,000,000	71,000,000
Construction and equipment.....	14,000,000	41,484,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000
Total, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	76,676,500	118,284,000	105,000,000	106,000,000	106,000,000
NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY					
Maintenance and operation of properties.....	38,000	42,000	40,000	38,000	38,000
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION					
Salaries and expenses.....	40,000,000	65,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000
NATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	50,000	75,000	0	0	0
RENEGOTIATION BOARD					
Salaries and expenses.....	3,675,000	3,400,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	5,749,000	7,178,000	6,700,000	6,700,000	6,700,000
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM					
Salaries and expenses.....	29,050,000	30,000,000	27,000,000	27,000,000	27,000,000
VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION					
General operating expenses.....	163,027,130	165,442,000	161,374,000	161,374,000	161,374,000
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses.....	20,773,800	22,067,000	20,773,800	22,763,400	21,763,400
Inpatient care.....	662,900,000	702,000,000	702,000,000	702,000,000	702,000,000
Outpatient care.....	82,638,000	79,000,000	79,000,000	79,000,000	79,000,000
Maintenance and operation of supply depots.....	1,628,000	1,940,000	1,790,000	1,790,000	1,790,000
Compensation and pensions.....	2,907,000,000	2,990,000,000	2,840,500,000	2,826,250,000	2,826,250,000
Readjustment benefits.....	775,000,000	829,460,000	787,987,000	784,047,000	784,047,000
Military and naval insurance.....	5,000,000	4,500,000	4,275,000	4,275,000	4,275,000
National service life insurance.....	23,200,000	8,000,000	7,600,000	7,600,000	7,600,000
Servicemen's indemnities.....	26,750,000	31,450,000	29,877,500	29,877,500	29,877,500
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines.....	2,000,000	1,750,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Hospital and domiciliary facilities.....	51,635,000	50,000,000	42,500,000	42,500,000	42,500,000
Major alterations, improvements, and repairs.....	4,633,000	2,254,000	2,028,000	2,028,000	2,028,000
Service-disabled veterans insurance fund.....	1,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Total, Veterans' Administration.....	4,727,084,930	4,889,363,000	4,682,705,300	4,666,504,900	4,666,504,900
Total, title I.....	5,990,841,826	5,924,165,000	5,385,201,700	5,378,594,800	5,373,877,800

¹ And \$1,935,600 from proceeds of surplus property disposal.² And \$1,960,000 from proceeds of surplus property disposal.³ And \$1,600,000 from proceeds of surplus property disposal.⁴ And not to exceed \$1,500,000 of unobligated funds continued available.⁵ And in addition \$7,216,900 from reimbursements.⁶ And in addition \$6,556,000 from reimbursements.⁷ Supplemental estimate in H. Doc. 115 disallowed by House on third supplemental, 1957, and deferred by Senate committee to regular 1958 bill.

Title II—Corporations, administrative expenses

[Limitations on amounts of corporate funds to be expended]

Corporation or agency	Authorizations, 1957	Budget estimates, 1958	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action
Federal Home Loan Bank Board.....	\$1,036,700	\$1,300,000	\$1,200,000	\$1,300,000	\$1,250,000
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.....	596,000	700,000	650,000	700,000	675,000
Housing and Home Finance Agency:					
College housing loans.....	1,100,000	1,700,000	1,327,000	1,427,000	1,377,000
Public facility loans.....	368,000	490,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
Revolving fund (liquidating programs).....	2,165,000	1,940,000	970,000	1,940,000	1,100,000
Federal National Mortgage Association.....	4,025,000	5,250,000	4,750,000	4,750,000	4,750,000
Federal Housing Administration.....	6,900,000	7,400,000	7,260,000	7,260,000	7,260,000
Public Housing Administration.....	12,675,000	15,030,000	12,305,000	13,170,000	12,420,000
Total, administrative expenses.....	16,190,700	18,780,000	16,557,000	17,777,000	16,812,000

¹ Includes funds available by appropriation in title I, and by transfer from the revolving fund (liquidating programs) and is not included in totals to avoid duplication.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I wish to make just a brief statement. The bill as it comes out of conference is \$550,288,000 under the budget estimate for all the independent offices involved. With reference to the amendments from which the Senate receded, one was an amendment which was placed in the bill on the floor of the Senate. It provides money to take over nine additional civil-service employees' insurance companies. The House would not agree to the amendment. A vote was had on the floor of the House, and the amendment was defeated by a yea-and-nay vote of 115 to 88.

The other amendment involved a small amount of planning money for a customhouse in North Dakota. It amounted to approximately \$20,000. The House also voted on that amendment and rejected it. There is no other position for the Senate to take but to recede.

CONSERVATION OF TOPSOIL AND WATER

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I recently received from the Soil Conservation Service a report of high importance to all regions of this Nation which are plagued, as my home State of Texas is, by alternate periods of drought and floods.

This report of a study of moisture penetration of the soil during the heavy spring rains in Texas, showed that crop and pastureland where good soil-conservation practices were being carried out readily absorbed and retained the precious water.

The report pointed out also that the reverse of this fact was true and that poorly cared for land shed rain into creeks and rivers, adding to their runoff load and to flood damage.

The Soil Conservation Service examinations indicated that on protected land, regardless of soil slope or type and where sufficient rain fell, moisture generally penetrated to the root zone.

On the other hand, bare or unprotected land was seldom wet, the examinations showed, to a depth of more than 24 inches on rangeland or 48 inches on crop land except where flooding or impoundment of water had taken place.

Rangeland which received more than 12 inches of rain showed average moisture penetration of 46 inches where good conservation practices had been in operation, but only an average 19 inches where the land was poorly taken care of.

Cropland with a good cover crop showed an average penetration of 70 inches, but only an average 44 inches where there was no cover crop.

The major conclusion to be reached from the soil-conservation study was this: That at the end of the wettest spring in Texas in 15 years, surface condition of the soil, soil-conservation practices or the lack of them, made the difference between retention and loss of precious moisture.

One of the largest and most influential newspapers in my State, the Dallas (Tex.) Morning News, took editorial notice of this study on June 25. I ask unanimous consent that this editorial be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of these remarks.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HUSBANDING OUR SOIL

No one likely will take exception to Senator RALPH YARBOROUGH's recent statement on the importance of conserving topsoil and water. He rightly pointed out that recent heavy rains do not lessen the need for conservation measures to lessen the devastating effects of future droughts.

The Senator noted that only 10 percent of the rain falling on Texas land last spring was captured and used. The rest flowed down into the Gulf of Mexico. But the water penetrated 46 inches on well-cared-for rangeland, compared with only 19 inches on neglected land. The recent rains should cause no one to let up in efforts to hold back more of the water where it is needed for crops and grass.

CONSTRUCTION OF FRYINGPAN-ARKANSAS PROJECT

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 60) to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance by the Secretary of the Interior of the Fryingpan-Arkansas project, Colorado.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I wish to express myself as firmly in support of the legislation proposed by my colleagues from Utah's neighboring State of Colorado.

Inasmuch as this measure has been before the Congress for many years, I shall not take time to go into detail on a supplemental review of its technical aspects provided by the bill's sponsors. The members of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs have thoroughly reviewed this proposal and have approved it several times. It is a sound project and one that is vitally needed

by the people of a semiarid section of the great State of Colorado.

This is one reclamation project that should not meet with any substantial objection from our good friends in the Midwest and the East. Its water supply will not bring in any new agricultural acreage. Instead it will provide supplemental water for farms which now have an insufficient supply to meet their needs in dry years. This additional water supply will convert such farms into stable, agricultural units, instead of leaving them subject to further economic loss and potential ruin when their present inadequate water supplies do not stretch out far enough.

In addition, as Senators have been told, the water produced will supplement a number of expanding municipalities in the Arkansas River Valley, including that vital defense community of Colorado Springs, and the important interior steel-producing community of Pueblo, Colo. These communities cannot tap a nearby river source, as do the communities of the humid East. They are forced to work cooperatively and bring water from great distances, at heavy expense. However, they pay for the costs of this municipal water, with interest.

A century ago, President Abraham Lincoln gave a very sound estimate of the type of activities worthy of Federal sponsorship. He stated:

The legitimate object of Government is to do for a community whatever they need to have done but cannot do at all, or cannot so well do, for themselves in their separate and individual capacities. But in all that people can individually do as well for themselves, Government ought not to interfere.

This was good Government policy 100 years ago. It is bedrock sound today. The Fryingpan-Arkansas project adequately meets the terms of this basic requirement for Federal participation.

There is no private business in Colorado or elsewhere that could undertake such a complex project as this, involving a long-term future water supply for hundreds of farmers and several municipalities. Furthermore, the project is of such size that it is beyond the financial capacity of the local and State government.

Moreover, it is a sound project economically. Roughly 84 percent of the capital costs of this project will be reimbursed by the water and power users in the area. In addition, the project beneficiaries will assume all costs of project operation and maintenance. Few water

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Amendment No. 7: Appropriates \$59,460,000 for education and welfare services as proposed by the Senate instead of \$59,560,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 8: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 9: Appropriates \$3,450,000 for general administrative expenses instead of \$3,400,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,500,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees are in agreement that the increase provided for 1958 be used to employ only Indian personnel.

Amendment No. 10: Permits purchase of 300 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only as proposed by the Senate instead of 270 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 11: Appropriates \$2,920,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Geological Survey

Amendment No. 12: Appropriates \$36,000,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$37,500,000 as proposed by the Senate. The reduction made in the budget estimates is to be allocated by the Geological Survey.

Amendment No. 13: Permits purchase of 125 passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the House instead of 145 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 14: Deletes language as proposed by the Senate.

Bureau of Mines

Amendment No. 15: Appropriates \$18,835,000 for conservation and development of mineral resources instead of \$18,910,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$18,700,000 as proposed by the House. Of the amount provided, not to exceed \$135,000 shall be available to maintain the standby oil-shale facility at Rifle, Colorado. Only custodial employees are to be retained at the facility under the funds made available.

The managers on the part of the House direct that all the buildings, structures, and equipment used in connection with the Oil Shale Demonstration Plant of the Bureau of Mines at Rifle, Colorado, shall be disposed of during fiscal year 1958, under the established procedures of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, by further utilization within the Government after removal from the site, or by sale or lease as surplus property on or off site.

Amendment No. 16: Appropriates \$1,095,000 for general administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,135,000 as proposed by the House.

National Park Service

Amendment No. 17: Appropriates \$14,150,000 for management and protection as proposed by the Senate instead of \$13,750,000 as proposed by the House. Within the amount provided, the following items have been allowed: Field training facility, \$45,000; Historic American Buildings Survey, \$139,265; Historic Sites Survey, \$92,930; and Archeological Investigations \$334,900 including \$15,000 to locate the first Arkansas post.

Amendment No. 18: Appropriates \$11,600,000 for maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities instead of \$11,763,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$11,500,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 19: Appropriates \$17,400,000 for construction as proposed by the Senate instead of \$20 million as proposed by the House. The conferees are in agreement with the language in the Senate Report with respect to plans for Mount Rainier. Within the amount provided \$500,000 is to be made available for construction and development of the Independence National Historical Park, Philadelphia, Penna.

Amendment No. 20: Deletes language proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 21: Authorizes purchase of 117 passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the House instead of 124 as proposed by the Senate.

*Fish and Wildlife Service**Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife*

Amendment No. 22: Appropriates \$5,677,000 for Construction as proposed by the Senate instead of \$5,332,000 as proposed by the House. The conferees are in agreement that the De Soto-Bertrand Bend Wildlife Refuge and Recreation Area shall be established and have approved \$200,000 to initiate acquisition of the land. The conferees further agree that all of the land within the loop shall be purchased but that only the minimum amount of land outside the loop necessary to provide a satisfactory wildlife refuge shall be acquired. The Fish and Wildlife Service shall confer with the land owners whose lands surround the loop and develop a mutually satisfactory land acquisition plan.

Amendment No. 23: Inserts language and appropriates \$166,190 for general administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate. While the recommendations of the conferees are based on providing for administrative services of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries under the Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife, it is the view of the conferees that it would be desirable and in keeping with the intent of the act, if such services were provided under the office of the Director of the respective bureaus. The Secretary has the authority under Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1950 (64 Stat. 1262) to transfer the functions and funds involved in order to provide for separate administrative services.

The conferees agree that the Department should have latitude in determining, within the funds provided in the bill for administrative expenses, the manner in which administrative services are to be provided in Washington, D. C., and the regional Offices. However, as the budget estimate was submitted primarily on a basis of providing such services on a consolidated basis, it is directed, before separate administrative staffs are established under the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, that the plan be submitted to the Budget Bureau for detailed review and certification that it is in accordance with current management principles and criteria and that the plan can be fully implemented in an effective and efficient manner within the funds available. The conferees wish to make it abundantly clear that they do not intend to approve any additional funds for this purpose regardless of the type of administrative organization finally approved and placed into effect.

Bureau of Commercial Fisheries

Amendment No. 24: Appropriates \$5,781,000 for Management and investigations of resources as proposed by the Senate instead of \$6,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 25: Inserts language and appropriates \$117,510 for general administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate. The statement of the managers on Amendment Numbered 23 is applicable to this item.

Amendment No. 26: Inserts language and appropriates \$913,200 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the Senate. The statement of the managers on Amendment Numbered 23 is applicable to this item.

Administrative provisions

Amendment No. 27: Authorizes purchase of 114 passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the House instead of 124 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 28: Strikes out language proposed by the Senate authorizing transfers between appropriations.

*Office of Territories**Administration of Territories*

Amendment No. 29: Appropriates \$1,965,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$1,940,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

Amendment No. 30: Reported in disagreement.

Alaska port of entry facilities

Amendment No. 31: Deletes language proposed by the House.

General provisions, Department of the Interior

Amendment No. 32: Authorizes \$75 per diem for individuals instead of \$50 as proposed by the House and \$100 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 33: Authorizes use of \$175,000 for per diem payments instead of \$125,000 as proposed by the House and \$200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

*DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**Forest Service**Forest Protection and Utilization*

Amendments Nos. 34 and 35: Appropriate \$68,750,000 for Forest Land Management as proposed by the Senate instead of \$69,000,000 as proposed by the House and of this amount provide \$5,000,000 for fighting and preventing forest fires as proposed by the Senate instead of \$5,250,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 36: Appropriates \$11,835,000 for Forest Research as proposed by the Senate instead of \$11,325,000 as proposed by the House.

Assistance for States for tree planting

Amendment No. 37: Inserts language and appropriates \$500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

General provisions, Forest Service

Amendment No. 38: Authorizes purchase of 157 passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the House instead of 168 as proposed by the Senate.

BOSTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES COMMISSION
Amendment No. 39: Reported in disagreement.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Amendments Nos. 40 and 41: Appropriate for land acquisition \$1,393,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,793,000 as proposed by the House and provide that of this amount \$75,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,475,000 as proposed by the House shall be available for the purposes of section 1 (a) of the act of May 29, 1930.

In disallowing funds for the George Washington Memorial Parkway in Fairfax, Virginia, from the proposed Cabin John Bridge to Great Falls, \$1,500,000, and Prince Georges County, Maryland, from the District line to Fort Washington, \$1,900,000, the conferees are in agreement that the need for the extension of the parkway into these areas should be reviewed currently by the appropriate legislative committees.

The conferees further agree that the funds provided for land acquisition for the District of Columbia park, the parkway, and playground system are not to be expended for the following pending further review: Buchanan Recreation Center, Cleveland Park Recreation Center, Northeast Playground, and the neighborhood park, vicinity of New Hampshire Avenue and Park Road NW.

Amendment No. 42: Provides that of the amount appropriated for land acquisition \$69,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$125,000 as proposed by the House shall be available for expenses of the Commission.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Amendment No. 43: Restores House language and appropriates \$800,000 for addi-

tions to the Natural History Building as proposed by the House.

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
W. F. NORRELL,
ALFRED D. SIEMINSKI,
DON MAGNUSON,
CLARENCE CANNON,
BEN F. JENSEN,
IVOR D. FENTON,
HAMER H. BUDGE,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Miller, N. Y.
O'Konski
Pelly
Porter
Powell
Reece, Tenn.

Reed
Saylor
Taylor
Teague, Tex.
Thomson, Wyo.
Zelenko

Vursell
Whitener
Whitten
Wilson, Calif.
Zelenko

The SPEAKER pro tempore. On this rollcall 388 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on the bill (H. R. 7441) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is that the Agriculture appropriation bill?

Mr. KIRWAN. Yes.

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. Will the gentleman withdraw that request?

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the request.

COMMITTEE SESSION DURING GENERAL DEBATE

Mr. CARNAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Foreign Affairs Committee may be permitted to sit during general debate this afternoon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. DEROUNIAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may have leave of absence for tomorrow on account of official business in my district.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 125]

Adair	Cannon	Grant
Allen, Ill.	Celler	Green, Pa.
Bailey	Christopher	Gwin
Barrett	Colmer	Holtzman
Begher	Coudert	Landrum
Bentley	Dawson, Ill.	Lennon
Bowler	Diggs	McConnell
Euckley	Pogarty	Machrowicz

HOUSING ACT OF 1957

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on the bill (H. R. 6659) to extend and amend laws relating to the provision and improvement of housing, to improve the availability of mortgage credit, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPRO- PRIATION BILL, 1958

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 6070) making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 26, 1957.)

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 1: Page 3, line 22, insert "Provided further, That nothing in sections 281 or 283 of title 18, United States Code, or in section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99) shall be deemed to apply to any person because of appointment for part-time or intermittent service as a member of the International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board in the Civil Service Commission as established by Executive Order 10422, dated January 9, 1953, as amended."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 3. On page 4, line 1, strike out "\$123,800" and insert "\$309,500."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MARTIN. As I understand it, this amendment deals with certain employees' life insurance companies or associations. The Government has taken over 15 and this amendment would permit the Government to take over the other 9. Why is there any distinction between the 15 that the Government did take over and the 9 we refused to take over?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, may I say to the gentleman from Massachusetts that there have been a lot of misstatements made about this and there has been much pressure placed upon the membership about it and, therefore, I think a statement is in order at this time.

In the first place there are about 149,000 members involved. The House some 18 months ago refused to put up money for taking over these companies. We figured that the Government was giving about 2,156,000 Federal employees the best life insurance deal on the market. The Government was paying one-third of the cost. Everybody was satisfied and happy. They thought it was right and fair.

We went to the other side and as usual, in those days at least, they put additional funds in the bill, and in conference the amount was compromised. The Civil Service Commission knew that the House had refused to approve their request to put the Government in this losing insurance business, and that is what it is, the taking over of private concerns. The Civil Service Commission did what was in violation of the House instructions. That is the truth of the matter.

Mr. MARTIN. That is not the question I asked. You did it for 15, why do you not do it for the other 9? Should not there be equal justice?

Mr. THOMAS. If the Civil Service Commission made a mistake, let us not turn around and compound it and lose another \$60 million. If you turn this down the legislative committee will right that matter. This is a rank discrimination if you favor the Senate amendment.

Mr. MARTIN. It is discrimination as I see it if we deny the legislation for the nine remaining associations.

Mr. THOMAS. I respectfully disagree with the gentleman. You will be giving 150,000 Federal employees 2 subsidized Government policies when the other 2 million Government employees only get 1.

Mr. MARTIN. Why did you discriminate in the first place and bail out 15 associations?

Mr. THOMAS. The Civil Service Commission did that and I think it ought to be corrected. The first step toward correcting it is to deny them these funds.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. GARY. Is it not true that these 150,000 Government employees paid for this insurance just exactly as did those in the other 15 companies. You had, as I understand it, 24 of these companies that provided group insurance for Government employees before the Government established its group-insurance plan for its employees. The Government has taken over all 15 of them. All 24 are on exactly the same basis. Having taken over 15 of the companies, it will be rank discrimination not to take over the other 9, whose members will lose everything they put into these companies.

Mr. THOMAS. Oh, now, wait a minute. That is some more propaganda that the life insurance delegates have been putting out. I think my friend from Virginia has been buttonholed by them and it has taken effect on him. The Government is not hurting anybody here. The Government did not ever tell any of these associations to go into business or to get out of business.

Mr. MARTIN. Does not the law passed by Congress direct the taking over of all the 24 associations?

Mr. THOMAS. No. These associations are just like any other insurance companies. If they get out and hustle business, they are going to make money. To be perfectly frank about it if you will excuse a personal reference, I am a member in one of these associations, and the one I belong to, without any virtue on my part, refused to sell to the Government. Why? Because they are making money. In the last 3 or 4 years they have increased my benefits 50 percent without increasing the premium one dime. It is just the weak ones that want to unload on the Government. The Civil Service Commission knows that these weak ones have been looking for an out to unload on the Government for 5 years, and this is their opportunity. If you want to give away \$65 million or \$70 million, this is a good opportunity to do it.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. GARY. If the Government had no obligation, then why did the Government take over the 15?

Mr. THOMAS. For the simple reason the Civil Service Commission did it against the advice of the House. Now, if you want to compound it and give away another \$60 million, that is a different matter.

Mr. GARY. Against the advice of the House in what respect?

Mr. THOMAS. They did not have the funds.

Mr. MARTIN. Your own report in the supplemental appropriation table says that the cost would be \$22 million.

Mr. GARY. On all of them.

Mr. THOMAS. The Civil Service Commission says that the cost to take over the associations will be \$33 million. My guess is that before you get through it will be nearer \$60 million, and on top of that you are going to spend \$150,000 every year sending out policies, having stenographers credit the premium payments and so on. So, I am surprised at

my distinguished friend from Massachusetts. He is a free enterprise man, and I admire him for it. Here he wants to put the Government into a losing life insurance business.

Mr. MARTIN. I repeat I believe in treating all fairly and on the same basis. That is all I am contending for.

Mr. THOMAS. How are you going to treat the 2 million Government employees who have only one policy? Are you going to give them 2 policies? If you treat them alike, you will have to do that, you know.

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. BROYHILL. Well, the gentleman knows that the current Federal Employees Life Insurance Company does not take care of the Federal employees when they retire except on a small percentage on their original amount.

Mr. THOMAS. We do not write the policies, and nobody is going to vary the terms of the policies. That is a matter that is set by the policy itself.

Mr. BROYHILL. The Federal Life Insurance Company is driving these small companies out of business.

Mr. THOMAS. Just a moment. The gentleman is making a speech that he cannot back up. If these people want to get out and hustle up business, they would be doing more business than they could say grace over. The gentleman from Virginia does not give up because money is tight. He is still doing business, and these people will be doing business, too, but these weak ones want to unload on the Government, and certainly the gentleman is bound to know that.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, this is a very interesting discussion. I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] A quorum is not present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 126]

Alexander	Coudert	Montoya
Allen, Ill.	Dawson, Ill.	O'Hara, Minn.
Aspinall	Diggs	O'Konski
Bailey	Durham	Porter
Baker	Fogarty	Powell
Barrett	Grant	Reece, Tenn.
Beamer	Green, Pa.	Reed
Bowler	Gubser	Robison, Ky.
Breeding	Gwinn	Saylor
Buckley	Holtzman	Taylor
Celler	Landrum	Whitener
Chipperfield	Lennon	Wigglesworth
Christopher	McConnell	Wilson, Calif.
Colmer	Machrowicz	Zelenko
Cooley	Miller, N. Y.	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 380 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I am wondering what the gentleman from Texas would say if a group of Government employees got together and organized a grocery store and it went sour, would the gentleman feel we ought to come in and bail them out?

Mr. THOMAS. I certainly would not and I think that is on all fours with the situation here.

Mr. TABER. That is what I thought. For that reason I am inclined to feel that we should go along with the gentleman. I wonder how it would be if they went in the gasoline business, should we bail them out?

Mr. THOMAS. No. And you will not have to bail them out now. I may say to the gentleman from New York, if the managers of these companies will go out and work and sell insurance like everybody else does, they may continue. The policy of the average Government employee is less than six or seven thousand and they are buying insurance on the outside.

Mr. Speaker, this question has been well debated and I therefore move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Two hundred and nineteen Members are present, a quorum.

The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

The question was taken, and the Chair being in doubt, the House divided and there were—ayes 115, noes 88.

So the motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 12: Page 10, line 22, after the figure insert: "Provided, That the Administrator of General Services may enter into contracts during the fiscal year 1958 for which the aggregate of annual payments for amortization of principal and interest thereon shall not exceed the unused portion of the \$12,000,000 limitation applicable prior to July 1, 1957, under the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1957 (70 Stat. 343)."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, we, on the agricultural appropriation subcommittee, are faced with a serious problem before us here this afternoon, and I am endeavoring to secure a solution of that problem. In all probability, if permission is granted, we will be able to file a conference report tonight. Now, it seems to me that any move designed to prevent us from filing such a report can do nothing but harm, because Sunday is the final day in this present fiscal year. I am making this statement, Mr. Speaker, to request that the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], or the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], ask for permission to file a conference report on this particular bill by midnight tonight. I see no present evidence on their part to do so, and I shall have to from time to time make observations here this afternoon, Mr. Speaker, until we do get that right. I feel it is very important.

The SPEAKER. The request was made this morning, but it was withdrawn at somebody's request.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, might I say in response to that that we were in conference at the time and I understand the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. HARRISON], asked to have it set aside. He did not officially object, but all I want done is that the proper person in connection with my committee or the full committee ask for this permission to file a report, and if the gentleman from Virginia or any other Member decides in his own conscience that he wants to take on the responsibility to object, why, that, of course, is his business.

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not see either of the gentlemen suggested by the gentleman from Minnesota on the floor.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman from Mississippi is present, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. If the gentleman from Mississippi desires to make the request, the Chair will certainly entertain it.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTEN. I am sorry. I did not hear the comments of the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. It was simply to the effect as to the need for filing a conference report tonight, and I hope you will make that request.

Mr. WHITTEN. The request was made earlier by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] while we were attending a conference, and I now renew the request. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House may have until midnight tonight to file a report on H. R. 7441, which request was made earlier today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, have the conferees agreed?

Mr. WHITTEN. We have not.

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. Do I understand, then, if the report is filed tonight, the bill will be brought to the House tomorrow? Would that be the program?

Mr. WHITTEN. Personally, I would confer with the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and the House leadership prior to asking for that.

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, does not the gentleman think that the membership of the House should have some opportunity to examine the report, in the event it is filed, or in the event there is an agreement, before they are called upon to vote on it?

Mr. WHITTEN. I merely asked permission to file the report by tonight.

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. If the gentleman insists on his request, I am constrained to object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia has objected.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Is it within my right at this time to offer a motion?

The SPEAKER. The Chair cannot recognize the gentleman for that purpose.

The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 13, page 11, line 5, strike out "\$2,125,000" and insert "\$2,145,000."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sums stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "\$2,145,000, of which not to exceed \$20,000 shall be available for the planning of a border station at Dunseith, N. Dak., at a total cost of not to exceed \$300,000."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the distinguished gentleman from Texas yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I thank the gentleman from Texas, my distinguished friend and highly capable chairman of this subcommittee.

Mr. Speaker, I shall first ask a division of the question. I am then going to ask the House to defeat the pending motion to recede with regard to amendment in disagreement No. 13, and later to accept a motion which I shall make to insist on disagreement with the other body.

The SPEAKER. There may not be two motions pending at the same time. The gentleman will have to divide that question, too.

Mr. ROONEY. I do not offer the motion to insist at this time. I said I intended to offer it if the motion of the gentleman from Texas to recede is not agreed to.

Earlier this year 2 subcommittees of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations were presented with a program for the construction of 16 border stations along the Canadian border for the customs service of the Department of the Treasury and the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice. At that time there was included in the list of 16 proposed stations 1 for Dunseith, N. Dak., at a cost of \$30,000, to be appropriated via the Treasury Department-Post Office appropriation bill, and \$30,000 to be to be appropriated via the Department of Justice appropriation bill, a total cost of \$60,000.

The unanimous action of both subcommittees, the subcommittee on the Treasury-Post Office bill, headed by Messrs. GARY and CANFIELD, and the subcommittee on the State-Justice bill, headed by Mr. COUDERT and myself, postponed the program for a year. This action was concurred in by the House and concurred in by the other body. As a matter of fact, neither Department appealed to the other body. We now find the Dunseith station in the instant bill, the independent offices appropriation bill, at a cost, not of \$60,000, but up to \$300,000.

The following is the information which was submitted to the State-Justice Subcommittee on Appropriations earlier this year:

The overall estimate has been developed on the basis of average conditions, as follows:

Station building: 1,400 square feet at \$15.....	\$21,000
Canopy: 960 square feet at \$5.....	4,800
Utility lines.....	2,500
Approaches and driveways.....	2,700

Total for station without living quarters.....	31,000
Cottage and garage, each unit.....	14,500

The entire program recommended for the fiscal year 1958 is summarized hereunder:

Location	Annual admissions	Cost of station	Cottages		Total cost	I. and N. cost
			No.	Amount		
1. Dunseith, N. Dak.....	79,000	\$31,000	2	\$29,000	\$60,000	\$30,000
2. Connecticut Lakes, N. H.....	18,000	31,000	2	29,000	60,000	30,000
3. Roseau, Minn.....	31,000	31,000	2	29,000	60,000	30,000
4. Pinecreek, Minn.....	38,000	31,000	2	29,000	60,000	30,000
5. Saries, N. Dak.....	12,000	31,000	2	29,000	60,000	30,000
6. Hannah, N. Dak.....	20,000	31,000	2	29,000	60,000	30,000
7. Turner, Mont.....	13,000	31,000	2	29,000	60,000	30,000
8. Del Bonita, Mont.....	7,000	31,000	1	14,500	45,500	22,750
9. Andrade, Calif.....	170,000	31,000	2	29,000	60,000	30,000
10. Lukeville, Ariz.....	146,000	2,000	4	58,000	60,000	30,000
11. Lancaster, Minn.....	20,000	31,000	2	29,000	60,000	30,000

Footnotes at end of table.

Location	Annual admissions	Cost of station	Cottages		Total cost	I. and N. cost
			No.	Amount		
12. Opheim, Mont.....	12,000	\$31,000	2	\$29,000	\$60,000	\$30,000
13. Antler, N. Dak.....	15,000	31,000	2	29,000	60,000	30,000
14. Maida, N. Dak.....	17,000	31,000	2	29,000	60,000	30,000
15. Morgan, Mont.....	19,000	31,000	2	24,500	35,500	17,750
16. Porthill, Idaho.....	95,000	² 10,000	2	29,000	39,000	19,500
Total.....		446,000		454,000	900,000	450,000

¹ Additional power installation required.

² Renovation of existing cottages.

³ Alteration and improvement of existing station.

DUNSEITH, N. DAK.

There are no available Government-owned quarters for housing the inspection facilities of this Service or the Customs Service at Dunseith, N. Dak. No adequate privately owned building is available for rental. The present inspection office is located at a rented tourist cabin, a distance of 14 miles from the border. There are a number of roads leading from the main highway going east and west which can be used by the public without requiring them to pass the inspection point. The building where the inspection office is located is in a very poor state of repair and is not the type of structure that a person would expect for a Government office. Within the last 5 years the number of persons admitted annually has increased from 26,000 to 79,000. The port is open 24 hours daily in summer and from 8 a. m. to midnight in winter. Two immigration officers and one customs officer are regularly assigned. A tract of land 800 feet by 150 feet is owned by the Government at the border. It is proposed to construct a station for the joint use of the Immigration and Customs Services and two cottages for personnel in residence at the border.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, in order to same time, if my distinguished friend from New York will allow me to interrupt briefly, perhaps I can bring this matter to a head very quickly. This subcommittee is in the position of being an innocent bystander. We have put a provision in here for building five border stations that were presented to this subcommittee in the regular order. The cost of these ranged from \$300,000 to \$400,000 each: 2 in Texas, 1 in California, 1 in New York, and 1 in Maine. This item was approved by the House, and went over to the Senate, and lo and behold, we found they put in one similar in character and kind in North Dakota. Canada has built one right across the border to cost \$400,000, and the committee report as prepared by the Senate stated that the United States should build one on the North Dakota side for \$300,000. Since the committee did not have any evidence on it, we took the word of the other body. We did put a limitation in there, however, that they could not spend more than \$300,000. Since there were five already in the bill, not objected to by the House, I repeat, we are again in the position of being an innocent bystander, and as far as I am concerned the House has the facts and the House can vote its sentiments in the matter.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. JONAS. May I ask our chairman if it is not true that the facts disclose

that our own station is 13 miles away from the border, and there is some apparent need for a station?

Mr. THOMAS. There was nothing too much out of line about it.

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. EVINS. It is also true that the General Services Administration comes under the Independent Offices Appropriation Committee, and all of these stations are to be built by the General Services Administration?

Mr. THOMAS. That is correct.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, this thing came up before the Treasury-Post Office Subcommittee and the estimate was submitted by the representatives of the customs service. This is what it says: "Dunseith, N. Dak., customhouse, \$30,000, total cost, \$60,000." This item is in the bill for \$300,000, or five times as much as the cost estimated by the Department.

Frankly, if I had known that yesterday when I was over at the conference, or if the gentleman from Texas had known that, I am sure there would not have been anything in here for more than what the departmental estimates were. There have been other projects that are not involved. Therefore, it would seem to me that the situation ought to be corrected and the limit of cost that the Department set up be approved rather than some figure of \$300,000, or five times that amount. If that were to be done, we would have to have an amendment offered that would provide for that limitation.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. YATES. Is the \$20,000 figure to which the gentleman referred for planning or for construction?

Mr. TABER. No; there is \$20,000 for planning. How they get \$20,000 for planning a \$60,000 building is a little beyond me.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the distinguished gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. The distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] has explained the situation a good deal better than I can. I have here the

sheets of justifications with regard to this station, presented to the State-Justice Subcommittee on Appropriations. This sheet clearly says that the total cost for Dunseith, N. Dak., shall be \$60,000, of which \$30,000 would be appropriated to the Treasury Department and \$30,000 to the Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Mr. Speaker, I suggest that the House should vote down the pending motion.

Mr. THOMAS. May I say that perhaps this matter can be cured right quick by voting down the previous question.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. HALLECK. I am not familiar with the technical arrangement here and I am not qualified to speak about that. However, it just so happens on numerous occasions on going up to Canada I have had occasion to go through this Dunseith place. The Canadians have a magnificent building there.

Mr. THOMAS. It cost \$400,000.

Mr. HALLECK. Of course that is no reason perhaps for us to have anything comparable to that, but I must say that the gentleman from North Dakota and I have discussed this many times. That little ramshackle place on our side is really not good enough for the carrying on of the duties of the people who are there. So I do not know whether it ought to be \$60,000 or \$30,000. It does seem to me, of course, that \$20,000 for planning of a \$60,000 building is somewhat out of joint. But certainly from my own personal observation something should be done with our station there at Dunseith. If that could be worked out in a reasonable fashion it would seem to me that it would only be doing justice in this situation.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, the situation is that there are 16 stations along the American borders where new buildings are needed. The Bureau of Customs requested an appropriation for those 16 stations for this next year. The stations are used for two purposes. They are used for Customs and they are also used for immigration purposes. Therefore, they asked that the cost of the buildings be divided between the Treasury Department and the Department of Justice. Consequently, the same list was submitted both to the Subcommittee on Treasury and Post Office Appropriations of the Committee on Appropriations and to the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Justice. Neither subcommittee is against this building program. All of these stations ought to be built as rapidly as we can build them. But in view of the demand for economy at this time and in an effort to cut down the budget as much as possible and not to do any building at this time which is not absolutely necessary, both subcommittees cut all 16 of these stations out of the report. If this action is adopted by the House now, you would be putting 1 of these 16 stations

back in. I submit to the Members of the House that the program ought to be considered as a whole and not with respect to just one station.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is will the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment No. 13?

The motion was rejected.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROONEY moves that the House insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, does not the motion come too late?

The SPEAKER. The motion is in order at this time.

The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 14 on page 11, line 7, insert "Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia: For an additional amount for expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the act of August 7, 1946 (60 Stat. 896), as amended, authorizing the establishment of a hospital center in the District of Columbia, including grants to private agencies for hospital facilities in said District, \$1,710,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the limitation on the total amount for completion of the hospital center is increased from \$21,700,000 to \$23,410,000: *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall become effective only upon approval of the increased authorization proposed in S. 2194 and/or H. R. 7835, 85th Congress."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of "\$1,710,000" named in said amendment, insert "\$1,500,000"; and in lieu of the sum of "\$23,410,000" named in said amendment, insert "\$23,200,000."

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 21: Page 13, line 5, insert "Funds available for."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 22: Page 13, line 8, strike out "including" and insert "during the current fiscal year shall be available for."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 27: Page 17, line 3, insert "Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available to the General Services Administration for the current fiscal year by this act may be transferred to any other such appropriation, but no such appropriation shall be thereby increased more than 5 percent: *Provided*, That such transfers shall apply only to operating expenses, and shall not exceed in the aggregate the amount of \$5 million."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert the following: "Not to exceed 2 percent of any appropriation made available to the General Services Administration for the current fiscal year by this act may be transferred to any other such appropriation, but no such appropriation shall be thereby increased more than 2 percent: *Provided*, That such transfers shall apply only to operating expenses, and shall not exceed in the aggregate the amount of \$2 million."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 41: Page 20, line 19, insert "for the making of special investigations and reports and."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert "for the making of special investigations and reports (not to exceed \$500,000) and."

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

WAR HAZARDS COMPENSATION ACT

Mr. FRAZIER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 3373) to amend the act of December 2, 1942, and the act of August 16, 1941, relating to injury, disability, and death resulting from war-risk hazards and from employment, suffered by employees of contractors of the United States, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc.—

TITLE I—AMENDMENTS TO THE WAR HAZARDS COMPENSATION ACT

SEC. 101. (a) Clause (2) of section 101 (a) of the act of December 2, 1942 (ch. 668, 56 Stat. 1028), as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(2) to any person engaged by the United States under a contract for his personal services outside the continental United States or in Alaska or the Canal Zone; or."

(b) Clause (3) of section 101 (a) of that act is amended to read as follows:

"(3) to any person employed outside the continental United States or in Alaska or the Canal Zone as a civilian employee paid from nonappropriated funds administered by the Army and Air Force Exchange Service, Army and Air Force Motion Picture Service, Navy Ship's Store Ashore, Navy exchanges, Marine Corps exchanges, officers' and non-commissioned officers' open messes, enlisted men's clubs, service clubs, special service activities, or any other instrumentality of the United States under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense and conducted for the mental, physical, and moral improvement of personnel of the Department of Defense and their dependents; or."

(c) Section 101 (a) of that act is amended by adding the following new clause:

"(4) to any person employed outside the continental United States or in Alaska or the Canal Zone by the American National Red Cross;."

SEC. 102. Section 102 (a) of the act of December 2, 1942 (ch. 668, 56 Stat. 1031), as amended, is amended by striking the last proviso. This amendment shall not affect benefits adjudicated thereunder prior to the enactment of this act.

SEC. 103. (a) Section 201 (b) of the act of December 2, 1942 (ch. 668, 56 Stat. 1033), as amended, is amended by changing that part of the section which precedes the numbered clauses to read as follows:

"(b) The term 'war-risk hazard' means any hazard arising during a war in which the United States is engaged; during an armed conflict in which the United States is engaged, whether or not war has been declared; or during a war or armed conflict between military forces of any origin, occurring within any country in which a person covered by this act is serving; from—"

(b) Clause (3) of 201 (b) of that act is amended to read as follows:

"(3) the discharge or explosion of munitions intended for use in connection with a war or armed conflict with a hostile force or person as defined herein (except with respect to employees of a manufacturer, processor, or transporter of munitions during the manufacture, processing, or transporting thereof, or while stored on the premises of the manufacturer, processor, or transporter); or."

(c) Section 201 (c) of that act is amended to read as follows:

"(c) The term 'hostile force or person' means any nation, any subject of a foreign nation, or any other person serving a foreign nation (1) engaged in a war against the United States or any of its allies, (2) engaged in armed conflict, whether or not war has been declared, against the United States or any of its allies, or (3) engaged in a war or armed conflict between military forces of any origin in any country in which a person covered by this act is serving."

(d) Section 201 (d) of that act is amended to read as follows:

"(d) The term 'allies' means any nation with which the United States is engaged in a common military effort or with which the United States has entered into a common defensive military alliance."

(e) Section 201 (e) of that act is amended to read as follows:

"(e) The term 'war activities' includes activities directly relating to military operations."

Public Law 85-69
85th Congress, H. R. 6070
June 29, 1957

AN ACT

71 Stat. 227.

Making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, namely:

Independent Offices
Appropriation Act,
1958.

TITLE I—INDEPENDENT OFFICES

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$22,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not to exceed \$10,000 for medical examinations performed for veterans by private physicians on a fee basis; not to exceed \$100 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals (excluding scientific, technical, trade or traffic periodicals, for official use); payment in advance for library membership in societies whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; not to exceed \$70,000 for performing the duties imposed upon the Commission by the Act of July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 767); reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services for protection of confidential files; not to exceed \$508,000 for expenses of travel; and not to exceed \$5,000 for actuarial services by contract, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended; \$18,300,000.

60 Stat. 810.

5 USC 1181, 118k-118n.

41 USC 5.

No part of the appropriations herein made to the Civil Service Commission shall be available for the salaries and expenses of the Legal Examining Unit in the Examining and Personnel Utilization Division of the Commission, established pursuant to Executive Order 9358 of July 1, 1943.

Legal Examining
Unit.

3 CFR 1943 Supp.,
p. 30.

Investigations of United States citizens for employment by international organizations: For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of Executive Order No. 10422 of January 9, 1953, as amended, prescribing procedures for making available to the Secretary General of the United Nations, and the executive heads of other international organizations, certain information concerning United States citizens employed, or being considered for employment by such organizations, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$491,800: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for advances or reimbursements to the applicable appropriations or funds of the Civil Service Commission and the Federal Bureau of Investigation for expenses incurred by such agencies under said Executive order: *Provided further*, That members of the International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board may be paid actual transportation expenses, and per diem in lieu of subsistence authorized by the Travel Expense Act of 1949, as amended, while traveling on official business away from their homes or regular places of business, including periods while en route to and from and at the place where their services are to be performed: *Provided further*, That nothing in sections 281 or 283 of title 18, United States code, or in section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99) shall be deemed to apply to any person because of appointment for

International or-
ganizations, em-
ployees.

22 USC 287 note.

60 Stat. 810.

63 Stat. 166.
5 USC 835 note.

62 Stat. 697.

part-time or intermittent service as a member of the International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board in the Civil Service Commission as established by Executive Order 10422, dated January 9, 1953, as amended.

Annuities.

58 Stat. 258.

33 USC 771-775.

Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and Lighthouse Service widows: For payment of annuities authorized by the Act of May 29, 1944, as amended (48 U. S. C. 1373a), and the Act of August 19, 1950 (64 Stat. 465), \$2,360,000.

Administrative expenses, employees' life insurance fund: Not to exceed \$123,800 of the funds in the "Employees' Life Insurance Fund" shall be available for reimbursement to the Civil Service Commission for administrative expenses incurred by the Commission during the current fiscal year in the administration of the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act.

68 Stat. 736.

5 USC 2091 note.

FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

64 Stat. 1245.

60 Stat. 810.

Operations: For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in carrying out the provisions of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C., App. 2251-2297), including services authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) reimbursement of the Civil Service Commission for full field investigations of employees occupying positions of critical importance from the standpoint of national security; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with civil defense functions; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services; not to exceed \$6,000 for the purchase of newspapers, periodicals, and teletype news services; not to exceed \$750,000 for expenses of travel; and not to exceed \$6,000 for emergency and extraordinary expenses to be expended under the direction of the Administrator for such purposes as he deems proper, and his determination thereon shall be final and conclusive; \$17,000,000.

50 USC app.
2281.

Federal contributions: For financial contributions to the States, not otherwise provided for, pursuant to subsection (i) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, to be equally matched with State funds, \$17,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1959.

50 USC app.
2281.

Emergency supplies and equipment: For expenses necessary for warehousing and maintenance of reserve stocks of emergency civil defense materials as authorized by subsection (h) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, \$3,300,000.

50 USC app.
2281.

60 Stat. 810.

Surveys, plans, and research: For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for studies and research to develop measures and plans for evacuation, shelter, and the protection of life and property, as authorized by section 201 (d) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Warehouses.

No part of any appropriation in this Act shall be available for the construction of warehouses or for the lease of warehouse space in any building which is to be constructed specifically for the use of the Federal Civil Defense Administration.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

DISASTER RELIEF

64 Stat. 1109.
42 USC 1855-
1855g.

For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act of September 30, 1950 (Public Law 875), as amended, authorizing assistance to States and local governments in major disasters, \$10,-

000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed 3 per centum of the foregoing amount shall be available for administrative expenses.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in performing the duties of the Commission as authorized by law, including newspapers (not to exceed \$175), land and structures (not to exceed \$68,200), special counsel fees, improvement and care of grounds and repairs to buildings (not to exceed \$18,500), services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and not to exceed 60 Stat. 810. \$112,900 for expenses of travel, \$8,300,000.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the work of the Commission, as authorized by law, including not to exceed \$300,000 for expenses of travel; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and not to exceed \$500 for newspapers; \$5,530,000, of which not to exceed \$10,000 shall be available for special counsel and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), but at 60 Stat. 810. rates not exceeding \$50 per diem for individuals: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$335,000 shall be available for investigations relating to Federal river development projects.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Federal Trade Commission, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law, not to exceed \$700 for newspapers, services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and not to 60 Stat. 810. exceed \$251,250 for expenses of travel, \$5,950,000: *Provided*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be expended upon any investigation hereafter provided by concurrent resolution of the Congress until funds are appropriated subsequently to the enactment of such resolution to finance the cost of such investigation.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the General Accounting Office, including newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding \$500); uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law; not to exceed \$1,600,000 for expenses of travel; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); 60 Stat. 810. \$36,050,000.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service: For necessary expenses of real property management and related activities as provided 69 Stat. 722. by law; furnishings and equipment; rental of buildings in the District of Columbia; restoration of leased premises; moving Government agencies (including space adjustments) in connection with the assignment, allocation, and transfer of building space; acquisition by purchase or otherwise and disposal by sale or otherwise of real estate and interests therein; payments in lieu of taxes pursuant to the Act of August 12, 1955 (40 U. S. C. 521); and not to exceed \$222,000 for 69 Stat. 722. Service.

71 Stat. 230.

47 Stat. 412.

expenses of travel; \$130,339,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available, without regard to section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a), with respect to buildings or parts thereof, heretofore leased under the appropriation for "Emergency operating expenses".

68 Stat. 518.

63 Stat. 198.

40 USC 297,

297a.

Repair and improvement, federally owned buildings: For expenses necessary for the repair, alteration, preservation, renovation, improvement, extension, equipment, and demolition of federally owned buildings and buildings occupied pursuant to the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (40 U. S. C. 356), not otherwise provided for, including grounds, approaches and appurtenances, wharves and piers, together with the necessary dredging adjacent thereto; acquisition of land as authorized by title III of the Act of June 16, 1949 (40 U. S. C. 297); not to exceed \$260,000 for expenses of travel; and care and safeguarding of sites acquired for Federal buildings; \$65,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of appropriations heretofore granted for "Repair, improvement, and equipment of federally owned buildings outside the District of Columbia" shall be merged with this appropriation.

68 Stat. 518.

Sites and expenses, purchase contract and public buildings project: For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (40 U. S. C. 356), not otherwise provided for, including preparation of drawings and specifications, by contract or otherwise; acquisition of sites, including soil investigations and tests; not to exceed \$100,000 for expenses of travel; and administrative expenses; \$20,000,000, to remain available until expended, and not to exceed \$500,000 of this amount shall be available for construction of approved small public buildings projects outside the District of Columbia pursuant to the Public Buildings Act of May 25, 1926, as amended (40 U. S. C. 341): *Provided*, That no part of such funds shall be used during the current fiscal year for preparation of drawings and specifications, acquisition of sites, design, planning, construction, or in any other manner for or in connection with proposed Federal office building numbered 7 on square 167 in the District of Columbia (project numbered 3-DC-05, General Services Administration prospectus submitted July 13, 1956).

44 Stat. 630.

Payments, public buildings purchase contracts: For payments of principal, interest, taxes, and any other obligations under contracts entered into pursuant to the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (40 U. S. C. 356), \$1,331,100: *Provided*, That the Administrator of General Services may enter into contracts during the fiscal year 1958 for which the aggregate of annual payments for amortization of principal and interest thereon shall not exceed the unused portion of the \$12,000,000 limitation applicable prior to July 1, 1957, under the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1957 (70 Stat. 343).

68 Stat. 518.

40 USC 313-2.

Construction, public buildings: For construction of public buildings pursuant to the Public Buildings Act of May 25, 1926, as amended (40 U. S. C. 341), \$2,125,000, to remain available until expended.

44 Stat. 630.

Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia: For an additional amount for expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 7, 1946 (60 Stat. 896), as amended, authorizing the establishment of a hospital center in the District of Columbia, including grants to private agencies for hospital facilities in said District, \$1,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the limitation on the total amount for completion of the hospital center is increased from \$21,700,000 to \$23,200,000: *Provided further*, That

this paragraph shall become effective only upon approval of the increased authorization proposed in S. 2194 and/or H. R. 7835, Eighty-fifth Congress.

Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service: For necessary expenses of personal property management and related activities as provided by law; including not to exceed \$300 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and not to exceed \$170,000 for expenses of travel; \$3,360,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,600,000 of any funds received during the current or preceding fiscal year for deposit under section 204 (a) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, and not otherwise disposed of by law, shall be deposited to the credit of this appropriation and shall be available for necessary expenses in carrying out the functions of the General Services Administration under the said Act, with respect to the utilization and disposal of excess and surplus personal property. 63 Stat. 388.
40 USC 485.

Expenses, supply distribution: For expenses, not otherwise provided, necessary for operation of the stores depot system and other procurement services, including contractual services incident to receiving, handling, and shipping warehouse items; not to exceed \$250 for purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and not to exceed \$117,000 for expenses of travel; \$17,765,000. 40 USC 471 note.

General supply fund: To increase the general supply fund established by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C. 630g), \$12,500,000. 63 Stat. 382.

Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service: For necessary expenses in connection with Federal records management and related activities as provided by law; and not to exceed \$48,400 for expenses of travel; \$7,263,000. NARS.

Operating expenses, Transportation and Public Utilities Service: For necessary expenses of transportation and public utilities management and related activities, as provided by law, including not to exceed \$27,500 for expenses of travel; \$1,515,000.

Strategic and critical materials: Funds available for carrying out the provisions of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946, during the current fiscal year shall be available for the acquisition of one parcel of land located at Harahan, Louisiana, now under lease to the Government and used for the storage of strategic and critical materials, services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), not to exceed \$3,327,600 for operating expenses, not to exceed \$86,000 for expenses of travel, and necessary expenses for transportation and handling, within the United States (including charges at United States ports), storage, security, and maintenance of strategic and critical materials acquired for or transferred to the supplemental stockpile established pursuant to section 104 (b) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U. S. C. 1704 (b)): *Provided*, That any funds received as proceeds from sale or other disposition of materials on account of the rotation of stocks under said Act shall be deposited to the credit, and be available for expenditure for the purposes, of this appropriation: *Provided further*, That during the current fiscal year, there shall be no limitation on the value of surplus strategic and critical materials which, in accordance with subsection 6 (a) of the Act of July 23, 1946 (50 U. S. C. 98e (a)), may be transferred to stockpiles established in accordance with said Act: *Provided further*, That no part of funds available shall be used for construction of warehouses or tank storage facilities. 60 Stat. 596.
50 USC 98 note.
60 Stat. 810.
68 Stat. 456.
60 Stat. 598.

Abaca fiber program: Not to exceed \$47,000 of funds available to the General Services Administration for the abaca fiber program shall be available for administrative expenses incident to the abaca fiber

program, to be computed on an accrual basis, and to be exclusive of the interest paid, depreciation, capitalized expenditures, expenses in connection with the acquisition, protection, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of real or personal property relating to the abaca fiber program, and expenses of services performed on a contract or fee basis in connection with the performance of legal services.

Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator: For expenses of executive direction for activities under the control of the General Services Administration, including not to exceed \$8,000 for expenses of travel, and not to exceed \$250 for purchase of newspapers and periodicals; \$260,000.

Administrative operations fund: Funds available to General Services Administration for administrative operations, in support of program activities, shall be expended and accounted for, as a whole, through a single fund, which is hereby authorized: *Provided*, That costs and obligations for such administrative operations for the respective program activities shall be accounted for in accordance with systems approved by the General Accounting Office: *Provided further*, That the total amount deposited into said account for the fiscal year 1958 from funds made available to General Services Administration in this Act shall not exceed \$10,530,000, of which not to exceed \$153,300 may be used for travel expenses: *Provided further*, That amounts deposited into said account for administrative operations for each program shall not exceed the amounts included in the respective program appropriations for such purposes.

The appropriate appropriation or fund available to the General Services Administration shall be credited with (1) cost of operation, protection, maintenance, upkeep, repair, and improvement, included as part of rentals received from Government corporations pursuant to law (40 U. S. C. 129); (2) reimbursements for services performed in respect to bonds and other obligations under the jurisdiction of the General Services Administration, issued by public authorities, States, or other public bodies, and such services in respect to such bonds or obligations as the Administrator deems necessary and in the public interest may, upon the request and at the expense of the issuing agencies, be provided from the appropriate foregoing appropriation; and (3) appropriations or funds available to other agencies, and transferred to the General Services Administration, in connection with property transferred to the General Services Administration pursuant to the Act of July 2, 1948 (50 U. S. C. 451ff), and such appropriations or funds may, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, be so transferred.

61 Stat. 584.

62 Stat. 1225.
50 USC 451 note.

Motor vehicles.

Typewriting
machines.

63 Stat. 377.
40 USC 471
note.

Transfers of
funds.

Funds available to the General Services Administration shall be available for the hire of passenger motor vehicles.

No part of any money appropriated by this or any other Act for any agency of the executive branch of the Government shall be used during the current fiscal year for the purchase within the continental limits of the United States of any typewriting machines except in accordance with regulations issued pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended.

Not to exceed 2 per centum of any appropriation made available to the General Services Administration for the current fiscal year by this Act may be transferred to any other such appropriation, but no such appropriation shall be thereby increased more than 2 per centum: *Provided*, That such transfers shall apply only to operating expenses, and shall not exceed in the aggregate the amount of \$2,000,000.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Office of the Administrator, including rent in the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not to exceed \$340,000 for expenses of travel; and expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Agency; \$6,930,000: *Provided*, That necessary expenses of inspections and of providing representatives at the site of projects being planned or undertaken by local public agencies pursuant to title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, projects financed through loans to educational institutions authorized by title IV of the Housing Act of 1950, as amended, and projects and facilities financed by loans to public agencies pursuant to title II of the Housing Amendments of 1955, as amended, shall be compensated by such agencies or institutions by the payment of fixed fees which in the aggregate will cover the costs of rendering such services, and expenses for such purpose shall be considered nonadministrative; and for the purpose of providing such inspections, the Administrator may utilize any agency and such agency may accept reimbursement or payment for such services from such institutions, or the Administrator, and shall credit such amounts to the appropriations or funds against which such charges have been made, but such nonadministrative expenses shall not exceed \$1,750,000.

60 Stat. 810.

63 Stat. 414.

42 USC 1451-1460.

64 Stat. 77.

12 USC 1749-

1749c.

69 Stat. 642.

42 USC 1491-

1495.

Urban planning grants: For grants to State, regional, and metropolitan area planning bodies in accordance with the provisions of section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended, \$1,275,000.

68 Stat. 640.

40 USC 461.

Reserve of planned public works (payment to revolving fund): For payment to the revolving fund established pursuant to section 702 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended (40 U. S. C. 462), \$5,000,000.

69 Stat. 641.

40 USC 462.

PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

Administrative expenses: For administrative expenses of the Public Housing Administration, \$11,440,000, to be merged with and expended under the authorization for such expenses contained in title II of this Act.

Annual contributions: For the payment of annual contributions to public housing agencies in accordance with section 10 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1410), \$95,000,000.

50 Stat. 891;

70 Stat. 1103,

1104.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Interstate Commerce Commission, including not to exceed \$5,000 for the employment of special counsel; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; newspapers (not to exceed \$200); purchase of not to exceed sixty-two passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and not to exceed \$1,135,000 for expenses of travel; \$16,750,000, of which (a) not less than \$1,363,500 shall be available for expenses necessary to carry out railroad safety activities and not less than \$956,600 shall be available for expenses necessary to carry out locomotive inspection activities; (b) \$225,000 shall be available for expenses necessary to carry out such defense mobilization functions as may be delegated pursuant to law: *Provided*, That Joint Board members and cooperating State commissioners may use Government transportation requests when traveling in connection with their duties as such.

60 Stat. 810.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Committee, including contracts for the making of special investigations and reports (not to exceed \$500,000) and for engineering, drafting and computing services; not to exceed \$402,500 for expenses of travel; maintenance and operation of aircraft; not to exceed \$100 for newspapers and periodicals; uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114), as amended; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); \$71,000,000.

Construction and equipment: For construction and equipment at laboratories and research stations of the Committee, including the acquisition of not to exceed one hundred and fifteen acres of land, \$35,000,000, to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

Maintenance and operation of properties: For the maintenance and operation of properties under title I of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority Act, \$38,000: *Provided*, That all receipts derived from sales, leases, or other sources shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States monthly: *Provided further*, That so long as funds are available from appropriations for the foregoing purposes, the provisions of section 507 of the Housing Act of 1950 (Public Law 475, Eighty-first Congress), shall not be effective.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1861-1875), including award of graduate fellowships; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed \$175,000 for expenses of travel; not to exceed \$350 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services; \$40,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That of the foregoing amount not less than \$9,500,000 shall be available for tuition, grants, and allowances in connection with a program of supplementary training for high school science and mathematics teachers.

RENEGOTIATION BOARD

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Renegotiation Board, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed \$50,000 for expenses of travel; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; \$3,000,000.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$1,125 for the purchase of newspapers; not to exceed \$219,250 for expenses of travel; uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); \$6,700,000.

5 USC 2131.

60 Stat. 810.

52 Stat. 1186.

D.C. Code 5-

103 to 5-111.

64 Stat. 81.

64 Stat. 149.

60 Stat. 810.

60 Stat. 810.

60 Stat. 810.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Selective Service System, as authorized by title I of the Universal Military Training and Service Act (62 Stat. 604), 50 USC app. as amended, including services as authorized by section 15 of the 451. Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); travel expenses; purchase of 60 Stat. 810. one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only at not to exceed \$4,000; not to exceed \$250 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and not to exceed \$80,000 for the National Selective Service Appeal Board; \$27,000,000: *Provided*, That of the foregoing amount \$19,410,000 shall be available for registration, classification, and induction activities of local boards: *Provided further*, That during the current fiscal year, the President may exempt this appropriation from the provisions of subsection (c) of section 3679 of the Revised 64 Stat. 765. Statutes, as amended, whenever he deems such action to be necessary 31 USC 665. in the interest of national defense.

Appropriations for the Selective Service System may be used for Destruction of the destruction of records accumulated under the Selective Training records. Service Act of 1940, as amended, by the Director of Selective 54 Stat. 885. Service after compliance with the procedures for the destruction of 50 USC app. records prescribed pursuant to the Records Disposal Act of 1943, as 318. amended (44 U. S. C. 366-380): *Provided*, That no records may be 57 Stat. 380. transferred to any other agency without the approval of the Director of Selective Service.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

General operating expenses: For necessary operating expenses of the Veterans Administration, not otherwise provided for, including expenses incidental to securing employment for war veterans; uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only at not to exceed \$5,000; not to exceed \$3,500 for newspapers and periodicals; and not to exceed \$3,020,000 for expenses of travel of employees; \$161,374,000, of which \$17,500,000 shall be available for such expenses as are necessary for the loan guaranty program: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation Public relations shall be used to pay in excess of twenty-two persons engaged in publicwork. relations work: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation Educational shall be used to pay educational institutions for reports and certificate-attendance reports. of attendance at such institutions an allowance at a rate in excess of \$1 per month for each eligible veteran enrolled in and attending such institution.

Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses: For expenses necessary for administration of the medical, hospital, domiciliary, special service, construction and supply, research, and employee education and training activities; expenses necessary for carrying out programs of medical research and of education and training of employees, as authorized by law; not to exceed \$1,046,000 for expenses of travel of employees paid from this appropriation, and those engaged in training programs; not to exceed \$2,700 for newspapers and periodicals; and not to exceed \$45,000 for preparation, shipment, installation, and display of exhibits, photographic displays, moving pictures, and other visual educational information and descriptive material, including purchase or rental of equipment; \$21,763,400, of which \$10,344,000 shall be available for medical research: *Provided*, That \$1,000,000 of the foregoing appropriation shall remain available until expended for prosthetic testing and development.

5 USC 2131.

'5 Stat. 450.

Inpatient care: For expenses necessary for the maintenance and operation of hospitals and domiciliary facilities and for the care and treatment of beneficiaries of the Veterans Administration in facilities not under the jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration as authorized by law, including the furnishing of recreational articles and facilities; maintenance and operation of farms; repairing, altering, improving or providing facilities in the several hospitals and homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration, not otherwise provided for, either by contract, or by the hire of temporary employees and purchase of materials; purchase of fifty passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; not to exceed \$366,500 for expenses of travel of employees; uniforms or allowances therefor as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114), as amended; and aid to State or Territorial homes in conformity with the Act approved August 27, 1888, as amended (24 U. S. C. 134) for the support of veterans eligible for admission to Veterans Administration facilities for hospital or domiciliary care; \$708,656,000, including the sum of \$6,656,000 for reimbursable services performed for other Government agencies and individuals: *Provided*, That allotments and transfers may be made from this appropriation to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (Public Health Service), the Army, Navy, and Air Force Departments, for disbursement by them under the various headings of their applicable appropriations, of such amounts as are necessary for the care and treatment of beneficiaries of the Veterans Administration: *Provided further*, That the foregoing appropriation is predicated on furnishing inpatient care and treatment to an average of 140,800 beneficiaries during the fiscal year 1958 including members in State or Territorial homes, and if a lesser number is experienced such appropriation shall be expended only in proportion to the average number of beneficiaries furnished such care and treatment.

Outpatient care: For expenses necessary for furnishing outpatient care to beneficiaries of the Veterans Administration, as authorized by law; uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law; and not to exceed \$206,400 for expenses of travel of employees; \$79,000,000.

Maintenance and operation of supply depots: For expenses necessary for maintenance and operation of supply depots, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law, and not to exceed \$5,400 for expenses of travel of employees, \$1,790,000.

Compensation and pensions: For the payment of compensation, pensions, gratuities, and allowances (including burial awards authorized by Veterans Regulation Numbered 9 (a), as amended, and subsistence allowances authorized by part VII of Veterans Regulation 1 (a) as amended), authorized under any Act of Congress, or regulation of the President based thereon, including emergency officers' retirement pay and annuities, the administration of which is now or may hereafter be placed in the Veterans Administration, and for the payment of adjusted-service credits as provided in sections 401 and 601 of the Act of May 19, 1924, as amended (38 U. S. C. 631 and 661), \$2,826,250,000, to remain available until expended.

Readjustment benefits: For the payment of benefits to or on behalf of veterans as authorized by titles II, III, and V, of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, and title II of the Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, as amended, and for supplies, equipment, and tuition authorized by part VII and payments authorized by part IX of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, and for benefits authorized by the War Orphans' Educational Assistance Act of 1956, \$784,047,000, to remain available until expended.

58 Stat. 287.

38 USC 701,694-

694n, ch. 12A.

66 Stat. 663.

38 USC 911-984.

70 Stat. 411.

38 USC 1031 note.

Military and naval insurance: For military and naval insurance, \$4,275,000, to remain available until expended.

National service life insurance: For the payment of benefits and for transfer to the national service life insurance fund, in accordance with the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, \$7,600,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That certain premiums shall be credited to this appropriation as provided by the Act. 54 Stat. 1008.
38 USC 818.

Servicemen's indemnities: For payment of liabilities under the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951, \$29,877,500, to remain available until expended. 65 Stat. 33.
38 USC 851 note.

Grants to the Republic of the Philippines: For payment to the Republic of the Philippines of grants in accordance with the Act of July 1, 1948, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1991-1996), for expenses incident to medical care and treatment of veterans, \$1,500,000. 62 Stat. 1210.

Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For hospital and domiciliary facilities, for planning and for extending any of the facilities under the jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration or for any of the purposes set forth in sections 1 and 2 of the Act approved March 4, 1931 (38 U. S. C. 438j-k) or in section 101 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (38 U. S. C. 693a), to remain available until expended, \$42,500,000. 46 Stat. 1550.
58 Stat. 284.

Major alterations, improvements, and repairs: For all necessary expenses of major alterations, improvements, and repairs to regional offices, supply depots, and hospital and domiciliary facilities, \$2,028,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be used to commence any major alteration, improvement, or repair unless funds are available for the completion of such work; and no funds shall be used for such work at any facility if the Veterans Administration is reasonably certain that the installation will be abandoned in the near future.

Service-disabled veterans insurance fund: To increase the capital of the fund established in accordance with section 620 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended (38 U. S. C. 821), \$1,500,000. 65 Stat. 36;
70 Stat. 880.

Not to exceed 5 per centum of any appropriation for the current fiscal year for "Compensation and pensions", "Readjustment benefits", "Military and naval insurance", "National service life insurance", and "Servicemen's indemnities" may be transferred to any other of the mentioned appropriations, but not to exceed 10 per centum of the appropriations so augmented, and not to exceed \$500,000 of the appropriation "National service life insurance" for the current year may be transferred to "Service-disabled veterans insurance fund."

Appropriations available to the Veterans Administration for the current fiscal year for salaries and expenses shall be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a). 60 Stat. 810.

Appropriations available to the Veterans Administration for the current fiscal year for "Inpatient care" and "Outpatient care" shall be available for funeral, burial, and other expenses incidental thereto (except burial awards authorized by Veterans Regulation Numbered 9 (a), as amended (38 U. S. C., chap. 12A)), for beneficiaries of the Veterans Administration receiving care under such appropriations.

No part of the appropriations in this Act for the Veterans Administration (except the appropriation for "Hospital and domiciliary facilities") shall be available for the purchase of any site for or toward the construction of any new hospital or home.

No part of the foregoing appropriations shall be available for hospitalization or examination of any persons except beneficiaries entitled under the laws bestowing such benefits to veterans, unless reimbursement of cost is made to the appropriation at such rates as may be fixed by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Travel ex-
penses.

SEC. 102. Where appropriations in this title are expendable for travel expenses of employees and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures for such travel expenses may not exceed the amounts set forth therefor in the budget estimates submitted for the appropriations: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to travel performed by uncompensated officials of local boards and appeal boards of the Selective Service System.

Newspaper and
periodical
purchases.

SEC. 103. Where appropriations in this title are expendable for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures therefor under each such appropriation may not exceed the amount of \$50: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade or traffic periodicals necessary in connection with the performance of the authorized functions of the agencies for which funds are herein provided, nor to the purchase of newspapers and periodicals necessary for the care and welfare of patients and members in Veterans Administration hospitals and domiciliary facilities.

Positions
formerly
held by per-
sons entering
Armed Forces.

SEC. 104. No part of any appropriation contained in this title shall be available to pay the salary of any person filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly held by an employee who has left to enter the Armed Forces of the United States and has satisfactorily completed his period of active military or naval service and has within ninety days after his release from such service or from hospitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not more than one year made application for restoration to his former position and has been certified by the Civil Service Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of his former position and has not been restored thereto.

Attendance
at meetings.

SEC. 105. Appropriations contained in this title, available for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifically authorized by the head of the activity or establishment concerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the function or activity for which the appropriation concerned is made.

Real estate
sales, etc.

SEC. 106. No part of any appropriations made available by provisions of this title shall be used for the purchase or sale of real estate or for the purpose of establishing new offices outside the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply to programs which have been approved by the Congress and appropriations made therefor.

Personnel
work.

SEC. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in this title shall be used to pay the compensation of any employee engaged in personnel work in excess of the number that would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to one hundred and thirty-five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-time, and intermittent employees of the agency concerned: *Provided*, That for purposes of this section employees shall be considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend half time or more in personnel administration consisting of direction and administration of the personnel program; employment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and classification; employee relations and services; training; wage administration; and processing, recording, and reporting.

SEC. 108. None of the sections under the head "Independent Offices, General Provisions" in this title shall apply to the Housing and Home Finance Agency. Nonapplicability.

TITLE II—CORPORATIONS

The following corporations and agencies, respectively, are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each such corporation or agency and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year 1958 for each such corporation or agency, except as hereinafter provided:

61 Stat. 584.

31 USC 849.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

Federal Home Loan Bank Board: Not to exceed a total of \$1,250,000 shall be available for administrative expenses of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, and shall be derived from funds available to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, including those in the Federal Home Loan Bank Board revolving fund and receipts of the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, or the Home Loan Bank Board for the current fiscal year and prior fiscal years, and the Board may utilize and may make payment for services and facilities of the Federal home-loan banks, the Federal Reserve banks, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and other agencies of the Government: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses in connection with the conservatorship of institutions insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation or preparation for or conduct of proceedings under section 5 (d) of the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 or section 407 of the National Housing Act and all necessary expenses (including services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the handling, including the purchase, sale, and exchange, of securities on behalf of Federal home-loan banks, and the sale, issuance, and retirement of, or payment of interest on, debentures or bonds, under the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$46,950 shall be available for expenses of travel: *Provided further*, That members and alternates of the Federal Savings and Loan Advisory Council shall be entitled to reimbursement from the Board as approved by the Board for transportation expenses incurred in attendance at meetings of or concerned with the work of such Council and may be paid not to exceed \$25 per diem in lieu of subsistence: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, except for the limitation in amount hereinbefore specified, the administrative expenses and other obligations of the Board shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act of July 22, 1932, as amended (12 U. S. C 1421-1449): *Provided further*, That the nonadministrative expenses for the examination of Federal and State chartered institutions (other than special examinations determined by the Board to be necessary) shall not exceed \$5,665,000.

68 Stat. 634;

64 Stat. 259.

12 USC 1464 note,
1730.

47 Stat. 725.

12 USC 1421-
1449.

Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation: Not to exceed \$675,000 shall be available for administrative expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis and shall be exclusive of interest paid, depreciation, properly capitalized expenditures, expenses in connection with liquidation of insured institutions or preparation for or conduct of

- 12 USC 1730. proceedings under section 407 of the National Housing Act, liquidation or handling of assets of or derived from insured institutions, payment of insurance, and action for or toward the avoidance, termination, or minimizing of losses in the case of insured institutions, legal fees and expenses, and payments for administrative expenses of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board determined by said Board to be properly allocable to said Corporation, and said Corporation may utilize and may make payment for services and facilities of the Federal home-loan banks, the Federal Reserve banks, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, and other agencies of the Government: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$15,400 shall be available for expenses of travel: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, except for the limitation in amount hereinbefore specified, the administrative expenses and other obligations of said Corporation shall be incurred, allowed and paid in accordance with title IV of the Act of June 27, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1724-1730).
- 48 Stat. 1255.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

- Office of the Administrator, college housing loans: Not to exceed \$1,377,000 shall be available for all administrative expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis, of carrying out the functions of the Office of the Administrator under the program of housing loans to educational institutions (title IV of the Housing Act of 1950, as amended, 12 U. S. C. 1749-1749d), but this amount shall be exclusive of payment for services and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks or any member thereof, the Federal home-loan banks, and any insured bank within the meaning of the Act creating the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (Act of August 23, 1935, as amended, 12 U. S. C. 264) which has been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a depository of public money of the United States: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$42,000 shall be available for expenses of travel.
- 64 Stat. 77.
- 64 Stat. 873.
12 USC 1811
note.

- Office of the Administrator, public facility loans: Not to exceed \$400,000 of funds in the revolving fund established pursuant to title II of the Housing Amendments of 1955, as amended, shall be available for administrative expenses, but this amount shall be exclusive of payment for services and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks or any member thereof, the Federal home-loan banks, and any insured bank within the meaning of the Act creating the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (Act of August 23, 1935, as amended, 12 U. S. C. 264) which has been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a depository of public money of the United States.
- 69 Stat. 642.
42 USC 1491-1495.
- 12 USC 1811
note.

- Office of the Administrator, revolving fund (liquidating programs): During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$1,100,000 shall be available for administrative expenses (including not to exceed \$133,000 for travel), but this amount shall be exclusive of costs of services performed on a contract or fee basis in connection with termination of contracts and legal services on a contract or fee basis and of payment for services and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks or any member thereof, any servicer approved by the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Federal home-loan banks, and any insured bank within the meaning of the Act of August 23, 1935, as amended, creating the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (12 U. S. C. 264) which has been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a depository of public money of the United States: *Provided*, That all expenses, not otherwise specifically limited in connection with the programs provided for under this head shall not exceed \$600,000, but this limitation shall not apply to expenses (other than for personal services) in connection with disposition of federally owned projects.
- 12 USC 1811
note.

Federal National Mortgage Association: Not to exceed \$4,750,000 shall be available for administrative expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis, and shall be exclusive of interest paid, expenses (including expenses for fiscal agency services performed on a contract or fee basis) in connection with the issuance and servicing of securities, depreciation, properly capitalized expenditures, fees for servicing mortgages, expenses (including services performed on a force account, contract, or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the acquisition, protection, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of real or personal property belonging to said Association or in which it has an interest, cost of salaries, wages, travel, and other expenses of persons employed outside of the continental United States, expenses of services performed on a contract or fee basis in connection with the performance of legal services, and all administrative expenses reimbursable from other Government agencies, and said Association may utilize and may make payment for services and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks and other agencies of the Government: *Provided*, That the distribution of administrative expenses to the accounts of the Association shall be made accordance with generally recognized accounting principles and practices: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$150,000 shall be available for expenses of travel.

Federal Housing Administration: For administrative expenses in carrying out duties imposed by or pursuant to law, not to exceed \$7,260,000 of the various funds of the Federal Housing Administration shall be available, in accordance with the National Housing Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701), including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131): *Provided*, That, except as herein otherwise provided, all expenses and obligations of said Administration shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions of said Act: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$445,000 shall be available for expenses of travel: *Provided further*, That funds shall be available for contract actuarial services (not to exceed \$1,500); and purchase of periodicals and newspapers (not to exceed \$750): *Provided further*, That nonadministrative expenses classified by section 2 of Public Law 387, approved October 25, 1949, shall not exceed \$36,000,000.

48 Stat. 1246.

68 Stat. 1114.

63 Stat. 905.
12 USC 1702.

Public Housing Administration: Of the amounts available by or pursuant to law for the administrative expenses of the Public Housing Administration in carrying out duties imposed by or pursuant to law, including funds appropriated by title I of this Act, not to exceed \$12,420,000 shall be available for such expenses, including not to exceed \$950,000 for expenses of travel; purchase of uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131); and expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Administration: *Provided*, That necessary expenses of providing representatives of the Administration at the sites of non-Federal projects in connection with the construction of such non-Federal projects by public housing agencies with the aid of the Administration, shall be compensated by such agencies by the payment of fixed fees which in the aggregate in relation to the development costs of such projects will cover the costs of rendering such services, and expenditures by the Administration for such purpose shall be considered nonadministrative expenses, and funds received from such payments may be used only for the payment of necessary expenses of providing representatives of the Administration at the sites of non-Federal projects: *Provided further*,

68 Stat. 1114.

That all expenses of the Public Housing Administration not specifically limited in this Act, in carrying out its duties imposed by law, shall not exceed \$2,200,000.

CORPORATIONS—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Personnel work. SEC. 202. No part of the funds of, or available for expenditure by, any corporation or agency included in this title shall be used to pay the compensation of any employee engaged in personnel work in excess of the number that would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to one hundred and thirty-five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-time, and intermittent employees of the agency concerned: *Provided*, That for purposes of this section employees shall be considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend half-time or more in personnel administration consisting of direction and administration of the personnel program; employment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and classification; employee relations and services; training; committees of expert examiners and boards of civil-service examiners; wage administration; and processing, recording, and reporting.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Publicity or propaganda. SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation or agency included in this Act, shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes designed to support or defeat legislation pending before the Congress.

Short title. This Act may be cited as the "Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1958".

Approved June 29, 1957.